"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Partly cloudy; thunderstorms; warmer; winds south-westerly.

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VOL. XLVII...NO. 15,088. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 20, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market irregular.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, $1.52½; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 41½c; cash cotton, 6 7-16c.

Page 1.

Gen. Merritt yesterday relinquished command of the Department of the East and started for San Francisco at midnight. He will stop in Washington a few hours to-day. Gen. Frank arrived, and has formally taken command at Governors Island.

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It was announced semi-officially last night that the Republican organization is with Chief McCullagh, and that neither of the Republican Police Commissioners will vote for his removal. A party fight may result over the affair. The Chief issued a statement declaring that he will continue to enforce the laws.

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The practical work of the National Conference of Charities and Correction began yesterday with two sessions in Association Hall. Mayor Quincy of Boston, Commissioner Keller, and Joseph H. Choate discussed municipal administration of charity.

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The Rapid Transit Commissioners met to consider the Manhattan's reply to Mr. Orr's letter, but considering it too indefinite adjourned after passing a minute to that effect, and another letter to President Gould will follow.

The Sheriff's jury which was impaneled to determine whether Mrs. Beach-Rogers was sane or insane brought in a verdict last night finding her of unsound mind, but recommending that she be not deprived of her liberty.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Connoly said yesterday that the Court of Appeals decision in the case of the city and the Eighth Avenue Railway Company showed that the city had lost nearly all its rights under the company's charter, and that the company's charter for 1,000 years was sustained.

At the annual meeting of the Savings Bank Association of New York State, held in the Chamber of Commerce rooms, the proposed war tax of one-fourth of one per cent. on deposits was vigorously opposed, and a committee was apointed to go to Washington and urge that savings banks be exempted from such tax. Addresses on different topics were delivered by John Harsen Rhoades, Judge M. L. Crawford, and Col. Myron T. Herrick. A phase of the New York City debt limit question was discussed, and postal savings banks were declared to be undesirable.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 8.
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SHOTS FIRED AT SANTIAGO.

Shore Batteries Attack American War Ships—Possible the Cable Has Been Cut.

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KINGSTON, Jamaica, May 19.—Two American warships, whose names were not discernible from the shore, appeared off Santiago de Cuba yesterday while the steamer Adula, which has arrived here from that port with refugees, was in the harbor.

They approached and drew the fire of the batteries at the harbor entrance.

It is not certain whether the warships replied to the fire. The firing continued from noon to 1 o'clock. Capt. Walker of the Adula, when coming out, could not see any marks on Morro Castle, and inferred that the American ships drew the fire of the batteries to learn the range.

There was much excitement in the city. The regulars and volunteers were called out, and new earthwork batteries erected on each side of the harbor entrance.

MADRID, May 19.—An official dispatch received here to-day from Havana says that some American ships fired eighty shots during the reported recent bombardment of Santiago de Cuba, but that no damage was inflicted.

The dispatch adds that the batteries at Santiago de Cuba replied to the fire of the ships, and that one of the latter was damaged.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—The report that came from Madrid of the bombardment of Santiago received some credence, inasmuch as it semed to show that Gen. Greely, the Chief Signal Officer, has set in motion the machinery of the navy to carry out his declared purpose of cutting the cables that afford the last connection between Havana and the outside world, and thus isolate Blanco. It is not believed that the bombardment amounted to anything more than this.

If the cable at Santiago has been cut Spain now controls no cable line from Cuba. The United States has not cut the cable from Havana to Key West, for the simple reason that it commands the use of that cable, and nothing can pass over it that is not approved by the signal officer of the United States Army in charge of it.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The pressure has risen in the upper lake region and has fallen in the Middle and North Atlantic States. It remains above the normal on the South Atlantic Coast, decreasing to the westward and northward to a belt of low pressure, which extends from the St. Lawrence Valley to Western Texas. There is a partial cloudiness in New England, the lake regions, and the Ohio, Mississippi, and Missouri Valleys. Scattered showers have fallen over the same districts, in many instances thunderstorms have occurred. The temperature is lower west of the Mississippi and higher on the Atlantic Coast. For to-day thunderstorms are indicated for the Middle and North Atlantic States and Ohio Valley, unsettled weather and showers in the lower lake region and Central Mississippi Valley, generally fair weather in the upper lake region and the Northwest. The weather will probably continue fair on the South Atlantic and Gulf Coasts. The temperature will be higher in the North Atlantic States.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1897.	1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	61	55	60
6 A. M.	58	54	62
9 A. M.	60	61	66
12 M.	66	62	78
3 P. M.	67	73	77
6 P. M.	64	71	74
9 P. M.	58	66	72
12 P. M.	56	66	70

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square.....69⅞
Weather Bureau.....63½
Corresponding date 1897.....61¼
Corresponding date for last twenty years.....60

The maximum temperature was 76 degrees, at 5 P. M., and the minimum, 54 degrees, at 6 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 70 per cent., and at 8 P. M., 79 per cent.

The Finest Train Between New York and Washington is the new "Congressional Limited" of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Leaves New York daily at 12 P. M. Unique Dining Cars.—Adv.

SPAIN'S FLEET AT SANTIAGO?

Reports from Madrid Locate It at That Place.

DOUBTED IN WASHINGTON

The News Regarded as Possibly Intended to Deceive.

OREGON IN NO DANGER

Positions of Sampson and Schley Unknown—Much Talk of Spain's Naval Activity.

The latest report concerning Spain's so-called Cape Verde fleet, under command of Admiral Cervera, is that it has arrived at Santiago de Cuba. This report comes from Madrid, and a dispatch from Kingston, Jamaica, says that a fleet of seven warships of unknown nationality was sighted Wednesday evening near Santiago de Cuba. Earlier dispatches from Madrid and Key West convey rumors of the arrival of Admiral Cervera's warships at Havana.

The reports receive little credence in Washington, as far as can be ascertained, but the Navy Department is guarding closely any official information of which it may be in possession. It is suggested that the report of Admiral Cervera's arrival at Santiago de Cuba may be a ruse to divert attention from his real position.

The Spanish torpedo boat destroyer Terror, which has been undergoing repairs at Fort de France, Martinique, is said to be ready to sail.

The positions of the fleets of Admiral Sampson and Commodore Schley are not disclosed. The only important information regarding naval movements which obtained publicity in Washington yesterday was to the effect that the battleship Oregon is safe from interception by the Spanish fleet, and is expected to join Admiral Sampson's command within a short time.

While the interest of the country has been absorbed in the naval manoeuvres in West Indian waters, it is made to appear that Spain is threatening this country in another direction. A fleet of nine warships, which it is assumed must belong to Spain, is reported to have been seen near Halifax, while a dispatch from Montreal intimates that Spain has secured a coaling privilege at the Island of St. Pierre, the French coaling station in the North Atlantic, and suggests that the craft seen in northern waters may be Spanish gunboats convoying colliers.

At the same time a Spanish fleet of ten vessels is represented as being about to sail from Cadiz, while a reserve squadron is in course of preparation at the same port.

NAVAL NEWS FROM MADRID.

Two Reports of the Arrival of the Cape Verde Fleet at Santiago de Cuba.

MADRID, May 19—Midnight (via Paris.)—The Spanish squadron has arrived at Santiago de Cuba without accident.

MADRID, May 19.—A direct message from Santiago de Cuba confirms the report of the arrival of the Spanish squadron there. The dispatch says the event has caused intense enthusiasm at Santiago de Cuba.

The Spanish fleet, on arriving at Santiago de Cuba, found there two American warships, which retired with all speed. The Queen Regent has cabled congratulations to Admiral Cervera.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, May 19.—Last night when about sixty miles from Santiago de Cuba seven large steamers moving in two columns and going west crossed the course of the steamer Adula, which arrived here to-day. They were evidently warships, but their nationality could not be identified.

The descriptions given by the first mate and five seamen of the Adula agree as to the fleet which crossed her course a few minutes after midnight this morning. Four of the seven ships were large cruisers and three were small. They were distant about four miles when the lines of the courses intersected, about thirty miles off the north coast of Jamaica. The Adula's crew believe they were the squadron under Admiral Cervera, and it is feared that, if they were on the way to Cienfuegos, they may destroy the American blockading squadron.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—The press dispatch from Madrid, via Paris, announcing the safe arrival at Santiago de Cuba of the Spanish fleet seems to naval officers to be entitled to great doubt. Without being fully informed, the Navy Department rather expected to hear that by to-day the cable from Santiago de Cuba, reaching over to Jamaica, and thence to Spain, had been cut. Indeed, information that it had been cut was obtained unofficially to-day. Still it is conceived to be possible that the cable had been cut and that the fleet arrived later and was able to convey information to Jamaica or Haiti of its arrival.

The information received to-night, if credited by the Strategy Board, will get to Admiral Sampson as swiftly as the cable and a line of communicating blockaders and dispatch vessels can carry it around Cuba. If the scouts of Admiral Sampson are over on the Curacao side of the Caribbean Sea, the news will be given to them, and they will rush back to Sampson or Schley to inform him of the whereabouts of Cervera, but not, however, to lead either of those officers to proceed at once upon the authority of a dispatch that may be merely a ruse to draw the fighting ships away from their watch upon Cienfuegos.

That port has been regarded as Cervera's destination. Should he go to Santiago de Cuba he would be unable to assist Blanco, which has been regarded as his main object. The town is small, hot, and unhealthy. Its one railroad runs forty-five miles into the country, and reaches nowhere in particular. Cervera at Santiago de Cuba would be separated widely from Blanco not only by a vast area of territory, but by almost the entire host of insurgents in Santiago, Puerto Principe, and Santa Clara Provinces.

The dispatch is attributed to Madrid origin. This fact increases the belief that it is not true, but is intended to divert attention from the operations of the fleet in other directions. As Admiral Sampson is supposed to be patroling the waters north of Jamaica, between that island and Cuba, Admiral Cervera's fleet can hardly pass him, either on the way to Santiago de Cuba or Cienfuegos, without being observed. And if it has abandoned Cuba and intends to go to San Juan, the scouts working about the Mona Passage will bring to Sampson information of its appearance at the city recently bombarded.

Santiago de Cuba is the capital of the Province of that name. The Province is at the Eastern extremity of the Island of Cuba, and the port is on a bay of the South Coast. The harbor is one of the finest in the West Indies. The bay is nearly eight miles in length, and there is a splendid basin for vessels, which is connected with the sea by a narrow channel. This channel is only 525 feet in width, but is very deep. The city is surrounded on three sides by rugged mountains, which retard communication with the interior of the island.

The harbor at the entrance is strongly fortified, and on account of the narrowness of the channel at the entrance of the harbor the town would be a difficult one to reach with our warships. If the Spanish fleet has arrived there and chooses to remain in the harbor the forts will have to be destroyed before an American fleet can get at them, and then a dash will have to be made similar to that made by Admiral Dewey at Manila.

The number and calibre of the guns in the harbor of Santiago de Cuba are unknown, but it is known that there are twenty-one torpedoes in the channel, electrically connected with the shore. The cruiser Mercedes, whose boilers are disabled, has been anchored so she can rake the channel for 800 yards, and the merchant ship Mexico of Barcelona, mounting four small, quick-firing guns, is in the harbor.

FLEET REPORTED AT HAVANA.

MADRID, May 19.—It is rumored in Madrid that the Spanish Cape Verde squadron, commanded by Admiral Cervera, has arrived off Havana.

KEY WEST, May 19.—There was a rumor circulating about town this morning that the Spanish squadron stole unmolested into Havana last night. It originated in a manner peculiar to Key West stories, and not a shadow of confirmation of the report could be obtained here.

SPAIN'S PLAN AT MARTINIQUE.

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ST. PIERRE, Martinique, May 19.—The Spanish torpedo boat destroyer Terror, at Fort de France, has completed her repairs and is ready to leave at any moment. The Spanish ambulance ship Alicante to-day changed her moorings from the inner to the outer habor in order to take on coal.

The British steamer Twickenham, with 2,800 tons of coal, has arrived at Fort de France. It is reported that a contract has been made with the Spanish Government under the terms of which the Twickenham is to furnish coal for a two months' basis at Fort de France. The French Government has thus far refused to allow the Alicante to coal from the Twickenham, but the Spanish Consul has obtained permission for a five days' wait for the Twickenham before declaring at customs.

The excitement among the Spanish sympathizers is very great.

THEORIES IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—There were intimations to-day at the Navy Department that news was looked for from the naval forces in West Indian waters, but Secretary Long would not corroborate this news by any statement that he expected an early engagement with the Spanish fleet, recently heard from at Curacoa.

So far as the department was concerned, there was not a word to be had about the Flying Squadron, which was reported early in the day to have joined Admiral Sampson, which seemed improbable, and later on was stated to be at Key West and about to leave. This seemed more likely, and as soon as this report was heard there was an impatient inquiry as to the destination of Commodore Schley and his vessels.

To a public that cannot be satisfied unless it hears of an engagement every morning, and one with a victorious result to the forces of the United States, the time consumed in bringing the two hostile fleets together seems very long. Naval officers speak of this as something unreasonable, indicating that the public does not comprehend the distances between points, and the fact that if Admiral Cervera would agree to remain in one spot anywhere in the Caribbean Sea, it would take several days for the picked vessels of the United States to reach and fight him.

As it is, with the Spanish vessels moving from point to point in a sea 1,200 miles long and an average of 400 miles wide, it is not at all an easy matter to find them, particularly when the Spanish ships are the faster if they choose to travel at their best speed and are anxious to keep out of the way of their enemy.

The Oregon Reported Safe.

Departmental secrecy was not sufficient to-day to prevent the dropping of information that the Oregon is north of the channel by which Admiral Cervera gained access to the Caribbean at Martinique. It is said that the American Consul at Barbados sent word to the Department of State that the Oregon had stopped there and had proceded, probably after receiving information sent to that point for the guidance of Capt. Clark.

Nothing was said by the person who had this information about the Marietta or the Buffalo, but it is assumed that the three were together. By this time they are on their way by a route selected by the department to join Admiral Sampson.

With the arrival of the Oregon at Sampson's command, there will be under him the three sister ships, the Oregon, the Indiana, and the Massachusetts, and the greater ship, the Iowa, making the best four battleships at the service of the United States. The Iowa is the swiftest, with eighteen knots to her credit. The others do well when they make fifteen.

Sampson may draw to him the help of some of the protected cruisers, with good speed. The New York is about as good as a battleship, and could stand service about as well, it is believed. It is not considered likely that the Brooklyn will be taken from Commodore Schley, as it is considered important to provide him with one strong fighting ship for emergency.

Organization of the Squadrons.

The talk about a reorganization of the vessels now in service in three squadrons is evidently a mistake. There are now practically three squadrons, that comprising only blockaders under Commodore Watson, recently reinforced by the four slow-sailing monitors; the second under Commodore Schley, and the third under Admiral Sampson. Transfers are apt to be made from time to time, like that which resulted in the detachment of the monitors from Sampson's squadron and their assignment to duty outside of Havana. But Commodore Schley will be expected to rush about and help to corner Cervera, and Sampson will keep with him a force sufficient, when the Spanish fleet is cornered, to fight it with every prospect of its destruction.

A naval officer who has been looking impatiently for news of the location of the Spanish fleet, and who apprehends that it will do some damage to the United States before it is finally destroyed, said to-day that he was about the only naval officer who retained the notion that Cervera would yet manage to draw off one or more of Sampson's ships, and then pounce upon the straggler and impair its power as an opponent in conjunction with the other ships of Sampson's fleet.

"Cervera is in straits," said he, "and he must do something besides run. It will not do for our ships to rush after him until he is settled down to stay. He is probably in need now of information. By and by he will need supplies of one kind or another. Our lines of communication are all open. By this time, if I am not mistaken, his chance of getting word to Blanco by cable is gone, as the cable is unquestionably cut at Santiago de Cuba.

"If you will put yourself in his place you will see at once that he has all the trouble he can care for. Blanco wants some of the stuff—ammunition most—that Cervera has with him. Desperation may drive Cervera to attempt to break in at Cienfuegos or some other harbor between the extreme east and west of Cuba. When he does that it will be too late to escape out of the Caribbean without a fight."

MADRID TALK ABOUT CERVERA.

LONDON, May 20.—The Madrid correspondent of The Standard says:

"The blockade of Cuba and Puerto Rico is considered illusory, as Spanish warships and merchant vessels are frequently moving from port to port between the islands. For example, the mail steamer Alfonso XII. went out from San Juan de Puerto Rico to meet a vessel detached from Admiral Cervera's squadron and then continued its voyage to Spain, after delivering an important communication for the commander.

"The success of Admiral Cervera in avoiding the American fleets and keeping them on the alert excites much enthusiasm and causes the press to clamor for a prompt dispatch of the reserve fleet to the front."

WARSHIPS NEAR HALIFAX?

HALIFAX, May 19.—A report just received from Getsons Cove, western shore of this province, says nine warships were sighted off Indian Island, near Cape Lahave, this morning, heading in a southerly direction.

In response to an inquiry sent to a correspondent at Bridgewater, on the west coast of this province, the following has been received:

"This morning about 9 o'clock the smoke of several steamers was seen off the coast near Cape La Have. Several persons went up Round Hill, at Getson's Cove, and from that eminence saw distinctly nine large vessels, under steam, heading in a southerly direction. They appeared to be traveling at a fair rate of speed. Their nationality

Continued on Page 2.

When you visit the Electrical Exhibition do not fail to see the model of the Electric Private House Elevator exhibited by Otis Brothers & Co. Simplest, safest, with perfect control.—Adv.

SPANISH CABINET BROKEN

Senor Leon y Castillo Refuses to Accept the Portfolio of Foreign Affairs.

OTHER MEMBERS BEGIN WORK

New Ministers to Present Themselves in the Chamber To-day—A Statement on the Crisis to be Demanded.

PARIS, May 19.—Señor Leon y Castillo, Spanish Ambassador to France, who has been tendered the Foreign Office portfolio in the reconstructed Cabinet of Señor Sagasta, has replied to Señor Sagasta declining to accept.

MADRID, May 19.—Señor Leon y Castillo, the Spanish Ambassador at Paris, who was recently appointed Minister for Foreign Affairs in succession to Señor Gullon, resigned, has not yet replied accepting the foreign portfolio.

The other new Cabinet Ministers took over their portfolios this afternoon.

The Cabinet will present itself to the Chamber to-morrow, when Señor Romero y Robledo will ask for a statement on the crisis.

The Carlists and Republicans want to prolong the budget debate until the end of June.

The Epoca announces that the railroad officials have offered the Government 250,000,000 pesetas in return for a prolongation of their concessions.

A Red Book has been published containing diplomatic documents referring to the events beginning with the arrival of Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, the United States Minister, at San Sebastian, and ending with the rupture of peace.

TALK OF A EUROPEAN WAR.

LONDON, May 20.—The Madrid correspondent of The Times says:

"Señor Leon y Castillo has again wired Señor Sagasta, developing the reasons already advanced why he might be more useful in his present position as Ambassador to France than as a member of the Government. This dispatch has considerably impressed the Cabinet.

"Recent events, especially Mr. Chamberlain's speech at Birmingham, have opened up new political horizons. Spanish statesmen anticipate the possibility of a universal conflagration, wherein Spain would find efficient allies. Their eyes naturally turn toward France and Russia."

"Therefore, it seems important that Spain should be represented at Paris by an Ambassador well acquainted with the tangled skein of European diplomacy, and a persona grata to the French Government. It is believed that Señor Leon y Castillo will fulfill these conditions. Hence Señor Sagasta's hesitation to recall him. On the other hand, it is difficult to find in the ranks of the Liberal Party a man equally qualified for the Foreign Office portfolio. I do not venture to predict the final decision.

"Meanwhile it is announced that the Cabinet Council to-day (Thursday) decided to strengthen immediately the defenses and garrisons in the Canary and Balearic Islands, and at Ceuta, Morocco (opposite Gibraltar), a decision which is very significant, as no apprehensions have been entertained that the United States would extend the operations of the war to the Mediterranean.

"During the last few days hopes of disinterested intervention by the powers have almost disappeared, it being recognized that the powers are too much divided among themselves. This being the case, it is asked whether Spain ought not to stimulate friendly feelings in the case of one or more powers by holding out the prospect of some material advantage. The idea is as yet embryonic, but it may easily develop into something definite."

The Paris correspondent of The Times says:

"Señor Leon y Castillo, the Spanish Ambassador, will start for Madrid to-morrow (Friday) to talk over the Cabinet situation with Señor Sagasta."

The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Mail, commenting upon the great activity displayed in strengthening the coast defenses of Spain, says:

"Special naval and military vigilance committees have been formed to watch the approaches to the harbors. The reasons for this are unknown, but possibly there are fears of an American naval raid or there is a prospect of European complications. Capt. Aunon, the newly designated Minister of Marine, who favors an active naval policy, especially at the Philippines, has had long conferences to-day (Thursday) with Admiral Bermejo, whom he will succeed."

The Madrid correspondent of The Daily News says:

"The Spanish correspondents say that Gibraltar has received within a fortnight 100,000 tons of coal and large quantities of ammunition. The new Spanish Cabinet nearly came to grief on Señor Gamazo's demand that it should not be bound by the outgoing Ministry. The Government intends to increase the means of defense of territories exposed to foreign greed and is considering the necessity of keeping a basis of operations in Spain."

The Madrid correspondent of The Standard says:

"El Imparcial expects Capt. Aunon to display great vigor in the Marine Office. The other papers are less enthusiastic about him.

"Señor Sagasta will make a statement of the policy of the new Cabinet to-morrow, (Friday.) The Republicans and Carlists intend to obstruct the budget until the end of June. The Premier's contention is that the policy must be dictated by the march of events, and must therefore be opportunist in domestic matters and international questions, while devoting all its energies to the requirements of the war."

Spanish Fours Improve.

LONDON, May 19.—Spanish fours opened at 82⅝, ⅛ higher than yesterday's closing price. They closed at 82 7-16, a net gain of 3-16.

PARIS, May 19.—To-day is a holiday here.

Dewey Number of The New York Ledger, out to-day, contains portrait of Admiral Dewey and pictures of his victorious fleet.—Adv.

THE FIGHT AT CIENFUEGOS.

Three Hundred Spaniards Killed and Several Hundred in the Recent Engagement.

KEY WEST, May 19.—The Spanish loss during the recent engagement at Cienfuegos in connection with the cutting of the cable at that point is now known to have been much heavier than was at first reported. Three hundred Spaniards were killed and several hundred were wounded. Great damage was done along the coast.

Soon after the engagement the United States cruiser Marblehead picked up several Cubans in an open boat some miles down the coast, including Coroliz, Lieut. Olvarez, and three privates, from an insurgent camp near Cienfuegos.

They reported that the Spanish losses and damage wrought by the shells from the warships were very heavy. The hospitals at Cienfuegos, they said, were full of wounded, and fear prevailed everywhere that the American warships would return to complete the work of destruction.

During the engagement the Marblehead threw 450 five-inch shells into the Spanish forces, and 700 shots from her second battery. The gunboat Nashville sent over 400 shells and 1,500 shots from her second battery.

Fifteen hundred Spaniards were stationed in an improvised fortress on a neck of land, and upon this the ships concentrated their fire, and it was here that the most terrible destruction was wrought. During the heavy fire of shells, and just after the lighthouse was blown up, five Spaniards, who were running together in an attempt to escape, were picked off by a shell from the Marblehead, the gunner being ordered to fire upon them by Ensign Pratt. They were torn to pieces.

The men who manned the cutters did so under instructions, and they withstood the galling fire poured upon them with the utmost calmness.

The Cubans picked up by the Marblehead were supplied with 6,000 rounds of ammunition and all except one of them got ashore.

BRITISH SOLDIERS FIRED ON.

GIBRALTAR, May 19.—A number of British soldiers, while out boating yesterday afternoon, attempted to land on Spanish territory, whereupon a sentry fired upon them and wounded one man.

ARTHUR BALFOUR ILL.

First Lord of the Treasury Suffering from Influenza—A Breakdown Feared.

LONDON, May 20.—The Times says this morning:

"We regret to learn that the health of Mr. Arthur Balfour (First Lord of the Treasury and Government leader in the House of Commons) is seriously impaired by influenza, the after effects being weakness in the region of the heart. At present he is unequal to severe exertions, either mental or physical.

"To this cause must be attributed the comparative inaudibility of some of his remarks yesterday, (Thursday.) He left the House of Commons in a condition bordering upon exhaustion, and, although he expresses an intention to attend there to-day at all hazards, his friends are apprehensive that the strain may prove excessive."

NEWS OF THE KLONDIKE.

Spring Clean-ups Began April 19—Big Results Predicted—Discovery of Rich Ledges.

TACOMA, Washington, May 19.—Spring clean-ups on El Dorado and Bonanza Creeks began April 19, when water started running in those streams. E. W. Mutch, who arrived to-day from Dawson, says that by this time $8,000,000 to $12,000,000 in gold have been washed out. He left Dawson April 20, with a party of Canadian police.

Miners are overjoyed over the early Spring on the Klondike, because it means their early departure for civilization.

Mutch says the washing now in progress will be the clearest the world has ever known. Many new creeks, he thinks, will make wonderful showings. Eldorado and Bonanza miners turned water into the sluice boxes with ten times the amount of sluicing to do that was done last year. There is likely to be a water shortage, causing most careful use of every inch.

The latest Klondike discovery is Fresno Creek, emptying into the Yukon twenty-five miles below Dawson, on which rich placers were located the first week in April. Surface dirt ran 25 cents to the pan.

H. O. Savage, C. L. Blackburn, and Lewis Meyers have found great ledges of free-milling ore on the southeastern Alaska coast, between Lituya and Yakuta Bays. They went north last Winter, representing New York and San Francisco men, and prospected in many directions until ledge was found. They have filed on 2,000 acres, and now return for machinery.

The schooner Louis E. Kenney, bark Harry Morse, and schooner Jewett, which sailed last month for St. Michaels, Norton Sound, and Hooper Bay, were caught in ice flows and compelled to put back to Dutch Harbor, where their cargoes are being unloaded. Over a thousand men are working on thirteen river boats at Dutch Harbor.

Gen. Anderson, United States Army, just returned from Dyea, says he blames Dr. Sheldon Jackson for either deceiving the Government or for inducing it to make a costly Klondike reindeer experiment without being posted. Anderson says investigation shows there is insufficient moss to feed a large number of reindeer while reaching the Yukon Valley.

INJURED IN A RUNAWAY.

Two Women Meet with a Bad Accident in Central Park.

While driving on the West Drive in Central Park yesterday afternoon Mrs. Marcella Dacis and Mrs. Matilda Dupic of 106 West Thirty-eighth Street met with an accident and were seriously injured. Mrs. Dupic received a fracture of the skull and her companion some severe contusions of the face and body. Both women were taken to the J. Hood Wright Hospital.

The horse was frightened by a bicycle and jumped forward, taking the reins from Mrs. Dupic, who was driving. The horse ran a short distance, when the cart was overturned, and both women thrown heavily to the ground. Mounted Policeman Creighton pursued the runaway, and caught it some distance away.

A Word Fitly Spoken is the praise awarded the New York Central by experienced travelers for the excellence of its passenger service. Trains illuminated by Pintsch Light.—Adv.

REGULARS SENT TO MANILA

Nearly 5,000 Troops for Gen. Merritt's Command Ordered to Proceed to San Francisco.

PICK OF THE MILITIA, TOO

John Jacob Astor's Battery Will Accompany the Second Section of the Expedition—Transports Inadequate.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—The regular troops who are to form the mainstay of the expedition to the Philippines, under command of Major Gen. Wesley Merritt, will soon be on their way to California. Orders were issued to-day for the Fifth Cavalry, the Eighteenth Infantry, and the Twenty-fifth Infantry, all stationed at New Orleans, and the Nineteenth Infantry, stationed at Mobile, to proceed to San Francisco, there to report to Gen. Merritt without delay. These three regiments of infantry and one of cavalry, together with the Fourteenth Infantry, already encamped at the Presidio, will, it is believed, constitute the regular division of the Manila force, with the addition of several batteries of the Third Artillery, already at San Francisco.

Recruiting has been going on in all these commands under the Army Enlargement act, and they will when consolidated number in the neighborhood of the 5,000 men Gen. Merritt has said he wanted for his command. The complement of regulars for the Pacific expedition has been made up without withdrawing any of the troops already mobilized at Tampa, so that there will be no appearance even of interfering with the Cuban invasion. The regiments at Mobile and New Orleans were ordered West because they are nearer to the point of departure of the expedition than the others, and time is a consideration now. The Twenty-fifth Infantry, which is one of the regiments picked out for Gen. Merritt's use, is a colored regiment, and is expected to prove particularly available in any interior campaigning the United States forces may have to do in the Philippines.

In addition to these regulars, Gen. Merritt will have the pick of the National Guard, coming as near to regular troops in point of training, equipment, and efficiency as any in the country. The Tenth Pennsylvania Volunteer Regiment, which was yesterday ordered to San Francisco, is considered one of the most effective bodies of citizen soldiery in service. It is understood that the men asked for the privilege of going to Manila, being desirous of seeking the most daring and hazardous undertaking in sight, and that when the application was made it was quickly granted by the War Department, which felt that in securing the regiment for the service it was practically strengthening the force of regulars available for the expedition. Another crack volunteer command, which is expected to ask to be sent with Gen. Merritt, is the Ninth Massachusetts, the well-known South Boston regiment. The Ninth is understood to be a well-trained and disciplined body, with a proud history and a fine esprit, and it will be a very appreciable acquisition to Gen. Merritt's army of occupation.

It is not unlikely that the Manila expedition will be reinforced also by the battery of light artillery which Mr. John Jacob Astor has presented to the Government. This battery, army officers say, will be a most substantial and useful addition to the fighting equipment of the expedition. It consists of six 12-pound Hotchkiss guns of the most approved pattern, with horses, gun carriages, and equipment complete. The guns are now on their way to this country by sea, but they are expected to arrive any day, and they will be in time to accompany the second section of the expedition.

Whether it realized it at first or not, the War Department is now thoroughly convinced of the necessity of dispatching a formidable force to the Philippines. It now seems likely that the 15,000 which have been talked of as being ample to accomplish the occupation of the islands will be increased to double that number before the status of the territory is settled. The War Department is bending its energies toward expediting the mobilization of the troops for the Pacific enterprise and to accumulating arms, ammunition, and supplies for it at San Francisco. But, rush as they will, it will be weeks yet before the full expedition is ready to sail. The matter of transports is a most serious one, it being a gigantic undertaking to provide ship room for 15,000 soldiers, with their horses and baggage. The four transports so far engaged at San Francisco are utterly incapable of conveying that number of men on so long a journey.

The public admission that the occupation of the islands is intended was made known in an order of the department to-day detailing several officers for duty in that connection. The Quartermaster's Department reports that the four ships which have been chartered for transporting troops across the Pacific should be ready to sail inside of ten days at the most. The City of Peking, which will get off first, is almost ready. The Commissary's Department was advised that supplies for 13,000 men were to reach San Francisco to-day from Chicago. They are calculated on a basis of three months, at the rate of a ration a day for each man.

GEN. MERRITT GOES AWAY.

He Starts for Washington at Midnight En Route to San Francisco.

Gen. Wesley Merritt formally relinquished command of the Department of the East yesterday and left this city last night for Washington, en route to San Francisco, to take command of the army for the occupation of the Philippines. The new commander of the Department of the East, Brig. Gen. Royal F. Frank, arrived at Governors Island shortly before noon.

No special formalities attended the transfer of the command. Gen. Frank paid a short call at the residence of Gen. Merritt, and the two officers walked together to the general offices. As nearly all the officers stationed on the island are acquainted with Gen. Frank, no formal introductions were made, and after a few moments the new commander left the island and came to this city. The various officers attached to the Headquarters of the Department paid farewell visits to Gen. Merritt during the afternoon, and several friends from civil life were received by the General during the day.

Goes Away at Midnight.

The retiring department commander, accompanied by his aides de camp, Lieuts. H. C. Hale and T. B. Mott, left for Washington by the midnight train for Washington over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. To-day will be spent with the heads of the

State, War, and Navy Departments, and probably with the President, discussing the final plans for the conduct of the expedition to Manila.

Owing to the pressing necessity for the presence of Gen. Merritt in San Francisco his stay in Washington will be limited to a few hours. The party will leave the capital this evening. A stop of a few hours may be made at Chicago, where the party will be joined by Aide de Camp Strother. Lieut. Strother, who was recently nominated as an Officer of Engineers, remains here for a day, presumably to render assistance to Gen Frank in grasping the details connected with the administration of the department's affairs.

Gen. Merritt's official staff, it is expected, will be appointed at Washington to-day, and some of the officers selected may accompany the party on its journey to San Francisco. The staff will probably include Col. Clous, the present Judge Advocate of the Department of the East.

Departure for Manila.

Lieut. Hale said yesterday that it was likely that Gen. Merritt would delay his departure from San Francisco until the last of his army was ready to get under way. He would not take passage on the cruiser Philadelphia, which is scheduled to follow the Charleston for Manila within a short time. Gen. Merritt will probably embark on the last troopship leaving the Pacific Coast.

It could not be learned yesterday what officers are likely to compose the staff of Gen. Frank. The new commander was accompanied by no officers yesterday when he visited Governors Island, and it is understood that he has made no selection of a personal staff as yet. His official staff will probably be selected at Washington.

Lieut. Hale said yesterday that he had tabulated a list of the various detachments of volunteers that are to be assigned as reserve guards to the harbor and coast fortifications of the Department of the East. It is not definitely known yet just what regiments or batteries will be assigned from the several States that have been called upon to furnish troops for that purpose. The matter, according to Lieut. Hale, rests with the Governors of the States whence the volunteers are called.

CHARLESTON WAITS TWO DAYS.

VALLEJO, Cal., May 19.—The cruiser Charleston, that sailed yesterday for Manila with ammunition and supplies for Admiral Dewey, is back at her berth at Mare Island Navy Yard with her condensers out of order. The cruiser steamed about the bay all day yesterday, out of sight of San Francisco, while her compasses were being adjusted and cargo trimmed.

When everything was in readiness for a start on the long journey, the condensers were found to be out of order. The accident was trivial, but Capt. Glass concluded that it would be better to return to the navy yard and secure the benefit of the facilities there than to repair the damage at sea. The Charleston will make another start within the next two days.

SPANISH BOMBARDED CEBU.

VANCOUVER, B. C., May 19.—It appears from information brought by the Empress of India that the Spanish did a little bombarding on their own account in the Philippines about a fortnight before Admiral Dewey silenced their fleet. About the middle of April, says a Manila report, Spanish warships went down to Cebu, where they bombarded the city. The troops met no opposition on landing, the rebels having absconded before a shot was fired, taking with them, it is said, $200,000 in cash. About thirty natives were killed in the bombardment, but no European casualties are reported. The foreigners in business in Cebu hoisted their National flags over their premises, and these were respected by the Spanish Admiral. Cebu, which ranks third in the cities in the Philippines, was wrecked by the bombardment.

A massacre of rebels by the Spanish also preceded Admiral Dewey's arrival.

Another account from Manila says:

"The other day a panic was occasioned in the city by a report that the suburb of Tonde had risen. All the doors and windows were closed, and the civil guard paraded the streets. The real cause of the panic was afterward discovered to be a surprise by the civil guards of a meeting of insurrectionists in Calle de Camda. The civil guards opened fire upon the rebels, and at the same time burst open the doors of the house.

The rebels offered stout resistance with long knives and axes, but the volleys soon settled matters, seven natives being killed. Eight of the guard were wounded, and later two died. Subsequently, sixty or seventy persons were captured and shot without loss of time. It is estimated that two hundred rebels escaped into the country. Two companies of the Third Native Regiment were sent in pursuit. Risings in Bolina and Zambales have been subdued, Spanish troops having killed thousands of Indians and hundreds of women and children."

SPAIN'S FLEET AND MANILA.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—Such public dispatches as reach this side of the Atlantic from Madrid about the sending of Spanish relief to Manila do not obtain much attention at the War and Navy Departments, partly because the difficulties attending the moving of a large expedition are well known, and also because the United States has sources of information in Spain that discredit the theory that Spain is sending its best remaining ships on a voyage of 14,000 miles, convoying transports enough to carry 20,000 reinforcements. The reports are not believed.

The statements offer many temptations to the naval analyist. He finds that to restrict the speed of the warships to that of the Pelayo, if it is to be one of the fleet, will be to say that it shall not make more than ten miles an hour. This would be a little less than the best average that could be obtained from troopships. But, with the necessity for coaling from colliers, in the absence of coaling stations on the way, the trip would take not less than forty-five to fifty days, and probably more time than that.

The United States authorities have taken plenty of time to get relief off to Admiral Dewey, who is only expected to hang on to something he has captured; but Spain, humiliated and vexed by the thought of getting back something it has lost, has been more dilatory than the United States. The naval opinion is that if Spain had intended to relieve Manila, it would have despatched forces there at once, just as forces should have gone to Dewey when his victory was announced. If Spain had started its spare ships and troops—assuming that it has troops to spare—from Spain, when the fall of Manila's forts was reported, the vessels that had started by the Suez route would have been rather more than half way to Manila by this time.

The talk about 20,000 troops to be sent to Manila is enough, say the army people, to stamp the report with improbability. To get 20,000 troops out to Manila would require not less than ten large ships. They would have to carry great stores of coal, unless they were accompanied by many colliers, and to coal at sea would cause delay in the expedition. Then the provisions for the troops already at the Philippines would call for more ships. With the increase in the number of vessels, the chances of accident and delay would be increased enormously. So prodigious an expedition could not escape notice in so traveled a sea as the Mediterranean, and notice would soon be received of its movements that would somewhat accelerate the slow [illegible] of the United States, and would prepare Dewey to go out and meet the Spanish fleet on its way to Manila. Of what the result would be, the navy has not the slightest doubt. The Spanish fleet of fighting ships would be in danger of destruction, and the troops would become a public charge upon the United States until released under a treaty of peace.

PLAN TO CHASTISE DEWEY.

LONDON, May 20.—The Madrid correspondent of The Daily News says:

"In the Philippines a majority of the people are loyal, and the Americans and their few native allies are unable to conquer another acre of soil. Spain will therefore keep at home the 7,000 troops intended for the Philippines until further notice, and will immediately send the Cadiz reserve squadron to Manila to chastise Dewey."

CANADIAN-AMERICAN TROOPS.

CHICAGO, May 19.—The following message was sent to-day:

CHICAGO, May 19.

"To President McKinley, Washington, D. C.—I have the honor to offer you a full regiment of trained Canadian-American soldiers. Majority have been under fire. We desire service with Merritt.

"GEORGE A. BARNES,
"Lieutenant Colonel."

Most of the men in the regiment, as well as Col. Baynes himself, have at one time been connected with the British Army either as regulars or in the militia service in Canada and England. In addition to the full regiment already tendered, the Colonel has about 400 men on the enlistment rolls, and if the regiment tendered is accepted and another one is desired, he will, he says, be able to raise the second regiment on short notice.

Nurses to Go with Gen. Merritt.

Shortly after the announcement that Gen. Merritt was to occupy the Philippines, Mrs. Whitelaw Reid offered the services of two trained nurses to accompany his command. Gen. Merritt accepted the offer, and yesterday evening the nurses were started for San Francisco. They are Ernest E. Peterson and S. H. Coppelin, both graduates of the Mills Training School for Nurses at Bellevue College.

Lemons for Soldiers and Sailors.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., May 19.—The Chamber of Commerce has shipped to San Francisco a carload of lemons consigned to the Red Cross Society for the American soldiers and sailors in the Philippines. The fruit was freely given by the growers in this country. One box of the finest lemons is addressed to Admiral Dewey.

Spain Winning Insurgents.

HONGKONG, May 19.—It is reported here that the Spanish Governor of the Philippine Islands is conciliating many of the insurgent chiefs with high apointments, while other chiefs are succeeding in federating the rival tribes.

Spanish Censure for the British.

MADRID, May 19.—The Spanish newspapers censure the Governor of Hongkong for permitting the American warships to revictual, and they say they canot understand Great Britain allowing the United States to cut the British West India cables.

THE SENTIMENT IN ENGLAND.

Ex-Consul Parker Arrives Here and Tells of His Observations When at Birmingham.

George F. Parker, who until three months ago, when he resigned, was United States Consul at Birmingham, England, arrived here last evening on the White Star Line steamship Germanic. Mr. Parker, when interviewed at the pier, said:

"I have been in England for five years as the representative of the United States. In that time I have studied the sentiments toward the United States, and have long been convinced that there is a universal interest in peace and the best relations between the two countries, and that the people are determined to have such peace so far as they can get it.

"During all of the time I have been in England I have never heard from any responsible source a single utterance which would indicate enmity toward the United States. The sentiments that have been expressed during the past two years, and especially since the Cuban crisis has become acute, have been both intelligent and friendly. Public men, clergymen, and people of every class and standing have united in this feeling so far as I could observe. It has been surprising to see the struggle for news and for the issues of extras, which are less common than in America, and the interest with which every military movement has been followed.

"All this began to take form when Mr. Bayard was at the Court of St. James. His great standing and ability, his dignity and kindliness of character, enabled him to arouse among the English people a sentiment which has since been nurtured. I therefore think the obligation of both people is distinctly due to Mr. Bayard. Now that most of the Continental countries are unfriendly, or unsympathetic, we may count ourselves most fortunate in having had such a man to represent us and we can see how beneficial his work has been.

"I have never seen greater interest in anything than they have taken in the battle of Manila, and no student in our American navy could be more interested than the people of England in the result there. They are waiting with greatest interest for further progress, and, with our own people, are hoping the war may be as short as it is certain to be decisive."

THE STEINWAY ESTATE.

The Administrators Issue a Statement—More Than Enough to Pay All Claims.

In view of the publication yesterday by one of the morning newspapers of this city of an article more than hinting that the estate of William Steinway is so seriously incumbered that it is doubtful whether it will suffice to satisfy all claims against it, Charles H. Steinway and Louis von Bernuth, administrators of the estate, made the following statement:

The estate of William Steinway is a very large one, and is naturally very complicated. Like many other men of large means, Mr. Steinway did not confine himself to one business, but had a good many irons in the fire. His premature death in 1896, coupled with the hard times, tied up his money in these various ventures. He had no thought of dying, else his estate would have been left in far different shape. His estate is a matter of millions, and there seems now no chance of realizing, immediately, on the assets on account of the war. The estate is in process of liquidation. There are a number of claims, and, of course, the outcome will depend mainly on the realization of the assets. The estate has not yet been appraised. The Appraisers are at work, but it will take some time before the work can be completed. It will be a difficult matter to determine the values of the various assets, and as we said before, the final payment of the various claims depends altogether on the realization of these assets.

A gentleman who is in a position to know a good deal about Mr. Steinway's affairs said yesterday that he believed that if anything like a fair price could be got for his various properties, a very large sum would remain after all debts have been paid.

Charles H. Steinway, who is President of Steinway & Sons, said there was no connection between the firm and the estate beyond the fact that the estate is a stockholder in the firm. William Steinway owned 8,000 out of 20,000 shares of stock, and these shares are a part of his estate.

With reference to a statement that there is a mortgage on Steinway Hall, Mr. Steinway said it was true. This mortgage was made in 1893 to secure money for operating expenses. It bears interest at 4½ per cent., and the money was borrowed at that rate on mortgage rather than sell the firm's paper at from 15 to 22 per cent. discount.

Mr. Steinway also said that the $10,000 given by Ignatz Paderewski for a musical scholarship was not involved in the estate. It was put into the hands of three trustees, one of whom William Steinway was, but owing to the fact that the conditions of the gift were inimical to the laws of this State, the trust has not become operative. The matter is yet in embryo.

A Great Improvement in Dining Cars has just been made on the new Pennsylvania Railroad "Congressional Limited" between New York and Washington. Train leaves New York at 3:20 P. M. daily.—Adv.

SPAIN'S FLEET AT SANTIAGO

Continued from Page 1.

could not be discerned. Your correspondent received this information from Reinhardt Brothers of Getson's Cove, who vouch for the correctness of the story. The ships, when seen near Indian Island, were about five miles from the coast. No further information has been received up to this time.

MONTREAL, May 19.—The Star to-day says:

"A new feature of the Spanish-American war, one in which it is asserted Señor Polo y Bernabé and his associates are keenly interested, is the probable advance of the Cadiz fleet into the North Atlantic. One barrier alone has been standing between the New England coast and the Cadiz fleet. It is the lack of coal for the warships when they get to this side of the ocean. It has been planned to secure a coal supply. Spanish ships now carrying it may be well on their way across the Atlantic; indeed, according to information received from a Star correspondent at North Sydney, C. B., it is possible that even at the present time Spanish coal ships are in the waters about Newfoundland.

"The advices from Cape Breton point out that Señor Polo has been in communication with an agent or correspondent on the Island of St. Pierre, the coaling station of France in the North Atlantic. There is a constant exchange of trade between Cape Breton and St. Pierre, and the gossip of one port is more or less current in the other. For the past week lookout operators on the Newfoundland coast have reported the appearance of strange vessels in those waters. In this connection. The Star's informant suggests that these strange craft are gunboats convoying the fleet with Spanish coal."

A further extract from The Star's advices says maritime men in North Sydney assert that the North Atlantic route would be a most favorable one for Spanish ships to take.

CADIZ FLEET ABOUT TO SAIL.

MADRID, May 19.—In spite of the veto placed upon the publication of Spanish naval movements, the newspapers here have been allowed to announce that Admiral Comara's squadron, consisting of the battleship Pelayo, the first-class armored cruiser Carlos V., the auxiliary cruisers Patriota and Rapido, formerly the Hamburg-American Line steamers Columbia and Normannia; the cruiser Alfonso XIII., the cruiser Antonio Lopez, three torpedo-boat destroyers, and the armed yacht Giralda will sail shortly from Cadiz, while the reserve squadron, consisting of the Vittoria, Numancia, Lepanto, and another vessel, will be organized immediately.

REPORTS FROM THE CANARIES.

LONDON, May 19.—Mail news received to-day from Las Palmas, Canary Islands, under date of May 7, say two Spanish torpedo boats arrived there that evening, covered with salt, as after a long voyage.

Only old men and boys are available at Las Palmas for handling cargoes. All the rest of the men have been conscripted.

The agent in the Canary Islands of a Liverpool firm writes that the British Consul there has been informed that the United States will not bombard the Canary Islands as the result of an arrangement between Great Britain and the United States, whereby while Great Britain remains neutral, the United States will abstain from such a bombardment, which would mean great destruction of British property in the Canary Islands.

THE CASE OF THE POLARIA.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—There appears to be a mistaken impression touching the attitude our Government has assumed in the matter of the German merchant steamer Polaria, now at Key West, awaiting permission to cross the blockade lines into Havana Harbor. Her case is not exceptional, inasmuch as the Government gave its consent only to the landing in Havana of certain passengers on the steamer who boarded her at Hamburg, Germany, April 6 last, some time before the outbreak of war between the United States and Spain, and long before the issue of the declaration of war. The President's proclamation of the blockade contemplated the exemption from interference of foreign vessels cleared before the date of proclamation, and, in conformity to the general principle, the State Department saw no reason why passengers shipped under such conditions as those on the Polaria at Hamburg should be prevented from continuing their journey.

Nevertheless it is feared that through the entry of the Polaria into Havana Harbor a good deal of information will reach the Spaniards about the movements of our ships and troops.

There is no way of preventing private conveyance of the news, and it is believed that many of the latest newspapers will be smuggled over to entertain and instruct the people in the besieged country.

WILL EXCHANGE PRISONERS.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—Mr. Knight, correspondent of The London Times, is awaiting permission to enter Havana for the purpose of exchanging prisoners with the Spanish authorities and rescuing the two American newspaper men imprisoned there. Col. Cortejo, who is said to be a brother-in-law of Gen. Weyler, and Surgeon Julian, now at Fort McPherson, Ga., are to be exchanged for the newspaper men, Thrall and Jones, now in Fort Cabanas, as is indicated by the following telegram to the State Department from Alexander Gollan, British Consul General at Havana.

"All arranged. You can send prisoners at once. Please wire me day and hour of departure from Key West and probable arrival off Havana. Immediately flag is discerned Spanish steamer with Thrall and Jones will be sent out to meet and exchange."

Promptly upon the receipt of the information by the State Department Secretary Alger signed an order directing the commanding General of the Department of the Gulf to have prisoners Cortijo and Julian taken to Key West and turned over to the commandant of the naval station there for further orders. Accompanied by a small guard, the two men will be taken to Tampa, and thence by water to Key West, when arrangements will be made for the trip to Havana and the subsequent exchange of the two men for the American correspondents.

German Cruiser at Havana.

MADRID, May 19.—It is announced in a dispatch received here from Havana that the German warship Geier has arrived there. The dispatch adds:

"She did not salute the American squadron either with her guns or flag, but she paid the usual salutes to the forts here, and her commander landed and visited Capt. Gen. Blanco, Admiral Manterola, and the President of the Colonial Government. The visits were lengthy, and were marked by extreme cordiality. The Spanish authorities returned the visits."

ARMY PLANS UNDECIDED

Opinions Differ at Washington as to When the Invasion Should Begin.

PRESIDENT WANTS ACTION

It Is Said that Gen. Miles Favors Waiting Till the Army of Invasion Has Been Trained and Completely Equipped.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—What appears to be a difference of opinion between the civilian heads of the Administration and the military experts of the War Department has developed on the question of hurrying the army's advance on Cuba. The men whose business is war, from Gen. Miles down to the Lieutenants on duty in the War Department bureaus, are against any movement now.

On the other hand, the impression has been received by those who have sought their information at the White House and in Secretary Alger's office, that there is to be an immediate advance, regardless of the Spanish fleet and of the condition of the volunteer army. To what extent this impression is correct, it is impossible to say. It is undeniably true, however, that there is a direct contradiction between the tone of the talk in strictly military circles, where it is considered folly to send the volunteers to Cuba without training, and the drift of conversation among the politicians and others who frequent the Capitol and the President's mansion, and who are freely predicting an immediate invasion.

Gen. Miles is not talking, but he is known to be emphatically opposed to any movement on Cuba until the army is ready. It is not necessary to take the Spanish squadron into consideration from the point of view of the army officers who think as Gen. Miles does, for the reason that the unpreparedness of the army is sufficient and imperative cause for postponing the invasion. These officers admit that it is unfortunate that the reconcentrados in Cuba should be condemned to starve while we delay, but they contend that it would be much more unfortunate if we should send an army of raw recruits to Cuba to be slaughtered because of their lack of training and experience and their inability to stand the hardships of campaigning. The impatience of the country at the delay in moving on Cuba and the criticisms cropping out in Congress on the alleged inaction of the army may, it is thought, have influenced the President and Secretary Alger to urge the attack on Blanco without delay; but none of these considerations have altered the opinion held by the military arm that the advance of the army under present conditions would be suicidal.

It may be accepted that if any such movement is made it will be the result of popular and political pressure, and in opposition to the best judgment of the trained leaders of the army. In spite of the repeated stories of a prompt move on Cuba which have obtained currency in the last few days, no signs of such an advance appear at the War Department. Gen. Miles is still at his desk in the big building, and it was given out at his office to-day that no date had been fixed for his departure for the South. While the General would not himself express an opinion concerning the prospect of an immediate departure of the army for Cuba, the opinion was expressed by an officer who stands close to him that as the conditions which induced the postponement of the invasion on the arrival of the Spanish fleet in these waters exist to-day there could be no good reason for undertaking the invasion until they are removed, that is, until the Spanish ships are disposed of, and until the volunteer army is prepared for service.

PITCHING TENTS AT TAMPA.

TAMPA, Fla., May 19.—Orders were issued to-day that indicate further postponement of the invasion of Cuba. The artillery which has been stationed at Port Tampa for some time has been ordered to Tampa. The reasons assigned for this change in the position of the corps are that the rainy season is about to set in here, and as the camp of the artillery is pitched on low ground sickness might ensue, and that the water supply is inadequate and expensive. This body of troops, with their horses, consume $100 worth of water daily, the Government having to pay 1 cent per gallon. It will be a small stroke of economy here to bring the artillery to the big camp at Tampa. Such permanent arrangements seem to indicate still a longer stay here than has been expected. They mean little, however, as the movement of the troops here depends entirely upon the movement of the Spanish and our own fleets.

It has been repeatedly said that no invasion of Cuba would be likely until the Spanish fleet is sunk, captured, or driven home. No matter how long this may take, the troops will not move, according to the opinion of officers here, until one of these things is done. Then the troops can move rapidly. All is now in readiness, as all the transports are lined up at the docks at Port Tampa, gangplanks are laid, and the men could march aboard in a very short time. Everything waits on Sampson and Schley. Gen. Wade returned to headquarters to-day. He will be here only a few days, leaving for Chickamauga to join his corps on Saturday or Sunday. On his visit to the east coast, it is said, he selected several desirable sites for camps. It is reported that Gen. Shafter will soon pitch his tent with the troops. Officers who are camping declare that it is far more comfortable living in the open air in this hot weather than in hotels or residences. At night they find it cool enough for cover, and the temperature even in the day, except when there is no breeze, is not very uncomfortable.

RED TAPE IN THE ARMY.

The Quartermaster General Impatient at a Suggestion Made by Theodore Roosevelt.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—A story is told in which Theodore Roosevelt and Quartermaster General Ludington figure, which will illustrate the extent to which red tape has ruled in the War Department. It was while Mr. Roosevelt was connected with the Navy Department, although actively at work in getting his regiment of "rough riders" ready for the war. The rough riders were in need of horses, and Mr. Roosevelt asked that permission be given to buy the horses in Texas, where there is an oversupply of these animals, and where they could be obtained at once and cheaply.

As the story runs, instead of accepting the suggestion that the horses be bought in the States from which the riders came, the Quartermaster listened with impatience to the demand, and made it known to Mr. Roosevelt that he resented the intrusion of an official of the Navy Department upon such missions.

"Why," he said, striking his desk with his fist, "everything has been running smoothly in this department for years. There has never been a jar or the slightest bit of trouble anywhere along the line. The department was going like a piece of machinery until this infernal war came along. Since then everything has been in turmoil and confusion."

VOLUNTEERS AT CHICKAMAUGA.

Three Divisions of the First Corps Have Been Made Up and Others Are Arriving.

CHICKAMAUGA NATIONAL PARK, May 19.—With to-night's arrivals the three divisions of the first divisional volunteer army corps will be completed. The arrivals to-day completely blocked the railroad yards, but the officials of the various roads have been working together harmoniously to relieve the congestion.

Twelve trains, of an average of fifteen cars each, stood on the siding of one road at noon to-day awaiting a clear main track to the park, but shortly thereafter they began to move. There were at the park at 6 o'clock to-night 24,000 men. To-day has been the busiest day at the park since the volunteers began to arrive, and the forces of the various supply departments have been taxed to the utmost to dispose of the business promptly and without confusion. The Quartermaster's department has received all the supplies needed in the matter of tents, uniforms, ammunition, food supplies, &c., but no ordnance for the artillery or guns for the unarmed volunteers have been received. They are expected to-morrow.

The water supply is holding satisfactorily, but a large number of additional wells are being sunk, and as a guarantee against a possibility of a deficiency it is stated to-day that a recommendation has been sent to Washington urging that a standpipe be erected on the field and that water be supplied from the celebrated Crawfish Spring, which flows several millions of gallons of water daily, and that this water be piped to the camps that may be lacking in supply. Ample storage room for the 2,500,000 of rations recently ordered here from Chicago was secured in Chattanooga to-day, and these food supplies are now nearly stored, so that orders for regimental supplies are promptly filled.

The following commands arrived to-day and were assigned to camp:

The Fifth Pennsylvania, Col. Richfield, 600 officers and men, at 4 A. M.; the Twelfth Minnesota, Col. Bobloter, 1,083 officers and men, at 4:30 A. M.; the Twenty-first Kansas, Col. Fitch, 1,027 strong, at 5 A. M.; the Eighth Massachusetts, Col. Pew, Jr., 946 strong, at 6:10 A. M.; the Ninth Pennsylvania, Col. Dougherty, 630 strong, at 6:30 A. M., and the Twelfth New York, Col. Leonard, 1,048 strong, at 7 A. M.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., May 19.—Major Gen. Wheeler has made a personal request to the President that he be authorized to call for a regiment of volunteer cavalry in Alabama. The regiment has been already organized. Col. A. A. Wiley of this city is slated for Colonel of the proposed organization.

BIG FORCE FOR HEMPSTEAD.

Secretary Alger Designates Camp Black as a Mobilising Point—10,000 Men to be Sent There.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—In making up the assignments of the volunteers to proceed to the mobilizing points several days ago, the War Department reserved over twenty regiments of infantry and a number of batteries of heavy and light artillery, to be subsequently dispatched to such places as department commanders of the regular army thought best. Most of these reservations were of regiments in States on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, and were intended partly to serve the purposes of protection for those which had been deprived of the presence of the regular army sent to Tampa, New Orleans, and other points in the South.

In accordance with the recommendations of Gen. Merritt, Secretary Alger has designated Hempstead, L. I., as the mobilizing point for such of the volunteers in the Department of the East as Gen. Frank may see fit to send there. It is said here that the troops to be assembled at Hempstead will be organized into a division, which indicates that between 8,000 and 10,000 will comprise the force. The division will be made up of two or three brigades, and division and brigade commanders will be designated. Three regiments of the New York infantry will, in all probability, be sent to Hempstead. The latter place, because of its proximity to New York City, is regarded as especially desirable as a rendezvousing point, as from it the troops can readily be dispatched to such other places as may be desired.

OVER 100,000 VOLUNTEERS.

Fifty-seven Regiments on Their Way to Points of Mobilization, According to Reports.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—Gen. Corbin said late to-night that the number of volunteers mustered into the service of the United States had now passed the one-hundred-thousand mark. At 10 o'clock the actual number reported mustered in was 99,273. Three-quarters of an hour later the mustering of an additional regiment was reported, thus swelling the total to a trifle over 100,000. The States in which the mustering of the quota of troops has been completed are as follows: California, Colorado, Georgia, Indiana, Kansas, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Texas, Vermont, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

The country to-night is humming with trains carrying troops to the various camps of mobilization. Reports at the Adjutant General's office show that fifty-seven regiments are on cars to-night, hurrying to the destinations to which they have been assigned. Those regiments which started this afternoon or this evening are the Third, Sixth, Twelfth, and Thirteenth of Pennsylvania, the Fifth Maryland, the First New Jersey, the Sixty-fifth New York, the First Missouri, the Second Georgia, the Thirty-second Michigan, and Battery A of Illinois.

USEFULNESS OF OLD MONITORS.

Rear Admiral Jouett Thinks They Should Have Been in the Blockade.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—Rear Admiral Jouett, who has been watching the war with a keen eye for the advantages to be obtained, regrets that the old monitors were not put to use on the blockade. "They could have been towed down there, if necessary," he says, "and they would have lived in almost all weather. There would have been little danger in running them close in shore if there was a blow. For such work as that cut out at Cardenas for the Winslow and for the job at Cienfuegos, they would have been just the thing.

"Bear in mind those old monitors faced big and little guns right through the civil war. They are dented with the shot they then received, but not one of them was ever destroyed in a fight. Two were sunk in action, but both were blown up by torpedoes, and that might have happened to battleships.

"I tell you they are good ships, and instead of keeping them up on shore, where they will have no chance to see fighting, I believe it would be a good thing and would more fully justify the type of ship if they were put in the way of bombarding or fighting. It is true, they have only smooth bores on board, but they can run close and do a heap of battering with these big guns of their batteries."

SENATOR SEWELL DECLINES.

He Will Not Be a Major General Because of Constitutional Prohibitions.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—Senator Sewell to-day formally resigned his appointment as a Major General in the army.

Following is a copy of Senator Sewell's letter of declination:

Mr. President: I beg to decline the commission of Major General of volunteers, with which you were kind enough to distinguish me, and which was unanimously confirmed by the Senate.

I take this step with great reluctance, and only do so because advised that the holding of the commission while occupying a seat in the Senate of the United States is incompatible with the provisions of the Constitution.

I desire to express my deepest gratitude for the honor and distinction conferred by this appointment, and regret exceedingly that I cannot enter the field to serve the country while holding a seat in the Senate, which I would not be justified in giving up under the present circumstances. In this view my Republican colleagues have expressed their sentiments in a letter addressed to me suggesting that my duty is to remain in my present representative position. With the highest consideration, I am, very truly yours,

W. J. SEWELL.

A SAILOR OF THE WINSLOW

William O'Hearn of Brooklyn Tells of Terrible Experience in the Bay of Cardenas.

ORDERED TO TAKE THE RISK

He Says the Wilmington Sent Them Under the Spanish Guns—How the Five Men Were Killed—Bringing the Parrot.

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KEY WEST, Fla., May 19.—For an hour to-day before the passenger steamer Key West left her dock for Tampa, a man wearing the uniform of a naval seaman sat wearily against a great bale of cordage looking out past the harbor and the distant keys toward the Gulf. Hundreds of people were hurrying and scurrying about the wharf in hasty preparation for the boat's departure. They gave no attention to the sober-faced seaman and he did not seem to see those who moved about him. Had any one of the busy crowd observed the lettering on his cap he would have received attention enough, more, no doubt, than would have suited his melancholy mood. He was William O'Hearn of 70 State Street, Brooklyn, and one of the survivors of the torpedo boat Winslow's crew which passed through the terrible storm of shot and shell that poured in from the Spanish batteries in the Bay of Cardenas last Tuesday. He was going home on a furlough for rest. Beside him, in a bright tin cage, was the Winslow's parrot, which made himself famous on the day of the battle by shrieking and chattering like a demon during the whole engagement. But he was a very solemn and silent war bird as he appeared to-day. He picked and chewed lazily at a large banana, but no amount of coaxing or poking could induce him to utter a sound.

"He has been mighty quiet since the fight," said O'Hearn, "and I sometimes think the poor 'cuss' is mourning for the boys who were killed. He was very fond of the black cook, Josiah Tunnell, and when the poor fellow lay dying on the deck calling for water, the parrot screamed and shrieked as if he were mad. Tunnell used to feed him every day, and I believe that he actually understands what has happened."

"What was his name?" was asked.

"He has no name," said O'Hearn, putting his hand on the case in an affectionate way. "I bought him on one of the South American fruit boats just before we went into the blockade; but I think I shall call him Josiah in memory of poor Tunnell."

All Expected to be Sunk.

By degrees and after much questioning O'Hearn told the whole story of the battle, and no doubt his account of the engagement is the most correct in detail of any given yet.

"From the very beginning," he said, "I think every man on the boat believed that we could not escape being sunk, and that is what would have happened had it not been for the bravery of the boys on the Hudson, who worked for over an hour under the most terrific fire to get us out of range."

"Were you ordered to go in there?" he was asked.

"Yes; just before we were fired upon the order was given from the Wilmington."

"Was it a signal order?"

"No; we were near enough to the Wilmington so that they shouted it to us from the deck through the megaphone."

"Do you remember the words of the command, and who gave them?"

"I don't know who shouted the order, but the words, as I remember them, were: 'Mr. Bagley, go in there and see what gunboats those are.' We started at once toward the Cardenas dock, and the firing began soon after."

"What was the first you saw of the firing?"

"The first thing I saw was a shot fired from a window or door in the second story of the storehouse just back of the dock where the Spanish gunboats were lying. I saw the flash and the smoke, and the same instant a shell went hissing over our heads. Then the firing began from the gunboat at the wharf and from the shore. I don't think any man can forget the sound and the effect of shell and heavy shot the first time he is under fire. It is something terrible. When a shell passes close by you, you feel it something like the effect of lightning when it strikes near by. You feel as though it had taken your head off. First you hear that awful buzzing, or whizzing—it is hard to describe, and then something seems to strike you in the face and head. I noticed that day when the shells first began to fly about us that the boys threw their hands to their heads every time a shell went over. But they soon came so fast and so close that it was a roaring, shrieking, crashing hell. I can describe it no other way."

He Was the Water Tender.

The sailor stopped talking, and remained silent until asked where he was stationed during the battle.

"I am the water tender," he said, "and my place was below, but everybody went on deck when the battle began. John Varvares, the oiler; John Donief and John Meek, the firemen, were both on watch with me, and had they remained below they would probably not have been killed. After the firing began I went below again to attend to the boilers, and a few minutes later a shell came crashing through the side of the boat and into the boiler, where it exploded and destroyed seventy of the boiler tubes. At first it stunned me. When the shell burst in the boiler, it threw both the furnace doors open, and the fuse from the shell struck my feet. Two pieces of the shell also came out of the door, and I am taking them home with me as souvenirs of the war. It was a terrible crash and report altogether, and the boiler-room was filled with dust and steam. For several seconds I was partially stunned, and my ears rang so I could hear nothing. I went up on the deck to report to Capt. (Lieut.) Bernadou."

"What did you say to him?"

"I saw him near the forecastle gun limping about with a towel bound about his left leg. He was shouting, and the noise of all the guns was like continuous thunder. 'Captain,' I shouted, 'the forward boiler is disabled! A shell has gone through her.'

"'Get out the hose,' he said, and turned to the gun again.

"I went back into the boiler room, and in a few minutes I went up on the deck again, and the fighting had grown hotter than ever. Several of the men were missing, and I looked around. Lying all in a heap on the afterdeck in the starboard quarter, near the afterconning tower, I saw five of our men, where they had wilted down after the shell had struck them. In other places were men lying groaning, or dragging themselves about, wounded and covered with blood. The deck had blood on it, and was strewn with fragments and splinters. I went over where the five men were lying in a heap, and saw that they were not all dead. John Meek could speak and move one of his hands slightly. I went up to him, and put my face down close to his.

John Meek's Farewell.

"'Can I do anything for you, John?' I said, and he replied, 'No, Jack; I'm dying; good-bye,' and he asked me to grasp his hand. 'Go help there,' he whispered, gazing with fixed eyes where Capt. Bernadou was still firing the forward gun. The next minute he was dead. He was my friend"—and again there was a pause in O'Hearn's story.

"Ensign Bagley," he continued, after a little, "was lying at the bottom badly torn to pieces, and the bodies of the other three were on top of his. The colored cook was lying a little apart from the others, badly mangled and in a cramped position. We supposed he was dead, and covered him up the same as the others. Nearly half an hour after that we heard him calling and making a slight movement under the cloth. We went to him, and he said: 'Oh, boys, for God's sake, move me; I'm lying over the boiler and burning up.' It was time; the deck was very hot, and his flesh had been almost roasted. He also complained that his neck was cramped, but did not seem to feel his terrible wounds. We moved him into an easier position, and gave him some water. 'Thank you, Sir,' he said, and in five seconds was dead."

Then O'Hearn told of the brave conduct of the gunboat Hudson's crew in getting the Winslow out of her perilous situation. That story was fully told on the day after the battle.

O'Hearn is thirty-five years old, and has served eighteen years in the United States Navy. He went on the Winslow last January, and had previously served on the Puritan, the Katahdin, the Texas, and other vessels. While on the Puritan, in the Brooklyn Navy Yard last July, he prevented a catastrophe by saving the ship from being blown up when the boiler room was on fire. For this act of bravery he received a medal which he now wears. He will return to some place in the navy after a few weeks' rest in Brooklyn.

OFFICERS BACK FROM CUBA.

Major Joyce Tells What Soldiers Need on the Island.

Major Arthur R. Joyce, Stewart Janney, Capt. Latrobe, Lieut. James Pennie, and Lieut. Alfred Poly, all of whom have been with the insurgents in Cuba for two years, arrived here yesterday and called at the Junta. Major Joyce said that all of the party were Americans, and that they had returned to volunteer in the American Army, and had already written to the Secretary of War offering their services in any capacities they could be used to the greatest advantage.

"If given the opportunity, I should like to advise that troops that are to go to Cuba should not be loaded down with blankets," said Major Joyce. "The rainy season now close at hand bars the making of beds on the ground. Hammocks should be used. One blanket is sufficient. Even tents can be dispensed with, because it seldom rains at night. The insurgents and the Spaniards sleep in hammocks."

Major Joyce also expressed the belief that with the scientific precautions that would doubtless be observed by the American Army, the danger of the Cuban fever would not be so great as generally feared.

DOMESTIC WAR IN BROOKLYN.

Bonnell Chastised Barbier's Boy for an Assault on His Boy and Was Himself Arrested.

The case of Barbier vs. Bonnell, charge, assault, which is to be called for trial before Justice Fleming in the Court of Special Sessions, Brooklyn, May 27, is one well calculated to attract attention. The story of the incidents leading up to the charge of assault, as told by the prosecution, is a somewhat remarkable one, and is as follows:

Arthur H. Bonnell, a manufacturer of tiles doing business at 79 Fourth Street, recently moved with his family to Miller Avenue and Highland Boulevard, where Mrs. Bonnell, through idiosyncracies of mind and temper, soon became embroiled with her neighbors, and particularly with youths of the masculine gender. Mrs. Bonnell, so say those who are displeased with her doings, thought she had or ought to have dominion over the vacant lots near her new home, and could not abide the idea of games of ball and the like enormities being perpetrated thereon. Finally she took summary measures to enforce her ideas, and on May 5 had nearly a dozen youngsters, ranging in age from nine to three years, haled before Magistrate Worth, on summonses charging them with playing baseball, romping, and breaking her windows.

It is averred that when the case was called, the Magistrate at first had some doubts whether he had not suddenly become the head of a kindergarten. Some of the culprits had to be held in arms for him to see them. When the case had been stated, the Magistrate said to Mrs. Bonnell, if one may rely on the story of the prosecution: "Pshaw! Madame, go home. Let these children alone, and they'll let you alone. They have a right to romp and play ball."

Mrs. Bonnell left the courtroom smarting under her discomfiture, and was thrown into a rage when she reached home by finding there weeping her nine-year-old son, who had a black eye and a broken umbrella to show as the results of a fight with another boy. Mrs. Bonnell sought her husband and demanded that he seek instant redress. The Bonnell boy said that the son of Thomas H. Barbier, a real estate agent, who lives at 96 Barbey Street, was his assailant. Accordingly Mr. Bonnell, accompanied by his son, with one umbrella over them and the broken one in his hand, set out at once for the Barbier house.

A ring at the bell brought Mrs. Barbier to the door. Pushing her aside, Mr. Bonnell entered the hallway and his son followed him. Glaring around, Mr. Bonnell saw in an alcove leading to the drawing room, a chubby-faced young man of six years, who, after the manner of children, was there from motives of curiosity aroused by the bell summons.

"Is that the boy?" asked Bonnell senior.

"Yes, Sir; that's him," promptly, but ungrammatically, replied Bonnell junior.

Mr. Bonnell sprang at young Barbier, and being, as he afterward told a police officer, a law unto himself, belabored him over the small of the back with both umbrellas. Mrs. Barbier rushed to the rescue of her boy, was thrust roughly aside, and went into hysterics. But the Barbier house was not as defenseless as at first appeared to the invaders, and Mr. Bonnell was interrupted in his pleasant role of being a law unto himself by Mrs. Margaret Ross, Mrs. Barbier's mother. This Scotch dame, who apparently has as much pluck as any Gordon Highlander of them all, was attracted to the scene by the commotion, and grasped the situation at a glance and Mr. Bonnell by the collar, pinning him to the wall. He kicked and squirmed, but Mrs. Ross held him safe until an officer was summoned and took him in charge.

Dr. Zopher F. Dunning was called in to administer to the Barbier boy, and will testify that he found his patient's back filled with bruises and contusions. When Mr. Barbier came home and learned what had happened there, his anger was so great that he could scarcely be persuaded not to seek out Mr. Bonnell at once and pistol him. It is said that even now Mr. Barbier is not reconciled to so mild a proceeding as a prosecution for assault, particularly as his wife is yet hysterical at thoughts that that dreadful man may again visit her home.

The prosecution is to be conducted by Assistant District Attorney Bailey, who will be assisted by Henry J. Furlong of this city, attorney for Mr. Barbier. Mr. Bonnell pleaded not guilty to the charge on Wednesday.

NEW STATE G. A. R. OFFICERS.

UTICA, N. Y., May 19.—The State Department, Grand Army of the Republic, held an executive session to-day that lasted till after 2 o'clock. At the conclusion it was announced that the following officers had been elected:

Commander—Anson S. Wood of Wolcott; Senior Vice—Rufus Daggett of Utica; Junior Vice—Walter Scott of Brooklyn; Medical Director—Dewitt Crumb, South Oteselic; Council of Administration—H. U. Burhans, Syracuse; M. H. Whalen, New York; Charles G. Johnson, Buffalo; C. Ten Eyck, New York, and Edward J. Mitchell, Westchester; Chaplain—The Rev. E. W. Flower.

The ticket headed by Joseph W. Kay as delegate at large to the national encampment was elected.

It was decided to appropriate $25,000 of the department funds if necessary to carry a case in which a veteran's rights under the civil service law shall be carried to the Supreme Court. A resolution to admit soldiers engaged in the Cuban war into full membership of the Grand Army of the Republic was interrupted when half read, and was afterward rejected.

Racing at Oakland.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 19.—Results at Oakland:

FIRST RACE.—Selling. One mile—Norvoso won, St. Distaff second, Rebekah third. Time—1:45½.

SECOND RACE.—Selling. Four and a half furlongs. Mallakwa won, Roy Hooker second, Polka third. Time—0:57.

THIRD RACE.—Selling. Five furlongs. The Fretter won, Banewor second, Owyhee third. Time—1:04.

FOURTH RACE.—Selling. One mile and a sixteenth. Buckwa won, Morrellito second, San Marco third. Time—1:50.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling. Seven furlongs. Atlandes won, Mistleton second, Los Priestos third. Time—1:31.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling. Seven furlongs. Shasta Water won, Howard second, Major Cook third. Time—1:30½.

THE ONLY GENUINE HUNYADI WATER

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BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER FOR

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"The prototype of all Bitter Waters."—*Lancet.*

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Andreas Saxlehner.

THE ATTACK ON SAN JUAN

Engagement of the Warships with the Forts Described by an Eye-Witness.

LESSON IN NAVAL WARFARE

The Demolition of Well-Placed Fortifications Proved to be a Hard Task for Even the Strongest Battleships.

KEY WEST, May 19.—An eye-witness of the bombardment of the forts of San Juan de Puerto Rico on May 12, by the fleet of Rear Admiral Sampson, to-day gave the following details of that engagement:

"The most remarkable feature about the bombardment was the escape of the fleet with so few casualties. The enemy's fire was heavy and continuous, and the elevation of their batteries gave them a tremendous advantage. How they missed hitting the ships no one understands. Their shots fell all around, and their guns had capacity for twice the range, yet they only landed two projectiles with any serious effect. The San Juan affair strengthens the opinion that the demolition of well-placed fortifications is a hard task for even the strongest battleships.

"The secondary battery fire on all the ships was not used after the line had passed once before the forts. This was chiefly on account of the smoke the smaller guns created. Drifting in front of the turrets, it made the handlers of the big guns liable to lose all sight of the land.

"The Admiral and his Assistant Chief of Staff, Staunton, were on the superstructure of the Iowa on the lee of the conning tower. They did not go inside the conning tower, which will probably not be used unless fire is coming from both sides. So far, it has proved a rather useless institution.

"On the forecastle, in the lee of the forward twelve-inch turret, were Lieut. March, Flag Secretary, and Ensign Bennett, Flag Lieutenant, both of whom, with Staunton, accompanied the Admiral from the New York. Bennett had the signal boys with him. His flags, in their canvas bags, were made fast with a line which ran loosely around the turret barbette. This was to prevent them from being shot overboard.

Spaniards Slow to Act.

"It took about four broadsides to wake the Spaniards up. In the meantime great yellowish-white clouds were rising from the hillside, marking where our shells fell. Then a few puffs of white and little lines or flames came from nooks in the bluff. The water spurted a few hundred yards from the Iowa, and every one was glad because every one knew the enemy was returning the fire. Before that the jackies had been glum. By this time the smoke began to hang heavily, and the Iowa was moist and covered with saltpetre. Marine glasses had to be wiped every few minutes. The men's faces were grimy and their mouths were bitter from the saltpetre. When the big guns in the turret were fired it seemed as if the ship was almost drawn from the water in a straining effort to follow the projectiles as they whizzed shoreward. Behind the Indiana's port side looked like a huge fort, her own smoke completely hiding her starboard side.

"When the Iowa turned to go back to the starting point, the entire line was engaged. The New York, stately, standing high out of the water and showing all her gracefulness, but making an easy target, slowly ran the gauntlet of two miles, the Terror and Amphitrite sticking up like ammunition boxes. The Detroit and Montgomery were little spitfires, and all their starboard sides were a thick mass of yellow smoke.

"It was quite easy to see the shells turning over and over and dropping like wounded birds into the sea. Scarcely thirty seconds elapsed but the shriek of a passing shell was heard. Some of them made weird tunes, changing keys as they lost their velocity. Most of them were fired at a very high trajectory, the enemy apparently using their rifles as mortars. Jets of water rising in all directions showed how good, or, generally, how bad, had been the aim. These tunes of the shells after a while became less startling, and the men did not dodge unless some one shouted, 'Look out!' or 'Get under cover!' But the first shrieking of big shells overhead is liable to make even the bravest man inclined to get his head nearer his feet and keep it in that position until a water jet tells him that the danger is past.

Two Effective Spanish Shots.

"The shot that fell on board the Iowa, injuring three men, was a ten-inch Armstrong shell, manufactured in 1896. It was a wonder no more damage was done.

"The shot which hit the New York was an eight-inch shell. It struck the ship in exactly the same place where the Iowa was struck, coming in at the port quarter and exploding on the iron stanchion of the superstructure. It then flew into a thousand pieces.

"While the enemy's fire was at its hottest two Jackies stood at the Iowa's bows, without any cover, heaving the lead. They worked just as calmly as if in New York Harbor.

"'They can't hit us, George,' sang out one of them to a man in the lee of the turret. Just then a shell whizzed by. 'Rig a line to that thing,' laughed a man in the chains, pointing derisively to the water that spurted up fifty yards ahead of him.

"Admiral Sampson and his Captains have every reason to be proud of their crews. The feature most discussed was the wonderful pluck of the Detroit and her marvelous escape from being hit. Shells simply rained around her as she lay within 500 yards of the forts and blazed away with her five-inch rapid-fire battery.

"The Amphitrite's trouble with her after turrets was caused by an accident to the gear which supplies the turret power. Several slight accidents occurred on the ships, but, on the whole, they were not as numerous as generally happens during heavy target practice.

"The strain on the men was rather severe, as they had little rest. The heat of the sun was intense before 8 o'clock. The work done by the engineer officers and their men, who for three hours were under the battle gratings in the intense heat, cannot be too highly praised.

"The firing of the monitors seemed hardly up to the mark of the other ships, the heavy swell causing them trouble and prohibiting any degree of accuracy of aim."

BRITISH SHIP BRINGS SULPHUR.

The Lord Warwick Feared New York Might Be Blockaded.

The British steamer Lord Warwick arrived yesterday from Girgenti and Palermo with a cargo of fruit and 1,250 tons of sulphur. The steamer upon orders received on leaving Gibraltar called at Halifax to ascertain if the Port of New York had been under blockade.

Capt. Veysey said that he was followed off Gibraltar by one of three torpedo boats that were cruising about. He was not stopped, however.

Off Nantucket the United States auxiliary cruiser Lebanon ran across his bow, and was nearly run down. The vessels were so close that he could have jumped aboard. A searchlight was thrown on him off the banks. He thought it was from a British warship, as one arrived at Halifax shortly after he did.

The sulphur was consigned in three lots to regular houses down town, and none of it was for the Government, so far as could be learned. This is believed to be the last consignment of sulphur from Europe to this country direct, though it is believed that this commodity, held by Spain to be contraband, may still reach here by way of Canada. There are, however, sulphur mines in this country, in Louisiana, Nevada, Utah, and California, and though not extensively worked heretofore, arrangements are already making for increasing the output. A report that the Standard Oil Company controls the American mines was denied yesterday.

Farmer Killed by Lightning.

BELVIDERE, N. J., May 19.—John Cummins, a well-known farmer residing near here, was struck and instantly killed by lightning to-day while plowing. His horses were also killed.

TROOPS GUARD POWDER WORKS

Five Hundred Pennsylvania Soldiers Are Placed Around Factories Near Pompton, N. J.

POMPTON, N. J., May 19.—Military law prevails at the powder works in this vicinity. Quietly and without notice 500 men of the Second Pennsylvania Volunteers arrived this morning from Mount Gretna. They were under the command of Lieut. Col. Deckert and Major Harting. They came fully equipped, and as soon as they could unload the supply train, which followed them at a short interval, they started, in column of fours, to the powder works.

Just outside of this place are the big powder works of the Laflin & Rand Company, comprising forty buildings. This firm makes smokeless powder, and for some time has been working every available man and minute upon Government orders. Practically, the Government has control of the works, for so heavy are the Government orders that the works must operate on them alone at the present time. Not far away from the big works are those of Julius Smith, and two miles away those of Capt. A. M. Money. In the same neighborhood are the works of the Metallic Cap Company.

For some time the Laflin & Rand Company has been fearful that there might be trouble at its works. Several men whose actions were not liked have been seen in this section. A few nights ago one of the triple cordons of guards about the works exchanged fire with two men, who were pursued, but escaped. The guards did not dare pursue far, as they feared the two men might have been making a feint, so that others might slip through the lines.

The company placed this condition of affairs before the Government, and the answer was the arrival of the troops this morning. By afternoon the powder works were thoroughly policed by the soldiers, and to-night guards are mounted at short intervals about the grounds and regular guard mount kept.

Col. Deckert said his orders from Washington were of the strictest kind. He said that hereafter no one not vouched for by the company would be permitted within the guard lines. At night no one—not even the employes—will be permitted within the lines, and every sentinel has orders to patrol with a loaded rifle, and in case of an alarm to challenge once distinctly, and then shoot to kill.

To Guard Dupont Powder Mills.

WILMINGTON, Del., May 19.—The First Battalion of the Second Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, arrived here this afternoon from Mount Gretna. The battalion will be placed on guard at the Dupont Powder Mills, near this city.

ARSENAL SENTRY ATTACKED.

The Guard at Camp Dewey, Mass., Will Be Doubled and Given Cartridges.

SOUTH FRAMINGHAM, Mass., May 19.—Camp Dewey was greatly excited this forenoon when it was learned that Private Tracey, Company H, Ninth Regiment, who was on guard at the arsenal last night, was overpowered by a stranger who appeared suddenly and seized him before he could raise his gun. Tracey called for help and the man fled. Later the same stranger appeared again, and on being seen was promptly pursued, but he eluded the soldiers and was not seen afterward. The motive for the attack on the guard is not known, but grave suspicions are held, as it was the arsenal sentry who was the victim. Col. Bogan has ordered that the guard at this point be doubled and given cartridges.

Tracey describes the man as of dark complexion and medium height, but he can give no further details owing to the darkness. The guard's coat was torn in the scuffle, and the stranger made a vigorous fight until he saw the other soldiers coming.

WHEN CLERKS ARE FIGHTING.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—President McKinley has under consideration a proposition to waive the civil service law in making appointments of substitutes to fill vacancies caused by clerks who go to the front.

Instead of drawing upon the eligible list of the civil service, a member of the clerk's family will be appointed temporarily to fill the position. There are many persons in the departments who would join the army if it were not for the fact that their families are dependent upon them for support, and it is to cover such cases that the proposed suspension of the rules probably will be made. In no event, however, will any one except a member of the clerk's family be appointed unless they are on the eligible list of the Civil Service Commission.

Two Brooklyn Patrolmen Enlist.

The fever of patriotism in the Borough of Brooklyn has now extended to the police force, and two of the patrolmen have resigned their positions to enter the service of the country. George Thompson and John Elliott of the new Fifty-second Precinct, at Atlantic and Schenectady Avenues, decided to leave the matter of enlisting to the tossing of a penny. They agreed if it fell head they would enlist; and if tails, they would remain on the force. Tails fell, but unmindful of the stipulation, they both resigned. Both men had been sergeants of marines before joining the police. The men were examined at the Navy Yard, and yesterday entered the service of the country in the Marine Corps, in the same commands in which they formerly served.

ARMY OFFICERS NOMINATED.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—The President to-day sent these nominations to the Senate:

First Regiment, Volunteer Engineers.—Colonel—EUGENE GRIFFIN of New York; First Lieutenants—ALGERNON SARTORIS of the District of Columbia; FITZHUGH LEE, Jr., of Virginia; CARLOS CARBONEL of Troy, N. Y.; THOMAS J. SULLIVAN of Colorado; KARL FISHER HANSEN of New York.

Commissary of Subsistence, with rank of Major.—WILLIAM M. ABERNETHY of Missouri.

Engineer Officers, with rank of Major.—CHARLES LINCOLN WOODBURY of Vermont; Capts. WILLIAM D. BEACH, Third Cavalry; GEORGE H. SANDS, Sixth Cavalry; WILLIAM A. SHUNK, Eighth Cavalry.

Assistant Quartermaster, with rank of Captain—First Lieut. GEORGE S. CARTWRIGHT, Twenty-fourth Infantry.

Commissary of Subsistence, with rank of Captain.—FREDERICK W. HYDE of New York; WILLIAM H. ANDERSON of Greenville, Ohio; GEORGE B. McCALLOM of Pulaski, Tenn.

Additional Paymaster.—WILLIAM B. SCOFIELD of San Francisco, Cal.

Assistant Adjutant General, with rank of Captain.—PUTNAM BRADLEE STRONG of New York.

SPRING VALLEY DOORS TIED.

Burglars Prevented the People from Giving Them Chase.

NYACK, N. Y., May 19.—Before daylight this morning burglars broke into the Post Office at Spring Valley and blew open the safe. They stole about $100 in money and a large number of stamps. Before doing their work the thieves went to several of the nearest houses and tied the doors with rope, so that the inmates could not get out when they heard the explosion. The noise awoke many people, but as they were tied in their houses they were unable to chase the robbers until they had got quite a distance away.

ASSOCIATED PRESS OFFICERS.

Meeting of the Directors, Held at Chicago, Selects Management.

CHICAGO, May 19.—The Board of Directors of The Associated Press, in session to-day, elected the following officers:

President—Victor F. Lawson, Chicago Daily News and Chicago Record; First Vice President—Horace White, New York Evening Post; Second Vice President—Thomas G. Rapier, New Orleans Picayune; Secretary and General Manager—Melville E. Stone; Assistant Secretary and Assistant General Manager—Charles S. Diehl; Treasurer—John R. Walsh.

The following is a correct list of the Advisory Board of the Southern Division: H. H. Cabaniss, Atlanta Journal, Chairman; G. H. Baskette, Nashville Banner; A. B. Pickett, Memphis Scimitar; Page M. Baker, New Orleans Times-Democrat, and George W. Ochs, Chattanooga Times.

FRANCE STILL OUR FRIEND

Cordial Sentiments Exchanged by the State Department and the French Embassy.

DIFFERENCES ALL EXPLAINED

Questions Relating to the Steamer Lafayette and the Alleged Cable Delays No Longer Cause for Ill-Feeling.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—As a result of several recent exchanges between the officials of the State Department and those of the French Embassy an agreeable understanding has been reached which gives assurance of a continuance of the traditional friendship existing between the United States and France. It has served to make clear that each Government has the fullest confidence in the friendly attitude of the other, and that any criticisms or animosities aroused by recent incidents in the war have not been shared by the Government officials of either country.

In the recent exchanges the attitude of some of the Parisian newspapers in criticism of the United States, as well as those of this country in criticism of France, has been gone over. It was pointed out by the State Department officials that they had expressly disclaimed any sympathy for or indorsement of these criticisms, and that at most they were private expressions in no way reflecting the feeling of the United States Government toward France. On the other hand, the French authorities have given assurances that the French press criticisms came from an unrepresentative class of radical Parisian newspapers, and in no way represented that cordial sentiment entertained by the French Government and French people toward the United States.

It was shown also that the more influential and representative journals, in touch with the Government, maintained the most friendly tone toward this country. At the same time all misapprehension on the steamer Lafayette incident and the alleged delay in official dispatches from Martinique were cleared up. As to the Lafayette, the State Department never questioned the good faith of the French authorities, and as to the delay in dispatches, this was disposed of by the fact that the messages came over the British, not the French, cable line. Altogether the recent exchanges have produced a pleasant impression on both sides, and a feeling that any apparent estrangement between the two countries has been overcome.

Foreign Complications Avoided.

The State Department feels a natural pride in having avoided all serious foreign embarrassments and estrangements such as usually arise on the outbreak of war. During the early days of the civil war foreign embarrassments seriously crippled the action of the Government, but these have been conspicuously lacking in the present war. The thirty days' limit prescribed in the President's proclamation of April 26 expires in a few days. This gave certain privileges to Spanish ships and foreign ships in general, and it is said that the limit will expire without any serious controversies having arisen. When this period is closed it is felt that danger of complications with reference to foreign shipping is practically at an end.

M. Robineau of Paris, who is prominently identified with Parisian journalism, has arrived here. While representing Le Temps and Le Matin, which are identified with the French Government, he also has a semi-official mission to perform. He is accredited by M. Hanotaux, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, to the French Embassy, and through this official channel he has been received at the White House and by representative men of the Administration. M. Robineau is a type of the polished and scholarly French journalist, and he has presented his views to public men with the characteristic force of a Frenchman.

As a result of his calls at the White House, M. Robineau's cables to the Parisian papers will represent that the most cordial feeling is entertained in the highest Administration circles in Washington toward the French Government and people. At the same time M. Robineau has given assurances to the officials here that the Government authorities of France entertain the highest regard for the United States, and in no way feel a sympathy or friendship toward Spain in her present conflict with the United States. M. Robineau said to-day:

France Always Our Friend.

"It is a matter of the greatest surprise to French people that this inexplicable feeling of animosity should have arisen between people who have been bound together by the closest ties of friendship from the days of your Revolutionary War. We ask ourselves: 'What does it mean?' So far as France is concerned, I come directly from Paris, and am able to say that neither the French Government nor the French people have any sympathies or friendship toward Spain, while, on the other hand, they have the greatest possible friendship for the United States.

"You hear of certain ill-feeling in Paris, but the cause of it is plain. The French people invested about 800,000,000 francs in the Panama Canal, and lost almost every penny of it. It came out of the pockets of the poor people—the butchers, bakers, bookmakers, and trades people. It was a fearful loss to that class of people who could least afford to suffer it. Now, this same class of people has made another investment in Spanish securities. While a small part of these securities is held by French capitalists, the great bulk of it, about 400,000,000 francs, is held by the poor, throughout France. Naturally, with all their savings invested in Spanish bonds, they look upon war with Spain as threatening another loss such as that from the Panama failure.

"It is no sentiment of friendship those people have for Spain. It is simply that they are horrified at the thought that their pocketbooks will be emptied, and their little savings wiped out by Spain's conflict with the United States. That is the basis for any apparent sympathy in France toward Spain. It is the reason of sympathetic utterances of some of the minor French newspapers toward Spain. It is only the minor papers, those recognized as sensational and incendiary, that utter these views. The solid press of Paris, the semi-official press, expresses the view of the French people at large, which is always cordial to the United States, and never friendly to Spain.

Franco-Prussian War Spain's Work.

"Why should France be friendly to Spain? There is a traditional enmity between them, just as there is traditional friendship between France and the United States. Ever since the days of Charles V. France and Spain have been estranged. It was a Spanish woman, the Countess of Montijo, who, as the wife of Napoleon III., plunged France into the disastrous war with Germany and brought us all that humiliation. I recall in that connection when the Empress fled from Paris on the republic being proclaimed that she went on the arm of an American, Dr. Evans of Philadelphia, then the Court dentist, and it was only through respect to this American that the crowd stood aside and gave her respectful exit.

"Those who say there is French antagonism to the United States should visit some of the Parisian concert halls and see with what respect and even enthusiasm the American flag is received when it appears in the course of acts. It shows where the heart of the French people is, and tells more than columns from the boulevard scribblers of Paris. This apparent estrangement between the two countries is due wholly to a misunderstanding. If it goes on it may overcome a national friendship dating from the foundation of the United States. Frenchmen do not want this to occur, and they are doing their best, through official and unofficial channels, to preserve the close friendship between the two Republics."

M. Robineau has copies of letters exchanged between a prominent firm in Cincinnati and one in New York. The latter, a French firm, made a proposition in connection with the French exposition. The Cincinnati firm answered in part as follows:

"As France has shown herself so decidedly unfriendly to the United States since the beginning of hostilities with Spain, we decline to have anything whatever to do with you."

In response to this the New York concern resented the suggestion that France was friendly to Spain and unfriendly to the United States, and added:

"You should remember that the Franco-Prussian war, with its mortifying defeat of French arms, was on account of Spain. France to-day holds Spain accountable for her humiliation as much as she does Germany."

M. Robineau says this latter statement is literally true and that the feeling of France is hardly less hostile to Spain than it is to Germany, as a result of the Franco-Prussian war.

FRENCH OFFICIAL'S VIEW.

Reflecting Hanotaux's Sentiments, He Says France Is Acting Fairly.

PARIS, May 19.—A high official who is in daily contact with M. Hanotaux, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and reflects M. Hanotaux's opinion, says in the course of an interview:

"There is certainly a feeling of sympathy toward Spain in the higher circles of society, especially the aristocracy, but it is not general, although some cranks with an eye to notoriety have started public subscriptions for the Spaniards. To the above may be added a large section of the bourgeoisie who have invested 2,000,000,000f. in Spanish securities.

"With reference to the Franco-American relations, false news from many quarters during the last few days has led public opinion astray, but a few words suffice to expose the inanity of these accusations against France.

"The Lafayette incident was quite comprehensible under pressure of the work being done by the United States. As for Martinique, what happened to the dispatch of Capt. Cotton of the Harvard was no fault of ours; and one torpedo boat is there for a few hours only, while the Harvard is there for a week."

AN AUXILIARY NAVAL FORCE.

The Senate Committee on Naval Affairs Agrees to the House Bill Providing for Coast Defense.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—The Senate Committee on Naval Affairs to-day decided to report favorably with amendments the joint resolution authorizing an auxiliary naval force, which has already passed the House. One of the amendments strikes out the House provision confining the duties of the proposed force to coast defense, thus leaving it of general utility. Another limits the force to 3,000 enlisted men, whereas the bill as passed by the House left the number entirely to the President's discretion. A third amendment reduces the appropriation from $4,000,000 to $3,000,000.

Before the committee acted statements were heard from Secretary Long, Assistant Secretary Allen, Rear Admiral Erben, Commander J. N. Hemphill, and Col. Satterlee of New York, all urging the importance of the measure and need of early action on the ground that the legislation would provide a much-needed force for coast defense, and thus relieve the regular navy. The action of the committee in striking out the provision limiting the operations of the auxiliaries to coast defense was intended to give the Secretary of the Navy discretion to use them for other purposes in case the necessity should arise, but there was a general understanding that in all probability their services would be confined to coast duties.

NEW BOILERS IN OLD MONITORS.

The Mahopac, Canonicus, and Manhattan Undergo Repairs.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—Work on the three monitors, Mahopac, Canonicus, and Manhattan, at League Island, has advanced so far that the department expects to have them in service within a week or two. They have been supplied with tubular boilers in place of the rusted-out boilers they have carried since the war. One very useful quality of the new boiler was found to be in the possibility of passing the small pieces of which it is composed piecemeal through the smokepipe hole, thus avoiding the tearing up of the decks and shortening the time required for the work fully one-half. These monitors will be a valuable addition to the coast-defense ships.

AILEEN FOR COAST DEFENSE.

The Yacht Is to Join the Patrol Fleet on Sunday.

The coast-defense patrol fleet is to be further increased on Sunday by the yacht Aileen, under command of Lieut. William Kilbourne. Work is being hurried upon the vessel at the navy yard.

Lewis Carr, it was said yesterday, has offered to sell his fast yacht Llewellyn to the Government for $75,000. The use of the yacht, which has a speed of twenty-two knots, was recently proffered to the State, to be used by the Naval Militia in patrolling the harbor. The present offer to sell the vessel has been submitted to Admiral Erben.

Admiral Erben is still in Washington, endeavoring to get the four-million-dollar appropriation bill for coast defense work through Congress.

Daimler Launches for Patrol Work.

The Daimler Motor Company of Steinway, Borough of Queens, has received from the United States Government an order for a dozen small launches of the Daimler model. The vessels are to be used in harbor patrol work and guarding the harbor mines. They will be thirty feet in length, and will have a speed of eight to ten miles an hour. Some of the boats will be assigned to Willets Point and Fort Schuyler.

THE COLUMBIA IN THIS PORT.

Cruiser Anchors Off Tompkinsville, Takes on Coal, and Waits Orders to Sail.

The United States cruiser Columbia, in command of Capt. J. H. Sands, passed in by Sandy Hook shortly after 7 o'clock yesterday morning, and steaming up the bay anchored off Tompkinsville. Shortly after reaching the anchorage Capt. Sands sent a message to Admiral Bunce at the Navy Yord. On receipt of the message the tug Nina, with three barges in tow, went down the harbor to the Columbia, and the crew of the cruiser was set to work taking on coal to fill her bunkers.

The Columbia has been cruising off the New England Coast since she was detached from the Flying Squadron. She put in at Delaware Breakwater on Monday, and Capt. Sands sent dispatches to Washington. He received orders and put to sea again, but returned to the Breakwater yesterday, and at 4 o'clock weighed anchor again and steamed to this port.

No one was allowed near the Columbia yesterday except Government officials. The Columbia will remain here for orders from Washington.

SEVENTH NOT ORDERED OUT.

Gov. Black Has Had No Such Intention, It Is Said.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 19.—Rumors current in New York City to the effect that the Seventh Regiment is to be ordered to Fort Hamilton are without foundation.

Positive information was given at the Executive chamber that Gov. Black has not issued such an order, and, further, that he does not intend to, nor has he ever contemplated such a move. It can be stated with safety that no orders of that kind have been received by the regiment from Washington, because the Seventh will not be ordered to any duty unless the order emanates from the Governor.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

CUBANS NEARER SANTIAGO

Refugees at Kingston Say the Prices of Food Have Gone Down in That City.

SPANISH GOVERNOR DEFIANT

Senor Capriles Says One Spanish Soldier Is Equal to Three Invaders—Bitter Feeling Against Americans.

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KINGSTON, Jamaica, May 19.—The refugees who arrived here to-day from Santiago de Cuba on board the steamer Adula say the insurgent district commanders in Eastern Cuba are moving nearer and nearer to Santiago de Cuba. It appears that Brig. Gen. Mendez, by order of Gen. Calixto Garcia, has brought insurgent forces from the extreme east to the neighborhood of Caimanero, on the south coast, and Brig. Gen. Castillo, of the insurgent army, shifts his command to within twenty-five miles of Santiago de Cuba.

Small insurgent bands engage in nightly raids past the outlying garrisoned towns to within about six miles of the city of Santiago de Cuba. They retire without pursuit after their forays. The concerted design is to cut off the meat, vegetable, and fruit supply of the city and produce the effects of a siege.

In the meantime the prices of provisions at Santiago are even less than they were three weeks ago, during the first panic following the outbreak of hostilities between Spain and the United States and the expectation of being blockaded. Small cargoes of flour, groceries, and canned goods have been received by schooners from Jamaica and Haiti, and the markets are full of fish.

Señor Enrique Capriles, Governor of Santiago de Cuba, in an interview printed in La Bandera Espagnola of May 18, is quoted as saying:

"Spain has 300,000 regular troops and volunteers in Cuba, and we fight on our soil. Those of us who are from Spain are acclimated, and we are intrenched. Therefore, one of us is equal to two invaders—yes, to three invaders.

"We hear America purposes to assail us with 100,000 men. Some reports say 150,000 men, and raw levies. We invite four times that number to enrich our fields with their carcasses. The greater the number the greater the glory. Let us keep our hearts elevated by patriotism and thoughts of our wrongs. Our flag has been called the 'Golden and bloody flag of Spain.' In our hands may it indeed win that name."

The feeling against Americans in Santiago de Cuba is most bitter. The Spaniards threaten to confiscate the plantations owned by Americans.

The representatives of foreign capitalists, who at first believed the war would be a short and victorious one for the United States, now appear to think that it will be prolonged for many months.

Among the Adula's passengers are Octaviano Duarry, a planter, said to have been the last American in Santiago de Cuba, and Señor Vinent, a Spaniard, secretary of Señor Capriles, the Governor of Santiago de Cuba.

THE CARE OF THE WOUNDED.

War Department Issues an Order Stipulating the Rules for the Treatment of Disabled Soldiers.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—At the direction of Secretary of War Alger, the department has issued a general order giving extracts from the treaty articles of the Geneva Convention, bearing on the neutrality to be accorded equipments and individuals engaged in the treatment of the sick and wounded. In the same connection the department publishes the regulations which have been adopted for the observance of the treaty and the requirement that on persons and equipment engaged in caring for the sick and wounded shall be displayed the Red Cross.

Article VI. of the convention says specifically that wounded or sick soldiers shall be entertained and taken care of, to whatever nation they may belong. Those who are recognized after their wounds are healed as incapable of serving shall be sent back to their country. Others may also be sent back on condition of not again bearing arms during the continuance of war. Commanders in chief are given the power to deliver immediately to the outposts of the enemy soldiers who have been wounded in an engagement, when circumstances permit this to be done.

TO AID SOLDIERS' FAMILIES.

Association Formed for This Purpose Obtains Quarters.

The Soldiers' Family Protective Association, which was organized on May 12, met at the Catholic Club house, in West Fifty-ninth Street, last night. Announcement was made that quarters had been secured at 1,298 and 1,300 Broadway, and that Gen. Thomas L. James had consented to act as Treasurer of the fund which it is proposed to raise for the care of the families dependent upon men in the tented field. An offer of $1,500 by an unnamed woman was reported.

Thomas Barrett, Roderick J. Kennedy, F. Sullivan Smith, and the Marquise de Aguea Baranca were elected to membership in the association. An address to the public will be issued in a few days.

THE COLUMBIA AUXILIARY.

The Executive Committee's Plans to Raise Red Cross Funds.

A special meeting of the Executive Committee of the Red Cross Auxiliary Society, organized at Columbia University last week, was held yesterday at Barnard College.

It was decided to make an urgent appeal for funds to the students, Faculty, and alumni of Columbia, Barnard, and Teachers' Colleges by means of a circular letter.

The money it was agreed should be used for the purchase of medical and surgical supplies for the hospital ship which the National Red Cross Society is fitting out.

New Auxiliary Asks Donations.

The Finance Committee of the Women's Conference of the Society for Ethical Culture, through its Chairman, Mrs. Theodore Hellmon, has issued an address, which says that the conference has become an auxiliary of the National Relief Committee of the Red Cross Society. An appeal is made to the public for money or material to be used in making clothing and bedding for soldiers in Cuba. Contributions may be sent to Mrs. Hellmon, whose address is 200 West Forty-fourth Street.

No Agents for the Red Cross.

John P. Faure, Secretary of the American Red Cross Society, made a statement yesterday because of the arrest of W. W. Howell, who, it is alleged, obtained goods from merchants by claiming to be a Red Cross agent. "The Red Cross Society," he said, "does not employ any agents or any collectors whatever, and we hope the public will promptly report to us the finding of any persons who claim to be such. We rely for all contributions on two agencies alone—the printed appeals we send out ourselves and the efforts of the press in our behalf."

Relief for Chinese in Cuba.

The Cuban Central Relief Committee yesterday received from the Chinese Consulate in this city a request of the Chinese Minister at Washington, asking that relief be extended to the Chinese now in Cuba until their home Government can come to their assistance. The request has been forwarded to Miss Clara Barton at Key West, with authorization to extend the relief in the name of the Red Cross.

AT THE HOTELS.

ASTOR—Gen. A. W. Greely, United States Army.

ENDICOTT—F. Mora, Jr., Cuba.

FIFTH AVENUE—Commander Wainwright, United States Navy.

HOLLAND—Ex-Gov. B. H. Eaton, Greely, Cal.; Alfred Dobell, Liverpool, and George G. Quincy, Boston.

MANHATTAN—W. H. Elliott, United States Navy.

NORMANDIE—Ensign E. R. Cassidy, United States Navy.

SAVOY—Major Josiah Quincy, Boston.

WALDORF—C. E. Mackey, London, and J. M. Barbour, Belfast, Ireland.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Black, H., & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; M. A. Black, woolens; Hotel Manhattan.
Boston Dry Goods Company, Boston, Mass.; F. F. Baldwin, domestics; 8 Greene Street; Murray Hill Hotel.
Bowditch, Clapp & Pierce, Boston, Mass.; A. G. Bowditch, millinery; Murray Hill Hotel.
Dey Brothers & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; G. R. Crocker, crockery; 66 Grand Street; Sinclair House.
Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; W. H. Frear, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.
Guggenheimer & Co., Lynchburg, Va.; D. Dreyfuss, domestics; 258 Church Street; Hoffman House.
Giershoefer, H., & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; M. Guggenheimer, clothing; Hotel Savoy.
Houseman & Jones Clothing Company, Grand Rapids, Mich.; E. W. Jones, clothing; Hotel Imperial.
Halle, Schwartz & Skall, Cleveland, Ohio; M. N. Halle, underwear and gloves; 106 Franklin Street; Belvedere House.
Hartwell Richards Company, The, Providence, R. I.; E. H. Chapman, furnishing goods; Astor House.
Heyneman & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; M. H. Heyneman, woolens and furnishing goods; 43 Leonard Street; Plaza Hotel.
Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; C. B. Cady, linens; 8 Greene Street.
Kaufman & Isaacs, New Orleans, La.; M. Isaacs, millinery; 258 Church Street.
Kaufman Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; L. Kaufman, cloaks and suits; 699 Broadway; Holland House.
Mark, A.'s, Sons, Amsterdam, N. Y.; C. Mark, cloaks and suits; Hotel Imperial.
Martin Brown Company, Fort Worth, Texas; M. D. Chipley, notions and furnishing goods; 77 Franklin Street; Hotel Albert.
Mayer, E. D., Washington, D. C., notions, cloaks, millinery, ladies', and infants' wear; Hoffman House.
Neal & Hyde, Syracuse, N. Y.; S. Hyde, laces and white goods; 258 Church Street; Hotel Manhattan.
Purdan, F. M., & Co., Springfield, Mass.; F. M. Purdan, notions and jewelry; Murray Hill Hotel.
Rosenbaum, M., & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; M. Rosenbaum, white goods, cloaks, suits, and furnishing goods; 422 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.
Smith, Murray & Co., Bridgeport, Conn.; F. Blake, notions; 57 White Street.
Samson & Jacobs, Chicago, Ill.; E. Samson, cloaks; Belvedere House.
Schenck, C., Lebanon, Penn., dry goods and notions; Hoffman House.
Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; W. Woodward, dry goods, &c.; 438 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night until 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

8 A. M.—404 East Seventieth Street; Lizzie Mutwatz; damage, $5.

10:15 A. M.—54 Orchard Street; F. Roth; damage, slight.

11:10 A. M.—242 Division Street; owner unknown; damage, slight.

1:10 P. M.—646 First Avenue; Kipp's Brewing Company; damage, slight.

6:45 P. M.—324 East Ninetieth Street; Margaret McGovern; damage, $10.

8:20 P. M.—305 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street; Frank Hildebrand; damage, nothing.

9:45 P. M.—19 Attorney Street; Edward Hoffman; damage, $5.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

OLD ORCHARD, Me., May 19.—The fire of incendiary origin which was discovered in the St. Elmo Hotel at 11:30 o'clock last night caused a loss of $13,000.

BARRE, Vt., May 19.—The Cleaves House and a cottage owned by Edward Morse of Barre, Vt., suffered considerable damage by fire to-day.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 19.—Fire in a factory building on Hillman Street owned by Elisha Morgan and occupied by O. W. Bullock & Co., the Cashin Card and Glazed Paper Company, the Springfield Machine Screw Company, Tucker & Cook Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of yarns, and the Brooks Bank Note Company caused a loss of from $50,000 to $75,000.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

A. M.		P. M.		P. M.	
Sun rises	4:41	Sun sets	7:15	Moon sets	..

High Water This Day.

	A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	7:28	Gov. Isl'd	7:59	H. Gate	9:48
	P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	7:34	Gov. Isl'd	8:05	H. Gate	9:54

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) MAY 20.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Alliança, Colon	12:00 M. *1:00 P. M.	2:00 P. M.
Asti, Pernambuco	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Coleridge, Pernambuco, &c.	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Colorado, Port Royal and Brunswick		3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, MAY 21.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Abydos, La Guayra, &c.	11:00 A. M. *11:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Alene, Fortune Island	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Aller, Naples, &c.	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Campania, Queenstown and Liverpool	11:00 A. M. *12:30 P. M.	1:00 P. M.
Ethiopia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Fontabelle, St. Thomas, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
La Gascogne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Obdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Olivedene, Trinidad, &c.	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Prins Willem III., Haiti	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Senior, Mexico	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.

TUESDAY, MAY 24.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Seminole, Charleston		3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Tacoma, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to May §20 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii per steamship Doric, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to May 22 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of India, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to May §23 at 6:30 P. M.

§Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Mails from China, Japan, and Hawaii of April 19, 28, and 30, and May 10, by steamer Doric, have arrived at San Francisco, and are due here Saturday and Sunday morning.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) MAY 20.

Cearense, Para, May 8.
El Mar, New Orleans, May 14.
Emma, Gibraltar, May 5.
Hekla, Christiansand, May 6.
Mohican, Hull, May 6.
Nomadic, Liverpool, May 10.
Pretoria, Hamburg, May 8.
Pretoria, St. Thomas, May 15.
Roseneath, Shields, May 6.
Sabara, Gibraltar, May 6.
Victoria, Sunderland, May 7.

SATURDAY, MAY 21.

Ashanti, Shields, May 7.
Fontabelle, St. Kitts, May 14.
Mozart, St. Lucia, May 13.
St. Regulus, Newcastle, May 7.
Umbria, Liverpool, May 14.

SUNDAY, MAY 22.

Ghazee, Gibraltar, May 8.
Kansas City, Savanah, May 18.
La Navarre, Havre, May 14.
Mississippi, London, May 10.
Strathfillan, Shields, May 9.

MONDAY, MAY 23.

Cheruskia, Hamburg, May 9.
Georgic, Liverpool, May 13.
Llandaff City, Swansea, May 9.
Mohawk, London, May 12.
Winifreda, London, May 12.

TUESDAY, MAY 24.

Amsterdam, Rotterdam, May 13.
Chester, Southampton, May 14.
El Dorado, New Orleans, May 19.
St. Cuthbert, Antwerp, May 10.
Westernland, Antwerp, May 14.
Werra, Gibraltar, May 16.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 25.

Anchoria, Glasgow, May 14.
Hudson, New Orleans, May 19.

Arrived.

SS Germanic, (Br.,) McKinstry, Liverpool May 11, Queenstown 12th, with mdse. and passengers to White Star Line. Arrived at the Bar at 6:15 P. M.

SS Algonquin, Platt, Jacksonville, May 16, and Charleston, 17, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co. Anchored near Scotland Lightship at 11:10 P. M.

SS Aurania, (Br.,) McKay, Liverpool May 10 and Queenstown 11th, with mdse. and passengers to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6:07 A. M.

SS Chicago City, (Br.,) Capt. Sendell, Bristol May 3 and Swansea 5th, with mdse. to James Arkell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10:30 A. M. 18th.

SS City of Augusta, Daggett, Savannah May 16, with mdse. and passengers to Ocean Steamship Company. Arrived at the Bar at 7:49 P. M. 18th.

SS Tjomo, (Nor.,) Nilsen, Barbados May 10, with mdse. and passengers to L. W. & P. Armstrong. Arrived at the Bar at 10 A. M.

SS Inchmona, (Br.,) Ashby, Calcutta March 27, Colombo April 7, Port Said 24th, and Algiers May 1, with mdse. to Norton & Son. Arrived at the Bar at noon.

SS Richmond, Hiller, Norfolk, with mdse. to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Old Dominion, Tapley, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Gate City, Googins, from Boston, reported east of Fire Island last night, arrived to-day.

SS Benefactor, Townsend, Philadelphia, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Germanic, (Br.,) McKinstry, Liverpool May 11 and Queenstown 12th, with mdse. and passengers to the White Star Line. Arrived off the Lightship at 6:01 P. M.

SS Barbarossa, (Ger.,) Richter, Bremen May 7, Southampton 9th, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:28 P. M.

Bark Freeman, (of Boston,) Van Namee, Manila, 120 days, with hemp to order; vessel to Vernon H. Brown & Co.

Ship Andreta, (of Liverpool,) Nickerson, Havre, 32 days, in ballast to J. H. Winchester & Co.

United States cruiser Columbia, from Delaware Breakwater, anchored off Tompkinsville.

Sailed.

SS Pontiac, (Br.,) for Trieste.
SS City of Kingston, (Br.,) for Port Antonio.
SS Auguste Victoria, (Ger.,) for Hamburg, via Plymouth and Cherbourg.
SS Orinoco, (Br.,) for Bermuda.
SS Friedrich der Grosse, (Ger.,) for Bremen, via Southampton.
SS Princess Anne, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Mongolian, (Br.,) for Glasgow.
SS Strathdee, (Br.,) for Baltimore.
SS Silvia, (Br.,) for St. Thomas, &c.
SS Ribston, (Br.,) for Melbourne, &c.
SS Gate City, for Savannah.
SS Oneida, for Charleston and Jacksonville.

Spoken.

Ship Margarethe, (Ger.,) Capt. Poppe, from Appledore for New York, was spoken May 11 in latitude 46, longitude 34.

Miscellaneous.

QUEENSTOWN, May 19.—The British steamer Castlemoor, Capt. Whitburn, from Shields May 9 for Quebec, has arrived here, having in tow the British steamer Hazelmoor, Capt. Moffatt, from Shields May 5 for Montreal. Both steamers belong to the Moor Line, Limited, of Shields. The Hazelmoor's shaft broke on May 10, in latitude 56 degrees north, longitude 26 degrees west, and she was picked up four days later in latitude 54 degrees north, longitude 24 degrees west.

Notice to Mariners.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 18.—Cape Fear River.—Notice is hereby given that, owing to the planting of submarine mines in the entrances of the Cape Fear River, and the prohibition of navigation at night, the following-named lights have been discontinued until further notice: New Channel Range, front and rear; Smith Island range, front and rear. This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1897," Page 116, Nos. 622, 623, 624, and 625, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys, Sixth Lighthouse District, 1897," Pages 8 and 9.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 18.—Mobile Bay.—Notice is hereby given that, owing to the planting of submarine mines in the entrance of Mobile Bay, and the prohibition of navigation at night, the following-named lights have been discontinued between the hours of 8 P. M. and 4 A. M., until further notice: Sand Island Range Rear Beacon; Mobile Point Beacon. This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1897," Page 152, Nos. 885 and 886, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys, Eighth Lighthouse District, 1897," Page 8.

By Cable.

LONDON, May 19.—SS Britannic, (Br.,) Capt. Haddock, from New York for Liverpool, arr. at Queenstown at 7:31 A. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Teutonic, (Br.,) Capt. Cameron, from Liverpool for New York, sld. from Queenstown at 12:25 P. M. to-day.

SS Kaiser Wilhelm II., (Ger.,) Capt. Hogemann, for New York, sld. from Genoa at 10 A. M. to-day.

SS Eidsvold, (Nor.,) Capt. Schlyder, from New York for Rotterdam, passed Beachy Head yesterday.

SS Ferndene, (Br.,) Capt. Sharp, from New York for Antwerp, passed Dungeness to-day.

SS Ormiston, (Br.,) Capt. Outram, from New York for Hamburg, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Madura, (Br.,) Capt. Fair, from New York for Antwerp, passed Scilly to-day.

SS Gladiolus, (Br.,) Capt. Wallace, from New York, arr. at Newcastle yesterday.

SS Mark Lane, (Br.,) Capt. Bates, from New York, arr. at Limerick to-day.

SS Roman Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Curtis, for New York, sld. from Santos May 17.

SS Auretta, (Br.,) Capt. Ross, for New York, sld. from Shields yesterday.

SS Horrox, (Br.,) Capt. Cadogan, from Santos, &c., for New York, sld. from St. Lucia yesterday.

SS Newton, (Br.,) Capt. Royce, from Bahia, &c., for New York, sld. from St. Lucia to-day.

SS Mokta, (Br.,) Capt. Harris, from New York for Queenstown, passed Kinsale to-day.

SS Pocasset, (Br.,) Capt. Blythe, from New York, via Genoa, &c., arr. at Trieste May 15.

SS Critic, (Br.,) Capt. Griffin, from New York, arr. at Leith to-day.

SS Massachusetts, (Br.,) Capt. Findlay, from New York, arr. at this port to-day.

SS Werkendam, (Dutch,) Capt. De Vries, from New York for Rotterdam, arr. at Boulogne to-day and proceeded.

SS Abbazia, (Aust.,) Capt. Thianich, for New York, sld. from Catania May 12.

SS Tartar Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Fothergill, for New York, sld. from Genoa May 16.

SS Island, (Dan.,) Capt. Skjodt, for New York, sld. from Copenhagen May 17.

SS Cufic, (Br.,) Capt. Thomas, from New York for Liverpool, passed Brow Head to-day.

SS Exeter City, (Br.,) Capt. Watkins, from New York for Bristol, passed Brow Head to-day.

SS Micmac, (Br.,) Capt. Meikle, from New York for Antwerp, passed Scilly to-day.

SS Tauric, (Br.,) Capt. Smith, from New York for Liverpool, passed Kinsale to-day.

SS Strathlyon, (Br.,) Capt. Bailey, from New York, arr. at Alexandria May 7.

SS Servia, (Br.,) Capt. Watt, from New York, arr. at Liverpool yesterday.

SS Ulriken, (Nor.,) Capt. Bergh, from New York, arr. at Havre to-day.

SS Georgeian, (Br.,) Capt. Parker, for New York, sld. from this port to-day.

SS Mobile, (Br.,) Capt. Layland, for New York, sld. from this port to-day.

"Better Sure

than sorry" is an old saw that would never have lived to be so old if it were not condensed and crystalized truth. Remember it when after a hearty dinner you have pain in the stomach and a general feeling of heaviness and uneasiness. Remember, at the same time, that the best preventive of acute indigestion is

Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey

to be taken with or after each meal. It insures the prompt and complete digestion even of a meal that begins with turtle soup and ends with plum pudding.

When you buy be sure you get Duffy's. All druggists and grocers have it.

The Spring Overcoats we make to order at **$18** Are double value. Sample garments for inspection.

ARNHEIM,
BROADWAY AND NINTH ST.

Does It Pay to Tipple?

You know it doesn't. Then why do you do it? We know why. It requires too much self-denial to quit. The Dixon Cure, which is taken privately, is purely vegetable, is pleasant to the taste, and will cure you of all desire for liquor in two or three days, so that you would not pay five cents for a barrel of beer or whiskey. You will eat heartily and sleep soundly from the start and be better in every way in both health and pocket, and without interfering with business duties.

Liquor and Morphine Habits.

The research of eminent physicians has proven beyond a doubt that the drink habit is a disease. The drunkard, therefore, is not a vicious sot, but a very sick man and must be dealt with as such.

A. HUTTON DIXON,
161 W. 23d St., New York City,
Issues a simple treatise, telling how to effect a quick, permanent cure of the drink, opium or drug habits. Given free on application or mailed in sealed wrapper.

REED & BARTON,
SILVERSMITHS,
Broadway & 17th St., N. Y.
8 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

The Wanamaker Store

Advertising and the Public

ADVERTISING News, important and interesting, is evolved daily. Advertising bosh,—vapid, equivocal, dreary,—as often overwhelms the advertising that is worthy and true.

Thus many readers acquire an aversion for all advertising—who can blame them? A wise selection of such advertising as you read will reward you—and the advertiser.

Men that Know and Want Fine Suits for Spring Must Not Skip This

Remarkable Bargains in Carpets. They Illustrate the Popular Wanamaker Policy of Retailing

This, of Reductions In a Number of Very Elegant Costumes for Women

Concerning Two Very Remarkable Shirts, and a Matter of Steamer Rugs.

THIS concerns 750 of the highest grade Suits for Men. They are from the shops of the best American Clothier. The stuffs are fine fancy worsteds and plain cheviots. They have all the grace of form and elegance of finish that marks the best custom tailoring. The least value of any suit in the lot is $20, the highest is $30, the average $25.

Fifty-nine rainy days in almost constant succession, have hurt the market badly and the trade will not pay values. Therefore you get these Suits at but little over one half. Your choice at

Fifteen Dollars

WHEN you can get high-grade Wilton Carpets at $2, that are worth $2.50 and $2.75, will you pass them by? They are conceded to be the most serviceable and therefore cheapest. 24 patterns at $2. Cheaper than cheapest.

High-grade Body Brussels Carpets at $1 are curios of economy. We have 26 patterns that are reduced from $1.25 and $1.35 to $1. They are the best of their sort.

There are choice selections among the Velvet Carpets that were $1.25 and $1.40, but are now reduced to $1. And the same is true of the Tapestry Carpets at 65c., from 80c. and 85c.

The collection of carpet bargains is completed with the worsted-warp, wool-filled Ingrains at 50c., from 65c.; and 60c., from 75c.

YOU may have them at very nearly one-half the prices they were intended to sell for, and at fully one-half the prices they are really worth. Is that of interest to you? If it is not, you cannot be interested in any news of fine costumes.

They are magnificent productions,—the very apotheosis of ready-to-wear garments. A number of them are from famous hands in Paris,—others are from the style-setters of New York; —we doubt if you can distinguish them. Each is *sui generis*;—there is no duplicate in existence.

At $40, yesterday priced up to $65
At $50, yesterday priced up to $85
At $60, yesterday priced up to $90
At $75, yesterday priced up to $100
At $100, yesterday priced up to $200.

And did you know that all the Imported Costumes by Worth, Doucet, Paquin, Corne and the rest were selling at half what they cost us in Paris? Worth remembering.

THESE shirts are a great deal better than they should be at the price on them. That will not be a fault from your point of view, but they really establish a new precedent in shirt values, and a wholly new bargain standard which may be difficult to reach again in a hurry.

One sort is made of White Cheviots, the other of Scotch Madras, in plaid patterns. They are really better than the average dollar-and-a-half shirt. Their price, however, is

Seventy-five Cents Each

If you intend to go down to the sea in ships in the fin-de-siecle way this Summer, you'll have to have a steamer rug, and you might as well get one at a bargain. Here they are, new ones, just imported, but selling at a reduction. It isn't necessary to give any reasons for the reduction beyond assuring you that it is from no fault with the rugs.

$5 for $7.50 Rugs **$7.50 for $10 Rugs** **$9 for $12 Rugs**

Seasoned travelers carry *two*, you know. That doubles the saving in this case.

The lessons in the Cooking-by-Gas School to-day will prove of more than usual interest:—

At 10.30 A. M.—A four-course dinner for six to cost One Dollar, prepared in forty-five minutes:—Einlauf Soup, Eggs with cream and Mayonnaise, Curry of Chicken with Rice, Caramel Custard.

At 2.30 P. M.—Test Dishes for gas cooking:—Clam Bisque, Salmon, Grille a la Perigueux, Truffle Sauce, Gateau a la Weckesser. You are most cordially invited to bring note books and use them.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

EIGHTH NOW VOLUNTEERS

The Regiment Sworn In at Peekskill by Lieutenant Babcock.

PART OF NINTH IN SERVICE

Major Lorigan Takes the Oath—Capt. Pickhardt Refuses to Enlist and His Tent Pulled Down.

CAMP TOWNSEND, PEEKSKILL, May 19.—The Eighth Regiment, N. G. N. Y., is to-night the Eighth Regiment, New York Volunteers, the last battalion being sworn into the service of the United States this evening, and the oath taken by Col. Henry Chauncey, Jr., and his staff. To-night the regiment has mounted its own guard, and, to all intents and purposes, is a thing apart from the camp and under United States regulations. This evening, also, five companies, four of them forming the second battalion of the Ninth Regiment, took the oath of allegiance, so that but three more companies of the Ninth are yet to be mustered in until the command is complete and ready for service. It is understood that as soon as the Ninth is completed and mustered in, it will be at once ordered south to join the other regiments at Chickamauga, although it is admitted that this order may be changed, as many others have, and the Eighth may go first, being now in shape to move. As the United States rations and equipments have been set aside for the Ninth, however, by Lieut. Adams, the likelihood is that it will go first.

There was a rumor current here to-day that the Peekskill camp is to be continued, and that the provisional regiments which have been forming in New York to take the place of those which were called out will be sent here to be drilled and instructed in camp life. This rumor could not be traced to any reliable source, however, and the impression is that if any such move is contemplated, the troops are more likely to go to Hempstead. It is understood also that wires are being pulled in high places to have the men sent here, as their presence is a source of large revenue to the townspeople. As no orders on this line can be issued here, no one in authority can speak authoritatively on the subject.

Many Saw the Mustering In.

The mustering in of the final battalion of the Eighth was a particularly impressive sight to-day, and a large crowd of visitors was on hand to witness the ceremonies. Prayers were performed by Lieut. Babcock, who is the mustering officer of the United States Army here. The four companies were lined up on the parade ground, and each man answered as his name was called. Then they faced about, and Lieut. Babcock called on each man to remove his hat and raise his left hand if he desired to join the United States for two years. Off went every hat, and up went every hand in a moment, and the officers and visitors looked about uncovered while Lieut. Babcock administered the oath. "You swear!" he thundered at the end of the oath. "We do!" came back the answer in chorus, and as the band struck up "The Star-Spangled Banner" Lieut. Babcock said, impressively: "You are now United States soldiers." Then a mighty cheer went up, and the boys marched off to their quarters. After the battalion was sworn in Major John Edward Kerby took the oath, as did Battalion Adjt. Abraham Jacobson. Then Col. Chauncey, Lieut. Col. James Morgan Jarvis, Regimental Adjt. Wainwright Parish, and Regimental Quartermaster George L. Wentworth, amid great cheering and applause, went through the same ceremony, thus completing the regiment.

The Third Battalion is composed of Companies I, K, L, and M, and their officers are as follows:

Company I.—Capt. Alfred A. Mitchell, First Lieut. George W. Frost, Jr., and Second Lieut. George Reith.

Company K.—Capt. Knight Neffel, First Lieut. Charles Levy, and Second Lieut. Alexander Stephens.

Company M.—Capt. Frank R. Curtis, First Lieut. J. P. Mumford, and Second Lieut. Duncan McRa Livingstone.

Company L.—Capt. Charles P. Staubeck, First Lieut. Dean Nelson, Second Lieut. Leon Mayer.

Following the ceremonies in connection with the Eighth Regiment, five companies of the Ninth took the oath. Company C came first, in which Emott Seward, Jr., and Charles W. Seward, nephews of Col. Seward, late commander of the regiment, are Lieutenants. Col. Seward stood on the ground when his nephews were sworn in, and he looked proud and happy.

"You see there's some fighting blood in the Sewards yet," was his comment. The companies in the Ninth to take the oath were B, C, F, I, and K, and their officers are as follows:

Company B.—Capt. Arthur M. Tompkins, First Lieut. Herman C. Leonhardi, Second Lieut. Edward W. Watkins.

Company C.—Capt. Frederick W. Quimby, First Lieut. Emott Seward, Jr., Second Lieut. Charles W. Seward.

Company F.—Capt. Wesley E. Bryde, First Lieut. Robert N. Mackin, Second Lieutenant, vacant.

Company I.—Capt. Charles E. Kohlberger, First Lieut. Charles A. Meyer, Jr., Second Lieut. William F. J. Higgins.

Company K.—Capt. William F. Morris, First Lieut. J. J. Byrne, Second Lieut. James Lynch.

The surprise of the day was the swearing in with the Second Battalion of the Ninth of Major George F. Lorigan. Major Lorigan said only yesterday that he would not be able to go to the front with the men, much as he wished to, on account of business and family matters. Major Lorigan is very popular in the command, and with the loss of the Colonel and the Major the regiment was in bad shape. This morning Major Lorigan announced his intention of going to the front, and his determination pleased his men mightily. This evening he marched out on the parade ground with the boys and after they had been mustered in he took the oath which makes him a Major in the volunteer army of the United States.

Capt. Pickhardt of Company I, Ninth Regiment, announced to Col. Seward last night that he would not go to the front with his command, stating that his business interest had suffered greatly during his absence, and he could no longer remain away. The news leaked out, and the boys started in to make it unpleasant for the Captain. Shortly after he had retired, the men sneaked out quietly and loosened the tent pegs, and while the Captain was sleeping, one of them suddenly knocked the supports from under the tent, and it came down in a heap on him. After the luckless Captain had extricated himself from the wreck he complained to the officer of the day, and a guard of one Sergeant and two Corporals was placed in front of the tent, which was put up again. It is not known whether the guard was in sympathy with the men, but at all events no sooner had the Captain turned in again and composed himself to rest than the tent came tumbling down about his ears for the second time, and the guard had to help him out and rig it up again. The boys having had their fun, left the Captain alone after that, and early this morning he came over to Peekskill, where he met his wife, with whom he returned to New York.

Regimental Quartermaster Dana B. Pratt, another popular member of the Ninth Regiment staff, announced positively to-day that he would not go with the regiment, and would return to New York with Col. Seward after the regiment had been mustered in. His successor has not been appointed, Col. Greene not having as yet fixed on a man for the place. Dr. Pratt is a dentist in New York, and his practice is on the verge of ruin. He was unable to make arrangements to have some one attend to it for him, and he says that he owes it to his family to remain at home.

Col. Greene Takes Command.

Col. G. James Greene formally took command of the Ninth after tattoo last night. Col. Seward is still here as a Colonel on active duty, but with no command, his resignation not yet having been acted upon.

Surgeon Maus, United States Army, who has been the examining Surgeon of the army here, to-day received a commission appointing him Chief Surgeon on the staff of Gen. Fitzhugh Lee. Lieut. Adams received to-day a dispatch from Quartermaster Winthrop Cowdin of the Twelfth Regiment, announcing that the entire command had reached Chickamauga at 8 o'clock this morning in good shape.

Fathers Curran, Gilmartin, and La Porte, of Peekskill to-day heard confessions of the Catholic boys in the Ninth Regiment, Capt. O'Connor's tent being used for this purpose. Over 200 men made confession.

As an evidence of the help that the Young Men's Christian Association has been to the men here, Secretary Sheffield stated to-day that since last Sunday week he had distributed free to the men of the various regiments 24,000 sheets of paper and 12,000 envelopes on which to send letters home. He also stated that the announcement published in THE NEW YORK TIMES that books were desired for the use of the men had met with liberal responses.

The wives of the officers at headquarters will give a tea Saturday to their friends at the White House from 5 to 7 o'clock.

THE NEW TORPEDO BOATS.

Circular Defining Their Chief Characteristics Completed.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—Judge Advocate General Lemly to-day completed the circular defining the chief characteristics of the sixteen torpedo-boat destroyers and twelve torpedo boats provided for by Congress in the present Naval Appropriation bill. The destroyers provided for are to be of larger type than any vessel of that kind we now have in the service, about 400 tons, but the torpedo boats will be about the size of the average torpedo boat now in use, namely, about 150 tons. Bidders are left the widest liberty in the matter of original design, but no bid will be considered which fails to guarantee a speed of at least twenty-eight knots for destroyers, and twenty-six knots for torpedo boats. No more than eighteen and twelve months, respectively, will be allowed to complete these boats, and shortness of time of construction will be an important element in determining the awards.

TWO HOLLANDS FOR COLLIERS.

Vessels Bought for War Purposes Called Hannibal and Leonidas.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—The appearance in the naval orders posted this morning of assignments of a number of officers to the Holland gave rise in some quarters to the belief that the Government had purchased the experimental submarine boat of that name which has been diving and reappearing in the waters near Elizabeth, N. J., recently.

This was a mistake, for the Holland referred to is a collier, one of two Hollands purchased by the Government yesterday. The vessels were named the Joseph Holland and the Elizabeth Holland, and they have been rechristened, respectively, the Hannibal and the Leonidas. A third collier, name not given, was purchased, and has been christened the Alexander.

MORE ARMY PAYMASTERS.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—Paymaster Gen. Stanton has recommended to Secretary Alger the appointment of eighteen additional Paymasters for the regular army in addition to the twenty now in the service. This increase, according to Gen. Stanton, is necessary in view of the recruiting of the regular branch to the full war strength of 60,000 men. He suggests that the appointments be classified as follows:

Two Colonels, as Assistant Paymasters General; six Lieutenant Colonels, as Deputy Paymasters General, and ten Majors as Paymasters.

Secretary Alger is expected to communicate with Congress on the subject, as legislation is necessary before the increase can be authorized.

Twenty-three of the Paymasters of the volunteer army, out of the fifty authorized by law, have been appointed.

Gen. Stanton has also submitted estimates aggregating $30,000,000 for the pay of the regular and volunteer army for the six months, beginning July 1, and ending Dec. 31, on the basis of the number of volunteers already called for and the regular army at its war strength.

CIVILIANS AS ARMY OFFICERS.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—A large number of staff nominations for the army were confirmed by the Senate in executive session to-day. There was no comment except a brief inquiry by Senator Pettigrew, who asked Senator Hawley, Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, if the committee had made due investigation as to the military training and qualifications of the young men nominated to these positions, mentioning some of the sons of prominent men.

Senator Hawley replied that the committee had inquired sufficiently to learn that the appointees had all been recommended by Senators or Congressmen from their own States.

"They will gain experience in the field," Senator Hale suggested.

"That is what I object to," responded Mr. Pettigrew. "If they are not experienced military men, it is hardly fair that they should be appointed to command others."

He did not, however, press the point, and the confirmations were allowed to proceed.

Battery M Starts South.

Battery M of the United States Artillery left Fort Hancock yesterday on the Government boat General Meigs, and arrived at Jersey City at 3:45 P. M. The battery marched to the Pennsylvania station and started for Atlanta shortly before 5 o'clock. The men carried rifles such as are used by the heavy artillery company. They had a thousand pounds of rations. Private L. Loll was badly hurt after the train started, his head being struck by a passing train. Forty recruits from the United States Army recruiting station in Brooklyn had a car on the same train.

Women Nurses for the Englis.

A member of the Hospital Corps at the Army Building announced yesterday that, in addition to the regular force for the newly purchased hospital ship John Englis, the vessel will carry six trained woman nurses, who are to be taken from the Johns Hopkins Hospital at Baltimore. These are said to be the first woman nurses employed by the Adjutant General since the civil war. They will not be recruited, but will be employed as civilians.

The Prairie to Fortify with Sand.

PROVINCETOWN, Mass., May 19.—The United States auxiliary cruiser Prairie anchored in Provincetown Harbor at 9:20 o'clock this morning. She will take on 300 tons of sand in bags of 200 pounds each to-day, to be used in fortifying her boilers.

BUFFALO MEN SEEK SOUTH

Sixty-fifth Regiment Leaves Camp Black for Its New Station Near Washington.

SIXTY-NINTH MUSTERED IN

Ceremony Witnessed by Thousands of Visitors and Performed Amid Great Enthusiasm—Uniforms and Equipments for Recruits Still Lacking.

HEMPSTEAD PLAINS, L. I., May 19.—In almost perfect order, and amid cheers that reverberated throughout the camp, the Sixty-fifth Regiment of Buffalo left here for its new station, at Munson's Hill, Va., near Washington, at 2 o'clock this afternoon. Tents were ordered struck immediately after breakfast, and in less than three hours every street had been cleared of all encumbrances. Not a scrap of paper or a piece of rubbish was to be seen anywhere on the grounds where the regiment had had its quarters, and Col. Holly, the Quartermaster, in charge at Camp Black, said it was the most praiseworthy and clever piece of work he had yet seen.

The men were fully equipped and uniformed, and presented a fine appearance as they formed in masses on the drill ground preparatory to marching to the railroad station. The departure was witnessed by Major Gen. Roe and staff, Brig. Gen. George Moore Smith and staff, and Brig. Gen. McCoskry Butt and staff, as well as Capt. Schuyler and Lieuts. Weigel and Van Deman of the United States Army. Capt. Schuyler was enthusiastic over the Sixty-fifth, and declared it would compare favorably in every way with a regular army regiment—in fact, the men were, if anything, a finer body than the ordinary regiment of United States soldiers.

At 1:30 Col. Welch appeared, with his regimental staff, and, after carefully inspecting his command, at once gave the order to march. Quite a number of Buffalonians, friends and relatives of the departing men, were in evidence, and followed them to the railroad station. The usual tearful farewells were exchanged, parting cheers and shouts of encouragement were given, and a few minutes later the last man had boarded the cars of the trains, which had been in waiting since morning.

The staff of the Sixty-fifth Regiment is composed as follows: Colonel, Samuel M. Welch; Lieutenant Colonel, William H. Chapin; Major, Charles E. P. Babcock; Major, Eugene A. Smith; Major, John D. Howland; Regimental Adjutant, Walter F. Nurzey; Regimental Quartermaster, G. Reed Wilson, Battalion Adjutants, James W. Schneider, Frank M. Chapin, and A. S. Bixby; Major Surgeon, Alfred H. Briggs; Assistant Surgeons, Harry Meade and Ernest L. Ruffner, and Chaplain, Harvey S. Fisher.

The only escort provided for the regiment was the Squadron A Band, which played several German airs for the benefit of two of the companies, which contain a large percentage of men of that nationality.

Sixty-ninth Mustered In.

Shortly after the departure of the Sixty-fifth orders were issued for the Sixty-ninth Regiment to get ready for the muster-in. As soon as the news spread that everything was in readiness for the final ceremony the long pent-up enthusiasm of the "fighting Irishmen" at once began to show itself. Men congratulated each other, and in many cases embraced their officers, who had worked hard and faithfully to get the men in shape. The work of Lieut. Col. Donovan, who has lately been appointed, having obtained leave of absence from the Twenty-first United States Infantry, where he was First Lieutenant, was especially praised. He was up until 5 o'clock this morning getting the rolls in condition, and even during the day did not allow himself the time usually set apart for meals.

At 3 o'clock orders were given to form in battalions on the mustering grounds between the quarters of the Sixty-ninth and the First Provisional Regiments. An immense throng of visitors from Manhattan, among them a large delegation from the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, gathered on the edges of the ground to witness the ceremony, and as the men raised their hands in response to the oath which made them members of the United States volunteer army, cheer after cheer rang through the field, finding a hearty response among the soldiers of the other regiments.

A great deal of regret was expressed by many of the officers that all the recruits had not yet been provided with their uniforms and equipments, but it is hoped that before Col. Duffy receives orders to march the necessary supplies will have been received. As for numerical strength there is no further need of recruits. The regiment was sworn in with 100 per cent. of its maximum strength, including 1,030 officers and men, and it enjoys the distinction of being the only regiment to be sworn in with a full percentage. The men are, besides, a fine looking body, and in consequence of the vigorous policy of the officers, who have insisted on frequent and protracted drills, the recruits carried out regiment movements with a precision that proved a surprise to their drill masters.

Immediately after the muster-in the presentation of a stand of colors, consisting of the United States, State, regimental, and Irish flags, was made to the regiment by the Committee of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, Judge Fitzgerald of the Court of General Sessions of Manhattan making the presentation speech, and Col. Duffy responding. The ceremony on account of the lateness of the hour—5 o'clock—was brief, but impressive. The men yelled themselves hoarse cheering for the Colonel and every officer down to the youngest Lieutenant. When there was nobody left for whom to propose a cheer, some one yelled: "Three cheers for everybody," and they were given with a will and a tiger.

Dinner to the Officers.

Among those who witnessed the ceremony were Supreme Court Justice Morgan J. O'Brien, City Court Judges John H. McCarthy and William Conlan, John D. Crimmins, and Sheriff Thomas J. Dunn of New York. To-night a dinner was given by the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick at the Garden City Hotel to the Sixty-ninth Regiment officers on the occasion of the presentation. All the general staff officers were invited, including Major Gen. Charles F. Roe, Chief of Staff Stephen H. Olin, Provost Marshal Col. William Cary Sanger, Col. Holly, Col. Hurry, Major John P. Holland, and Major Louis Greer. Patriotic speches were delivered and toasts were made to the success of the United States arms in general and the Sixty-ninth in particular.

While no orders have yet been received by Col. Duffy of the Sixty-ninth concerning his departure, it is believed that the regiment will only be here a day or two longer. The rumor that a good New York regiment is to be sent to the Philippines has infused the hope into the men that they will perhaps see active service sooner than their comrades who have already gone or are going South. At all events, they have no desire to remain behind as part of the reserve force.

As a result of the mustering in of the Sixty-ninth Brig. Gen. George Moore Smith is left practically without a command, the only regiment of his brigade left being the First Provisional, which is also to be mustered in within the next few days, and, in consequence, an order is expected to be issued to-morrow dissolving the First Brigade and requiring the General and his staff to report to their home station at Manhattan.

Private James Johnson of the Sixty-ninth was received into the Catholic Church to-day, the rite of baptism being performed by the Rev. William B. Farrell of Hempstead. Father Daly had given Johnson religious instruction daily for a week, the man having expressed a desire to become a Catholic. His parents have also recently embraced that faith.

A curious case of desertion came to light yesterday, when a man who gave his name as Dalrymler called on Capt. Schuyler, the United States recruiting officer, and asked the latter what to do in the case of his brother, who had been mustered into the Seventy-first Regiment, but had gone home just before that body left for Tampa, to see his sister, who was dying. Private Dalrymler was in Company B, and asked for leave of absence for a day to bid his dying sister goodby. This was refused. While the regiment was at Long Island City waiting to be transported South, the young man, who thought it would take some time for his comment to get away, slipped off, intending to return. When he was about to go back to his regiment he learned that it had left.

Wouldn't Be a Deserter.

Fearful of trouble, he sent his brother to see about his case. Capt. Schuyler informed

...ere ordered to be mustered into the volunteer service to-morrow morning, and will leave Sunday for Jersey City, whence it will proceed south, although it has not yet definitely been decided to what point.

Troop C was examined to-day by the surgeons, and of the entire command only four men were rejected. Their places will be filled from the surplus ranks, although two have applied for a re-examination, and may yet be accepted. The troop is badly in need of fifteen horses, and Capt. Clayton has advertised for the animals. He expects to have them all bought by Saturday, when the troop will be mustered in.

Another case of what has come to be called "yellow streak" occurred in the Tenth Battalion of Albany to-day, when Private William T. Jackson of Company B refused to sign the muster rolls after having passed the physical examination. He was unceremoniously hustled to his quarters, his uniform was stripped off, and a jacket and a pair of overalls were put on him. He was then marched out of the lines, followed by volley after volley of surplus eggs, and by the time he got out of camp he was literally covered with the sticky yellow yolks.

Capt. Leo, who is on leave of absence from the German Army, was among the many visitors at camp to-day, and called at headquarters. He expressed considerable surprise that raw recruits could so quickly accustom themselves to camp life without suffering any ill consequences. He said the camp was in splendid condition, as far as he could see, and the men were all good specimens of physical manhood. "A few weeks of good, hard training," he declared, "will make these men excellent soldiers."

DEPARTURE FROM JERSEY CITY.

Sixty-fifth Regiment Cheered by Crowds at the Station.

The first section of the train carrying the Sixty-fifth Regiment reached Long Island City at 2:45 o'clock, and the others followed quickly. The baggage cars containing the ammunition, tents, and other paraphernalia of the men were run to Pennsylvania floats at the foot of Third Street. As soon as all the men were out of the cars lines were formed, and with the fife and drum corps at the head the regiment marched down to Third Street, where the Pennsylvania ferryboat Jersey City was in waiting. The troops were enthusiastically greeted along the line of march. The transport left Long Island City at 4 o'clock, and an hour later arrived at the Bay Street Station of the Pennsylvania Railroad, in Jersey City.

The men were marched from the boat to the cars, which stood in three sections on sidings between Bay and First Streets. Each section contained fourteen cars for the men, with a Pullman car for the officers.

There was no delay beyond the time actually necessary for the transfer of the men and their equipments from the boat to the cars. The first section started at 5:57 o'clock, the second at 6:03, and the third at 6:10. There were about 1,500 persons crowded around the cars, and the men were heartily cheered as they moved away.

Chaplain Behrends Resigns.

The Rev. Dr. A. J. F. Behrends, pastor of the Central Congregational Church, Brooklyn, yesterday resigned as Chaplain of the old Thirteenth Regiment, declaring that as he had been rendered supernumerary by the recent order of disbandment, he could not any longer remain in the National Guard with proper self-respect. Dr. Behrends succeeded the Rev. T. De Witt Talmage as Chaplain of the command, of which Henry Ward Beecher was once Chaplain.

JERSEY REGIMENT GETS AWAY.

The First from Sea Girt Now on Its Way to Munson Hills, Virginia.

SEA GIRT, May 19.—The First Regiment, New Jersey Volunteers, Col. Edward A. Campbell, broke camp this afternoon and, 1,045 strong, proceeded to Munson Hills, near Washington, over the Pennsylvania Railroad. The troops, with the officers' horses and baggage, tents and rations, filled fifty cars. The start was made at 5:30 o'clock, and thousands of patriots surrounded the railroad station and cheered the Newark boys as the train pulled out. The regiment will reach Washington early to-morrow morning. Before the troops left, Gov. Voorhees and Major-Gen. Plume visited Col. Campbell and congratulated him on the excellent condition of his regiment, which was in heavy marching order.

The Second and Third Regiments remain in camp. These commands are fully equipped and mustered and can be moved on four hours' notice. An order to break camp and move south is expected daily, and the volunteers will hail such an order with joy, for they are anxious to get into the thick of the fight against Spain.

Four beer "arks" were run out of camp this morning. The drivers were caught peddling beer to the soldiers, contrary to orders issued yesterday by Gen. Plume. The culprits were rounded up by a detail from the First Regiment and taken before the General, who ordered the soldiers to escort the offenders as far as Manasquan, after warning them that a repetition of the offense would land them in the guardhouse.

Col. Benjamin A. Lee of the Third Regiment has announced the following appointments in his command: Second Lieut. Henry Landhahl of Company D, to be acting Ordnance Officer; Sergts. Charles Maxfield of Company F, and John Sorge of Company D, to be Color Sergeants; Corp. George E. Spittlehouse of Company M, to be Quartermaster Sergeant; Private Sulzer of Elizabeth, a member of Company C, and a brother of Congressman Sulzer of New York, to be a Corporal.

SPANISH FLAG TORN DOWN.

Appeared on The Evening Post Tent, and Wreckage Tells the Tale.

HEMPSTEAD PLAINS, L. I., May 19.—Shortly after 9 o'clock to-night a Spanish flag was put up on The Evening Post tent in Newspaper Row here, directly facing headquarters. The flag raising was done so quietly and so quickly that nobody knew anything about it until the red and yellow was flaunting merrily in the breeze. In spite of the darkness, however, some soldiers caught sight of the flag, and in less than five minutes The Evening Post tent was a wreck.

Great holes were cut through the canvas, the guy ropes were cut, and the tent pole was lying in splinters. Not a thing was left intact. The wreckers must have worked as swiftly as the flag raisers, for their identity is a deep secret. The guards stationed only a few yards away around headquarters profess utter ignorance of the affair, and the few newspaper men who were calmly resting in their respective tents claim to have heard no commotion. A notice was also posted up to the effect that to-morrow The Evening Post flag and the Spanish flag will be burned together on the site where the tent stood.

Red Cross Benefit Entertainment.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., May 19.—Music Hall was crowded to its utmost capacity this evening by a fashionable audience to witness the benefit performance given by Weber & Fields's comedians for the aid of the Red Cross Society fund for the benedit of the sick and wounded in the United States Army. The hall was elaborately decorated by a number of prominent society women under the direction of George Wharton Edwards, the artist. The affair was given under the patronage of Mayor Fisk and nearly a hundred other prominent citizens. About $500 will be turned over to Miss Edith Morton of New York, Treasurer of the Auxiliary Committee in charge of the fund, as a result of the benefit.

THE UNITED SERVICE

Army.

By direction of the Secretary of War, Lieut. Col. David L. Brainard, Chief Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, is relieved from further duty in the office of the Commissary General of Subsistence, and will proceed, accompanied by his clerk, to San Francisco, Cal., via New Orleans, La., and report to the Commanding General, Department of the Pacific, for duty with the expedition to the Philippine Islands.

Major John W. Nesbit, Fourteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, having tendered his resignation, is discharged from the service of the United States to take effect May 16.

Capt. James Parker, Fourth Cavalry, is relieved from mustering duty at Peekskill, N. Y., and granted leave of absence until further order, to enable him to accept the commission of Major in the Twelfth New York Volunteers.

First Lieut. John S. Bersey, Thirty-first Michigan Volunteer Infantry, having tendered his resignation, is mustered out of the service of the United States.

Acting Assistant Surgeon David Baker, United States Army, will proceed from Waltonville, Ill., to Fort Thomas, Ky., and report to Lieut. Col. William H. Gardner, Deputy Surgeon General, for duty in the general hospital at that place.

Major William B. Davis, Surgeon, is assigned to duty in charge of the general hospital at Fort Myer, Va.

Capt. James Allen, Signal Corps, is relieved from duty at Governors Island, New York City, and is detailed as Chief Signal Officer at the headquarters of the army, his assignment to such duty to date from April 24.

The following-named Acting Assistant Surgeons will proceed to the places indicated after their names, and report for duty as hereinafter indicated:

Clarence J. Manly to Fort Thomas, Ky., and report to Lieut. Col. William H. Gardner, Deputy Surgeon General, for duty in the general hospital at that place.

Ira A. Shimer to Fort Myer, Va., and report to Major William B. Davis, Surgeon, for duty in the general hospital at that post.

Douglas F. Duval to West Point, N. Y., and report to the Superintendent of the United States Military Academy for duty at that station.

S. Melville Waterhouse to Fort Hamilton, N. Y., and report to the commanding officer for duty at that post.

Major William H. Corbusier, Surgeon, is relieved from duty at Angel Island, Cal., and assigned to duty as Acting Medical Purveyor of the expedition to the Philippine Islands.

Major Enoch H. Crowder, Judge Advocate, will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., and report to the Commanding General, Department of the Pacific, for duty in that department.

Capt. William C. Langfitt, Corps of Engineers, will proceed to Portland, Me., Portsmouth, N. H., Boston, Mass., Newport, R. I., New London and New Haven, Conn., and New York, N. Y., for the purpose of consulting with the district engineers in reference to the mining defenses under their charge, under such special instructions as he shall receive from the Chief of Engineers.

Capt. Charles B. Ewing, Assistant Surgeon, will proceed at once to New Orleans, La., and report to the commanding officer, Fifth Cavalry, for duty.

Acting Assistant Surgeon George H. Richardson, United States Army, will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., and report to the Commanding General of the expedition to the Philippine Islands for duty.

The following-named officers are detailed to represent the Medical Department of the army at the annual meeting of the American Medical Association to be held in the city of Denver, Col., June 7 to 10: Lieut. Col. Alfred A. Woodhull, Deputy Surgeon General; Major Curtis Munn, Surgeon.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Arthur Jordan, United States Army, will proceed from Richmond, Va., to Mobile, Ala., and report to the commanding General of the troops at that place for duty.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Frederick J. Combe, United States Army, will proceed from Brownsville, Texas, to Tampa, Fla., and report to the commanding General of the troops at that place for duty.

Leave of absence, until further orders, to take effect at such time as it may be practicable for him to relinquish his present duties in connection with the muster of Illinois volunteers, is granted Capt. Eben Swift, Fifth Cavalry, to enable him to accept the commission of Major in the Seventh Illinois Volunteers.

Second Lieut. Guy V. Henry, Jr., Fourth Infantry, will report to Brig. Gen. Guy V. Henry, United States Volunteers, for appointment and duty as aide de camp.

Leave of absence, until further orders, to take effect upon the completion of their present duties in connection with the muster-in of Missouri volunteers at Jefferson Barracks, is granted the following-named officers: First Lieut. Letcher Hardeman, Tenth Cavalry, to enable him to accept the commission of Major in the Second Missouri Volunteers; First Lieut. George D. Moore, Twenty-third Infantry, to enable him to accept the commission of Major in the Fifth Missouri Volunteers.

The following named officers will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., and report to the commanding General of the Department of the Pacific for duty in connection with the expedition to, and occupation of, the Philippine Islands: Col. Robert P. Hughes, Inspector General; Lieut. Col. John R. Babcock, Assistant Adjutant General, and Capt. William A. Simpson, Seventh Artillery.

First Lieut. Hollis C. Clark, Twenty-fifth Infantry, is relieved from duty at New Hampshire College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, Durham, N. H., and by direction of the Secretary of War, from temporary duty pertaining to recruits for the Twenty-fifth Infantry at Fort McPherson, Georgia, and will proceed to join his regiment.

Major Jacob A. Augur, Fourth Cavalry, is detailed as a member of the Board of Officers to meet at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, for the competitive examination of enlisted men for promotion, vice First Lieut. Thomas H. Slavens, Fourth Cavalry, who is hereby relieved.

Major Sanford C. Kellogg, Fourth Cavalry, is relieved from further duty in the office of the Adjutant General of the army, and will proceed to join his regiment.

Capt. Daniel H. Brush, Seventeenth Infantry, is relieved by the Secretary of War from duty at the University of Illinois, Champaign, Ill., and will proceed to join his regiment.

Capt. William H. Coffin, Fifth Artillery, is temporarily relieved from duty as a member of the board on the regulation of seacoast artillery fire.

Navy.

Lieut. A. P. Niblack is detached from the Vermont and ordered to the Topeka.

Lieut. Commander H. G. O. Colby is detached as Inspector, in charge of the Second Lighthouse District, and ordered to command the J. Holland.

Passed Assistant Engineer G. W. McElroy is detached with and ordered to the Gloucester.

Boatswain J. Sutton is detached from the Vermont and ordered to the New York Navy Yard.

Lieut. D. Peacock, retired, is detached from the Mare Island Navy Yard and ordered home.

Chief Engineer J. W. Thomson, retired, is ordered to the Bureau of Construction and Repair for inspection duty.

Lieut. J. C. Burnett, retired, is ordered to the Mare Island Navy Yard.

Surgeon W. Martin, retired, is detached from the Mare Island Navy Yard and ordered home.

Assistant Engineer B. H. Warren, retired, is ordered to the Bureau of Construction and Repair for inspection duty.

Lieut. Commander L. Cheney, retired, is detached from charge of the naval receiving rendezvous and ordered to take charge of the Second Lighthouse District.

A. F. Huntington, H. H. Balthis, C. Conrad, and W. T. Gray, appointed Assistant Paymasters May 10, were commissioned May 16.

Passed Assistant Surgeon N. J. Blackwood is detached from the Monocacy, and ordered home by the City of Peking.

Passed Assistant Surgeon C. J. Decker is detached from the City of Peking, and ordered to the Monocacy.

Boatswain J. Hartman is detached from the San Francisco, and ordered to continue under treatment at the Boston Naval Hospital.

Ensign J. H. A. Day is detached from the Restless, and ordered to the Holland.

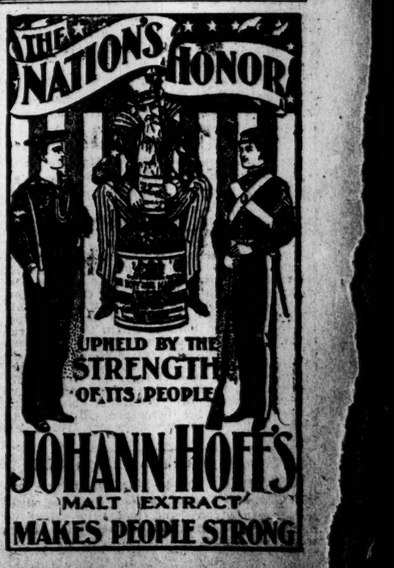
Ensign E. T. Hoopes is detached from the Restless, and ordered to the Scindia.

Ensign W. A. O'Malley is detached from the Aileen, and ordered to the Scindia.

Ensign W. G. Powell is ordered to the Scindia.

Ensign E. R. H. Cassidy is detached from the Viking, and ordered to the Holland.

Ensign E. E. West is detached from the Viking, and ordered to the Holland.



PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS

The Senate Continues Consideration of the Details of the Revenue Bill.

OPPOSITION TO DRUGGIST TAX

Debate Over the Retroactive Features of the Bill—Senators Oppose Taxing Any Supplies of Goods Which May Be on Hand.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—While several important paragraphs in the war revenue measure were passed over to-day for future consideration, excellent progress was made by the Senate in the consideration of the bill. Two-thirds of the measure has been read, the committee amendments generally having been agreed to. Mr. McLaurin (Dem., S. C.,) opened the discussion of the bill to-day with a carefully prepared speech touching all of its features. He expressed the hope that the bill would pass, as reported by the majority of the Committee on Finance, with the exception of the stamp tax, which he thought quite unnecessary. The proposition to place a stamp tax upon proprietary articles and perfumeries now in stock aroused a lively discussion. It was regarded as retroactive legislation, and as such was opposed by many Senators. The paragraph has not been disposed of finally.

Speaking of the various methods suggested for raising war revenues, Mr. McLaurin said he was ready to vote for any measure that would tend to bring the war to a successful conclusion. People on the Island of Cuba are dying every hour. Their condition is beyond the power of description. Every day now means the loss of hundreds, perhaps thousands, of lives in Cuba, Mr. McLaurin declared. Liberty on the island is at stake, and the war has placed our own National prestige at stake.

Concerning the proposed issue of bonds, he said that there was an influence at work in this country more powerful than the President, more potent than Congress. It was the silent, secret influence of the money power, which was endeavoring to force an issue of bonds. Once the Senate, the forum of the people, yields to this clamor, Mr. McLaurin declared, and becomes entangled in the meshes of the money octopus, the people will suffer, indeed.

Mr. McLaurin defended the bill as reported by the majority of the Finance Committee, and hoped that, with the possible exception of the stamp tax, which he deemed unnecessary, the bill would pass as reported.

At the conclusion of Mr. McLaurin's speech the Clerk proceeded with the reading of the bill.

When the paragraph providing for stamp taxes upon all transfers of stock was considered Mr. Bacon (Dem., Ga.,) said the committee had not carefully covered agreements to sell stock, and that if it should be established that "agreement to sell" should not bear stamps unless an actual transfer of stock took place, agreements might be made and then a settlement effected between the parties without an actual transfer of stock. The paragraph was amended so as to clearly cover all agreements to sell stock whether the stock actually was transferred or not.

Mr. Gorman (Dem., Md.,) thought that checks for small amounts ought not to be required to bear stamps. Mr. Aldrich (Rep., R. I.,) in reply said that the elimination of checks for small amounts would reduce the revenue from this source about $3,000,000. The tax, he said, did not bear upon small depositors heavily, and upon savings bank depositors, who drew money on their books, it bore not at all.

Tax on Small Notes.

Mr. Clay (Dem., Ga.,) moved to strike out the requirement of a tax of 2 cents upon each promissory note of $100 or less. It was rejected.

Mr. Bacon moved so to modify the provision for a tax on inland bills of exchange as to relieve bills of less than $100 in value from the requirement and to fix the rate at 2 cents where the value is between $100 and $200.

Mr. Wolcott objected to the change, saying that there was no real foundation for the objection to the proposed tax, except upon the stamp. It might, he said, be of value in campaigning in the back counties of Georgia. Mr. Bacon replied that if the people of the back counties of Colorado were like those in Georgia, they would be pretty well represented at the front and their interests should be cared for in the bill. He said the objection was not to the amount of the tax, but to the inconvenience it would occasion to persons removed from the centres of civilization.

Mr. Gorman suggested that if the bill was to pass as reported it would carry too much revenue and that taxes such as these now under consideration could be eliminated. He urged that the Democratic amendments be taken up now.

Mr. Allison (Rep., Iowa,) suggested that if the Democratic amendments were to be included in the bill as it should become a law it would carry more revenue than was needed, but there was no way yet of knowing how this would be, but if they were included in the final action of the Senate it would be easy enough to return to other items.

Mr. Aldrich opposed any change in the order of proceeding with the bill.

Mr. Teller said the difficulty was that the committee was divided as to the sum that should be raised as revenue under the bill. He did not believe the bill would produce as much as Mr. Allison had estimated, but, as for himself, he wanted a $200,000,000 tax. Continuing, he said he thought the country should not only provide revenue for the present war, but also for the next. Mr. Teller said the indications were that the war with Spain would not long continue, but to him the signs were equally strong that within a few years we would be involved in another war which might, and probably would, be of far more serious consequence than the contest with "the 7 by 9 country with which we are now contending."

Stamps on Bills of Lading.

While the paragraph requiring all bills of lading, manifests, or receipts given by railroad, steamboat, or express companies to bear stamps was under consideration, Mr. Sewell (Rep., N. J.,) inquired whether the committee proposed to tax both the bill of lading and the receipt for the property.

Mr. Allison replied that it did not, and the paragraph was so amended as to make the point clear.

Mr. Mallory (Dem., Fla.,) believed that the tax on telephone messages would be difficult to collect.

Mr. Allison explained that the requirement of a receipt for messages did not apply to residence telephones, but to pay stations, of which there were thousands in all large cities.

Mr. Gorman thought the tax would be productive of a deal of trouble, as most of the pay station telephones now were equipped with mechanical contrivances for receiving the money.

Mr. Wolcott said it would simply be necessary for the merchant in charge of the pay station to give a receipt with the stamp attachment

On all other telephone transactions the books of the companies would exhibit the facts and secure payment of the tax to the Government. At the suggestion of Mr. Wolcott (Rep., Col.,) the entire amendment relating to express, freight, and telephone taxes was laid over for future consideration.

The committee amendment relating to the taxes upon life insurance policies was passed over at the suggestion of Mr. White, (Dem., Cal.) The other committee amendments relating to marine, inland, fire, casualty, fidelity, and guarantee insurance were agreed to.

At the request of Mr. Jones, (Dem., Ark.,) the first four pages of Schedule B, relating to the tax upon proprietary articles, perfumery, and other articles ordinarily sold in drug stores, were passed over.

In response to an inquiry of Mr. Cockrell, (Dem., Mo.,) Mr. Wolcott said that it was not the purpose of the committee to impose a tax upon such ordinary table waters as were offered for sale, except where the water was exploited as a specific or remedy for certain diseases.

The passing over the paragraph relating to the affixing of stamps to proprietary articles led Mr. Mantle (Sil. Rep.) to an inquiry concerning the stamp tax on manufactured tobacco.

Mr. Allison expressed the opinion that tobacco now in stock ought to be taxed, if such a tax could be levied constitutionally. The objection to this was that the tobacco on hand, if taxed, could not be sold in competition with tobacco subsequently manufactured.

This, Mr. Allison said, was the consideration which had induced the committee to strike out the House provision. Referring to the tax on druggists' supplies now on hand, Mr. Allison said that all Senators had received letters urging that the stamp tax be not levied upon stocks on hand. Mr. Allison said that New York druggists were willing to place the stamps upon articles when they were sold, although they objected to being forced to go through their stocks and stamp articles. He believed, too, that the stamps ought to be placed on articles when sold at wholesale.

Mr. Daniel, (Dem., Va.,) speaking upon the tobacco schedule, expressed his gratification that the Senate committee had stricken out the House provisions subjecting stocks on hand to the additional tax proposed. He objected seriously to the retroactive feature of the House bill as applied to the tobacco schedule. It had aroused a storm of protest in every commercial centre in the country. He declared the adoption of the retroactive feature would result in the ruin of all small dealers and leave the tobacco trade in the hands of monopolies.

Mr. Bacon thought the retroactive features in every part of the bill unjust, and ought to be eliminated.

Mr. Aldrich pointed out that if the articles in the hands of retailers were not taxed, it was absolutely certain that none of the articles would be in the hands of manufacturers on the day the bill became a law. In answer to a question of Mr. Bacon, Mr. Aldrich said he had seen in a trade paper the statement that the amount of the stamp tax on stocks now in hand would amount to $15,000,000.

Mr. Clay said he had a number of letters from Georgia druggists protesting against the proposed tax on stock on hand.

After the reading of the committee amendments relating to excise taxes on persons, firms, companies, and corporations, the bill was laid aside until to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Allison, at 4:55 P. M., the Senate went into executive session.

At 5:55 P. M. the Senate adjourned.

THE NAVAL PERSONNEL BILL.

House Committee's Favorable Report on the Substitute Measure.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—The House Committee on Naval Affairs reported to the House to-day the substitute for the Naval Personnel bill. In reporting the measure, which is the result of a long agitation and a prolonged struggle between the line and the staff, the committee points out that the substitute is identical with a former bill, except that it abolishes relative rank in the staff, extends the provisions as to retirement of line officers who served in the civil war to all naval officers who have so served, and sections have been added reorganizing the Construction Corps and the Marine Corps and establishing a commissioned grade for deserving warrant officers. The report says:

"While this is not a war measure and was not devised to meet the present emergency, yet it is believed its immediate passage will do much to stimulate to heroic endeavor and to valiant achievement the brave officers and brave men of the American navy, all of whom will hail its passage as not only a remedy for existing troubles and defects in the organization of our naval personnel, but also as a true and substantial appreciation of the deeds of the defenders of our National honor upon the sea."

The bill will cause an annual increase of $600,000 of expense, under the head of pay of the navy.

INDIAN TERRITORY REFORMS.

Senate Committee on Indian Affairs to Report the Curtis Bill.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—The Senate Committee on Indian Affairs to-day agreed to report the Curtis bill, which provides for many reforms in Indian Territory. The report has not been prepared, but when made it will show a number of amendments, among which is one striking out all the provisions of the bill in regard to forcible entry and detainor, because they are in conflict with the general laws of the State of Arkansas. The provision for acquiring title in town sites was also eliminated from the bill; that authorizing the corporation of towns was left intact. An amendment is also recommended providing for the submission of the amended agreements with the Chickasaws, Choctaws, and Creeks to those Indians for ratification, and the amendment provides that in cases where the agreements are ratified the provisions of the Curtis bill shall not apply.

The bill will probably be reported to-morrow, and Senator Pettigrew, Chairman of the committee, hopes to get it up for consideration by the Senate.

HAWAIIAN QUESTION COMING UP.

Annexation Resolutions May Be Taken Up Next Week.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—The adjournment of the House to Monday postpones until next week any possible consideration of the Hawaiian resolutions. The impression that the Committee on Rules will provide for bringing up the resolutions next week is strong.

It is said that Speaker Reed is ready to yield to the demands for consideration, and it is believed the Revenue bill by the middle of the coming week will be so well on its way toward passage in the Senate that action upon the Hawaiian matter in the House will promise no delay in disposing of the Revenue bill.

This will remove the ground for what has been weighty objection to acting upon the resolutions upon the part of Mr. Dingley and a considerable element in the House, and with that out of the way it is believed consideration of the Hawaiian question will follow speedily.

Presidential Nominations.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—The President to-day nominated Charles T. Stanton of Connecticut to be Collector of Customs, Stonington, Conn., and Edward Elias of California to be Assayer of the Mint at San Francisco.

Congressional Notes.

The House yesterday concurred in the Senate's amendments to the Labor Arbitration bill.

An agreement was reached in the House yesterday to postpone consideration of the Brown-Swanson election case from the Fifth Virginia District until the next session of Congress was reached.

Speaker Reed yesterday announced the appointment of Messrs. Hull of Iowa, Adams of Pennsylvania, and Tate of Georgia visitors to the West Point Military Academy, and of Messrs. Hilborn of California, Wanger of Pennsylvania, and Wheeler of Kentucky visitors to the Naval Academy.

A CONGRESSMAN ATTACKED.

Mr. Tongue of Oregon Raises a Question of Personal Privilege in the House.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—In the House to-day Mr. Tongue (Rep., Oregon,) rose to a question of personal privilege, to answer a circular now being circulated in his district. The circular in question, Mr. Tongue said, was an anonymous document attacking his record in the present Congress, and contained no statement that was not wholly or in part false. He read from the circular and replied to charges that were being used for the alleged purpose of accomplishing his defeat. Mr. Tongue asserted that the circular was being sent out with the apparent sanction of the Democratic Congressional Committee, and he supposed it was, therefore, the deliberate work of Senators and members of the House. He was proceeding to criticise sharply Senator White, (Dem., Col.,) Chairman of the committee, when the Speaker sharply called him to order.

When Mr. Tongue concluded Mr. Handy (Dem., Del.,) and Mr. Bruckner (Dem., Mich.,) were upon their feet. Being members of the committtee in question, they made an effort to have the circular read in full in order to get it in the record. A point of order against the reading was made and sustained, Mr. Handy remarking, meantime, that Mr. Tongue's statement seemed like "a clear case of confession and avoidance."

At this juncture the efforts of the Democrats to make adequate reply to Mr. Tongue was interrupted by Mr. Sherman, (Rep., N. Y.,) with a motion agreeing to a conference on a right of way bill. Immediately afterward Mr. Hayne (Rep., N. Y.,) moved to adjourn. The Democrats united in a chorus of "Noes," and upon the announcement of the motion being carried, Mr. Bailey (Dem., Texas,) vigorously demanded the ayes and noes, remarking to those about him, "We do not propose to be cut off without registering our protest."

The roll call proceeded, and the House at 2:53 P. M. adjourned until Monday.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

Statistics for April Show an Increase Over the Collections in April, 1897.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—The monthly statement of the collections of internal revenue shows that the total receipts for April were $15,282,743, an increase as compared with April, 1897, of $2,896,304. The receipts from the several sources of revenue are given as follows:

Spirits, $7,671,988, an increase compared with April, 1897, of $1,592,322.
Tobacco, $4,407,209; increase, $1,037,062.
Fermented liquors, $3,248,735; increase, $227,808.
Oleomargarine, $119,071; increase, $32,455.
Filled cheese, $1,113; decrease, $1,922.
Miscellaneous, $34,674; increase, $9,452.

For the last ten months the net increase in internal revenue receipts was $16,657,588.

The increase last month in the receipts from tobacco is largely accounted for by the heavy purchases of stamps in anticipation of an increase in the rate of taxation under the pending Revenue bill.

OUR TRADE WITH JAPAN.

It Grew More Rapidly in 1897 than That of Any Other Nation.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—The commerce of the United States with Japan has grown more rapidly during the past year than that of any other nation. "The annual returns in the foreign trade of the Empire of Japan," just received by the Bureau of Statistics, shows that the imports into Japan from the United States increased from 16,373,419 yen in 1896 to 27,080,537 yen in 1897, while her exports to the United States increased from 31,532,341 yen in 1896 to 52,436,404 yen in 1897.

Only three countries, viz., Great Britain, China, and British India, made as large sales to Japan as did the United States in 1897, and in no case was the increase in imports as large as that from the United States. The gain which the United States has made over other parts of the world in supplying Japan with her imports is shown by the fact that the imports from the United States increased 65 per cent. in 1897 over 1896, while in total imports from all parts of the world the increase of 1897 over 1896 was only 28 per cent., the gain of Great Britain, our chief competitor, being only about 10 per cent.

The rapid development of Japan's foreign commerce was shown by the fact that her exports in 1897 increased 28 per cent. The articles which showed a marked increase in Japan's imports from the United States were: Raw cotton, cotton duck, flour, hats and caps, fowling pieces, carriages, pig iron, plate and sheet iron, iron pipes, nails, steam boilers and engines, steel rails, locomotive engines, railway carriages, electrical machinery, spinning machinery, mining machinery, printing paper, and telegraph wire.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—The following fourth-class Postmasters were appointed today for New York offices: Binnewater, Claude M. Shaw; Fort Covington, Thomas A. Chisholm; Fort Hunter, Charles W. Runkle; Peakville, Chauncey W. Peak.

GAME LAW AMENDMENTS.

The Open Season for Woodcock and Partridge Abridged Thirty Days.

ALBANY, May 19.—What the State Fisheries, Game, and Forest Commissioners consider the most important of the amendments to the fish and game laws this year is Chapter 54, which abridges the open season for woodcock and partridge by thirty days. It is shortened at both ends, opening Sept. 1, instead of Aug. 16, as formerly, and closing Dec. 15, instead of Dec. 31. Long Island is exempted from the provisions of the law. This change in the statute has been sought for some time, its promoters feeling that the proper time should be allowed for breeding and getting the young to that age when they can care for themselves.

It is now unlawful to sell or possess woodcock or grouse except from Sept. 1 to Dec. 15, both inclusive, and possession or sale of these game birds during the last fifteen days of December is prohibited, and will be deemed a violation of the law, unless it can be proved by the possessor or vendor that the birds were caught or killed within the lawful period for killing them, or outside of the State.

The provision regarding the transportation of birds has been changed so as to read as follows, the portions in brackets having been added this year:

Woodcock, ruffed grouse, commonly known as partridge, or any member of the grouse family or quail, killed in this State, shall not be transported from any one point to another point within or without the State from or through any of the counties thereof or possessed for that purpose, [nor from a less distance than twenty-five miles from the State line outside of this State to be transported into this State in the open season for transportation,] except that such birds may be transported from the county where killed, [or through any of the counties of this State from one point to another point,] when accompanied by the actual owner thereof. Provided, however, that no person, association, or company shall transport or accompany more than thirty-six of such birds under the above provisions in any one year, nor more than twelve at any one time. Possession of the birds named by any person or by a common carrier or by any person in its employ then actually engaged in the business of such common carrier, corporation, association, or company, unaccompanied by the actual owner thereof, shall constitute a violation of this section by such person, common carrier, corporation, association, or company. And while such birds are being transported, no common carrier or person in the employ of a common carrier transporting such birds shall be the owner thereof.

Violations in each instance are made misdemeanors, subject to a penalty of $25.

SIX PERSONS DROWNED.

Raft with Ten Men Swamped in the Allegheny Near Springdale, Penn.

PITTSBURG, Penn., May 19.—Ten men attempted to cross the Allegheny River on a raft near Springdale, Penn., this afternoon, and when in the centre of the stream the raft was swamped by the rough current, and the men were precipitated into the water. Four men succeeded in reaching the shore, but the others were drowned.

NEW JERSEY WOMEN VOTE.

Clifton Will Now Have a New Schoolhouse as a Result.

PASSAIC, N. J., May 19.—At the annual public school election at Clifton to-night thirty-nine women surprised the residents by voting for an appropriation to secure a much needed new schoolhouse, and owing to their votes the ticket favorable to the new school won.

The women attended prayer meeting at the Reformed Church and then marched in a body to the polls and voted. It is the first time women have exercised the right of suffrage at a school election in Clifton. The result is that a new schoolhouse will be built at once.

A MARRIED WOMAN'S LEASE.

Indiana Supreme Court Says Her Husband's Consent Is Unnecessary.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 19.—The Supreme Court held, in the case of William E. Heal against the Niagara Oil Company, that a married woman can lease her land for the purpose of prospecting for oil, so as to give the lessee the exclusive right to drill wells for that purpose without her husband joining in the lease.

The Court says that a lease of this character, as far as it conveys such a right for a short time, grants only a temporary use of the land, but intimates that the oil company's right to hold the land for the purpose of taking oil out of the wells it might drill would be doubtful.

PARDONED FOR BRAVERY.

A Kansas Convict Rescued Many Companions in a Choked Mine.

TOPEKA, Kan., May 19.—Gov. Leedy today issued a pardon to William Conway, a negro prisoner who was sentenced to the penitentiary a year ago for assaulting a man. The pardon was given at the request of Warden Landon, who said Conway deserved his freedom for an act of bravery performed Monday in one of the State coal mines, where he and several hundred other convicts were working.

The mine in which Conway and his companions were working is 700 feet deep, and Monday a hoisting car became blocked 200 feet from the top in such a way that it choked up the shaft and shut off the air in the passageway. It stuck in a manner that made it impossible to move it from above. Conway climbed 500 feet in the dark, and, after an hour's work, dislodged the basket and relieved his companions.

Jerry Simpson Renominated.

HUTCHISON, Kan., May 19.—The Seventh District Populist Convention to-day renominated Jerry Simpson of Medicine Lodge for Congress by acclamation.

CHIEF McCULLAGH'S CASE

Semi-Official Announcement that the Republican Organization Is with Him.

A PARTY FIGHT MAY RESULT

A Statement Is Made by the Chief in Which He Declares He Will Continue to Enforce the Laws.

It was semi-officially announced last night that the Republican organization is with Chief McCullagh and that nothing will induce either of the Republican Police Commissioners to vote for his removal. It was further said that if the Mayor removes one or both of the Commissioners the organization will decline to present any names for the vacancy. Under these circumstances, as the board is bipartisan by law, the Mayor will have to find some anti-Platt Republican to do his bidding.

An ultimatum to that effect has, it is said, been sent to the Tammany Hall leaders by direction of Senator Platt, who is confident that he will control the State at the next election, and will be able, with the aid of a Republican Legislature, to take ample revenge for an indignity inflicted upon his followers. Those who know Mr. Croker and Mayor Van Wyck say they will not hesitate to accept the challenge, and that before July 1 the organization Republicans who are now in office on bi-partisan commissions will be replaced by anti-organization men. Theoretically, the Republicans have the best of the argument on the McCullagh matter, but practically the administration is on top.

The Republican Claims.

The Republicans say "McCullagh has been Chief for four months. No complaint has been sustained against him, crime has diminished in the city, and the police force is in a fine condition of discipline; gambling and other disorderly houses have been closed and life and property are well protected. The Republicans stand for law and order, and McCullagh stands for law and order. It is understood that Tammany made promises to the gamblers and other disorderly persons before election, and that McCullagh's sense of law and order has prevented the keeping of those promises. The Republican organization will not connive at the removal of McCullagh that those promises may be kept at the expense of the city."

The Democrats do not say anything except that, no matter what powers the law gives the Chief of Police, he must obey the orders of the administration. The Mayor has said nothing, but it is known that he would prefer to see a Democrat at the head of the police force, and the statement that Mr. Croker ordered the removal of McCullagh has not been denied.

Chief McCullagh last night made a long statement of his position, in which he declared that he was made Chief by the old Board of Police Commissioners without any solicitation on his part, and that the present board had confirmed him as Chief of Police on Jan. 6 without asking any pledge from him. He denies that any request was made to him relative to the transfers of Capt. Delany and Herlihy, and says that on no account would he make such transfers.

Assignment of Captains.

Referring to the assignment of Captains, the Chief says:

During the latter part of the year 1897 I was looking up a commander for the Tenderloin, and a few of the other important precincts, but I found few persons willing to be transferred to any of them and take the responsibility. Immediately after Jan. 1, however, there were many willing candidates, and in every instance I refused to make the transfer requested, and shall continue to do so, no matter what the pressure may be or from whom, except in my judgment the conditions of the service require the change to be made.

The Chief says that the rumors that Mr. Croker has given orders for his removal are untrue, because Mr. Croker told him he hoped to keep politics out of the Police Department. In concluding his statement Chief McCullagh says:

"However, if I am to be retired it should be done at once, as these rumors that the Chief is getting out from day to day, create a feeling of discontent, uncertainty, dissatisfaction, and lack of confidence among the members of the force which is highly detrimental to discipline, and very much impairs the efficiency and protectors of the lives and property of our citizens. It is the more disquieting because of the fact that these members number 7,600 men, and also because the city is now in the midst of restless and disturbing times, when the force should not be without a competent commander.

No matter what the outcome may be, I have taken this stand; no matter what the pressure may be I shall not take one step backward. I shall continue to enforce every law and ordinance, and to assert every right and prerogative as Chief of Police given me by the charter. If I am to be retired, it will be done without my consent. Why don't they state their reasons for my retirement? I am fully competent and fit to perform the duties of my office. I will not go out unless I am driven out. I am independent. As soon as the office ceases to be so, then I shall wish to retire."

TWO JANITORS TRANSFERRED.

Patrick Keane Forced from His Place in the Court House.

Commissioner Kearney of the Department of Public Buildings, Lighting, and Supplies, has ordered Patrick Keane, janitor of the County Courthouse, to change places with Thomas C. Wisker, janitor of the Hall of Records. The salaries of the two places are alike—$1,200 a year—but the janitor of the Courthouse gets free quarters, light, and fuel on the top floor of the Courthouse, while the janitor of the Hall of Records has to find his own dwelling.

Keane blames ex-Judge Divver for the change. In the recent election Keane sided with ex-Alderman Brown against Divver, and he says that Divver has tried to have him removed from his place. He is protected by the veteran law from absolute removal, but Commissioner Kearney has taken from him the fattest place of its class under the City Government and given him the leanest.

REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE MEETS.

Senator Platt Is Expected Here To-day for a Conference.

The Republican County Committee held its monthly meeting in the hall of the United Charities Building last night. Collector George R. Bidwell presided in the absence of Chairman Quigg, who is at Hot Springs, Va. Fred Manchester acted as Secretary. Senator Halpin offered a resolution thanking Chairman Quigg for his labors and devotion to the committee and the party. John Sabine Smith seconded the resolution, and it was adopted by a rising vote.

A motion to adjourn, subject to the call of the Chair, was then adopted. This meeting may have been the last of the old committee, but it is likely that another meeting will soon be called. Senator Platt is expected up from Washington to-day, and there is to be a conference. The McCullagh matter may be taken up, and discussion is expected in regard to the party procedure at the primary elections on June 7.

THE MAYOR'S BROOKLYN VISIT.

Mr. Van Wyck Has a Friendly Conference with Hugh McLaughlin.

Mayor Van Wyck journeyed to Brooklyn early Wednesday evening and had a long conference with Hugh McLaughlin, the leader of the Kings County Democracy. It was the Mayor's first visit to the Willoughby Street auction room, and Mr. McLaughlin's first personal conference with the head of the administration. The meeting was of the most friendly character, and it was said Mr. McLaughlin assured the Mayor of his hearty co-operation in all local matters.

On June 11 the Brooklyn Democrats will elect sixty-four delegates to the State Convention. The Mayor was anxious to know the prospects for a Hill or anti-Hill delegation, but the Brooklyn leader declined absolutely to discuss anything but local issues.

Senator Michael J. Coffey had a short talk with the Mayor yesterday at the City Hall. He said his call was merely social, but it was surmised that he assured the Mayor that the delegates to the State Convention chosen from his district in South Brooklyn would be decidedly anti-Hill.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

THE SANDUSKY AND HOCKING.

Plan Arranged for the Reorganization of the Railroad.

Strong, Sturgis & Co., syndicate managers of the Columbus, Sandusky and Hocking Railroad Company, and the Re-organization Committee, composed of Louis Fitzgerald, Levi C. Wier, John T. Terry, Frank K. Sturgis, John G. Deshler, and Henry W. Putnam, Jr., have aranged a plan for the re-organization of the company.

The securities and indebtedness of the company are, approximately, as follows:

Prior lien bonds	$700,000
General mortgage bonds	7,400,000
Income mortgage bonds	1,778,000
Floating debt, receivers' certificates, car trusts, preferential debt, &c., about	2,000,000
Stock, preferred	4,041,000
Stock, common	3,348,000

Under the plan of reorganization new securities will be issued as follows:

First mortgage 4 per cent gold bonds, (present issue $3,000,000, reserving $1,000,000 for future requirements of new company)	$4,000,000
Second mortgage 4 per cent. income bonds	4,000,000
Preferred stock, (4 per cent. non-cumulative)	4,000,000
Common stock	4,000,000

Holders of preferred and common stock are given the privilege of taking part in the reorganization by paying $10 per share. The amount of money needed now is provided for by an assessment of $150 per bond on the general mortgage bonds and $100 per bond on the income bonds.

Holders of a majority of the present outstanding prior lien bonds and of a large number of the general mortgage bonds have already expressed their intention of depositing securities with the committee, as must be done by all on or before June 30. The Mercantile Trust Company of this city and the Dashler National Bank of Columbus, Ohio, are named as depositories.

Railroad Directors Re-elected.

PITTSBURG, Penn., May 19.—At the annual meeting of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, the three Directors whose terms expired, Messrs. Levi Z. Leiter of Chicago, John N. Hutchison of Philadelphia, and Henry C. Urner of Cincinnati, were re-elected, together with the other members of the old board.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

A result of the recent conference between the chief traffic officials of rail and lake systems is that, effective June 15, all rail rates, Chicago to New York, on grain and grain products, will be 20 cents, and on grain 17½ cents.

The vacancy in the office of Second Vice President of the Great Northern Railway Company caused by the resignation of W. H. Newman, who is President of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company, will not be filled. The duties of the office will be performed by President J. J. Hill and Traffic Manager Francis B. Clarke.

Chauncey M. Depew will sail to-morrow on the steamship Campania to attend at Paris next month the wedding of George W. Vanderbilt and Miss Edith S. Dresser. Fellow-passengers who will attend the wedding will be Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly and Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Sloane. It was understood yesterday that William K. Vanderbilt will not go to Paris because of railroad affairs which require his personal attention.

The Northern Pacific Railway Company's guide, "Wonderland," for the current season, has been issued by General Passenger and Ticket Agent Charles S. Fee. It treats entertainingly and instructively of the river and mountain scenery along the road, especially that of the Mississippi, Yellowstone, Missouri, and Columbia and their banks, Northern Minnesota, and Leech Lake, the agricultural Northwest, Minnesota's Lake Park region, the Yellowstone National Park, and Alaska and the Klondike.

What is considered an important step toward ending the transcontinental rate war was taken yesterday at a meeting of the Joint Passenger Committee of the Joint Traffic Association. Passenger Traffic Manager McNicoll of the Canadian Pacific Railway submitted the report of the committee specially appointed to formulate a plan to end the rate disagreement. It was discussed at length, and it was decided to reappoint the special committee and to refer back to it the report and the entire subject for reconsideration. The committee is to meet within a few days, and many railroad officials believe that an understanding which will end the rate war will be arrived at, because both the American and Canadian lines have offered concessions to attain this end.

DIED AT HIS POST OF DUTY.

Railroad Employe Displays Danger Signal to Prevent an Accident.

JAMAICA, L. I., May 19.—Death came very suddenly to William Freel, a signal tower man of the Long Island Railroad. He was stricken while on duty in his station, near Dunton, last night. Conductor William Warner of the Greenport freight train found the body. His train was on a siding, and the signals were against him to proceed. The door of the signal tower was found locked and Freel discovered on the floor dead.

It is considered remarkable that the signals had been set at danger, which showed that Freel was wide awake to his duty, for had the signals been set indicating a clear track there might have been a collision between two trains. Heart disease is supposed to have caused his death.

DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION

New Jersey Chapters Hold Their Spring Meeting at Plainfield.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., May 19.—The Spring meeting of the fifteen chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution of New Jersey was held here to-day, the delegates and others being the guests of Continental Chapter of this city. There were about 100 delegates and 50 guests. Mrs. David Depue, the State Regent, presided. The principal address was by Mrs. Donald McLean, Regent of the New York City Chapter. She told how the women of the country could aid the soldiers and sailors at the front, and urged the Daughters of the American Revolution to lead their sisters in this work.

The meeting adopted resolutions expressing sympathy with the Cubans, and declaring the present war justifiable and the cause just and right. The members of the chapters were pledged to give $1 each at once to relieve immediate suffering, and more money later. Adjt. Gen. Stryker was expected, but his duties prevented his attendance, and Mrs. Stryker made an address in his place.

Reformed Theological Seminary.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., May 19.—The one-hundred and fourteenth commencement of the Reformed Theological Seminary was held this evening in the First Reformed Church. The speakers were Theodore F. Bayles of Spotswood, N. J.; Charles W. Gulick of New Brunswick, N. J., and John F. Heemstra of Iowa City, Iowa. The certificates were presented by the Rev. Dr. S. M. Woodbridge, and the address on behalf of the board was delivered by President Austin Scott of Rutgers College. There were eleven members of the graduating class in addition to the speakers.

Athol Man Killed by a Fall.

ATHOL, Mass., May 19.—George C. Taft, a well-known citizen of this place, was found dead on the sidewalk at 3:30 o'clock this morning, having fallen from a window of his room, on the third floor of the Pequoit House. It is thought that Mr. Taft was taken ill during the night and went to the window for air, and, becoming unconscious, lost his balance. Mr. Taft was about forty-nine years of age, and leaves a wife and two children. He was Commander of Hubbard B. Smith Post, Grand Army of the Republic.

Gov. Voorhees Signs Bills.

TRENTON, N. J., May 19.—There was filed with the Secretary of State to-night a number of bills which were signed by Gov. Voorhees at Sea Girt to-day. Among them was the Christen Electric "Pole" bill, which legalizes franchises granted by municipalities to electric light companies; the Gledhill Palisades bill, which permits the taking of rock between the perpendicular bluff and the water's edge, and the bill extending the Martin act for the collection of back taxes to boroughs and other municipalities.

Gov. Black in the Adirondacks.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 19.—Gov. Black and Lieut. Gov. Woodruff left this city to-night for a week's trip in the Adirondacks. Headquarters will be made at Lieut. Gov. Woodruff's camp, in the neighborhood of Racquette Lake.

AN OFF DAY AT MORRIS PARK

Small Fields of Poor Horses Race for the Six Purses That Were Hung Up.

A HANDICAP FOR ROYAL STAG

But Thirty Horses Ran for Purses of $4,670—Kenmore Queen, Cormorant, Sly Fox, Rappahannock, and Warrenton Won Races.

Grumbling owners and trainers of race horses daily stand about the track paddocks and lawns, during the minutes they can tear themselves away from the bookmakers, telling hard luck stories about it being impossible for them to win races with which to pay their feed bills. Meantime the racing associations are offering stakes and purses for horses to contend for, begging owners and trainers to enter horses in them, and yet the most conspicuous and persistent of these grumblers refuse to start horses in races, though the money to be won is frequently worth more than any horse these growling owners have in their stables. If they followed "Bill" Daly's example and raced whenever there was any money in sight, rather than waiting eternally for a "killing," they would have a balance on the right side of their book at the end of the season.

It was this sort of thing that made yesterday's meeting at Morris Park an utter failure. There was $4,670 hung up to race for, and yet but thirty horses tried to get any part of the money. Two races had but three starters, and four, five, six, and nine made up the fields in the others. This sort of thing is discouraging to the track managers, disgusting to the public, and fatal to racing as a sport. August Belmont and the Morris boys seem to be about the only owners left who have any of the old-fashioned sporting spirit left, outside of the owners of jumpers and steeplechasers. It would be absurd to seriously refer to such racing as yesterday's as sport. It was nothing but a gambling game, for the horses concerned were, with perhaps a half dozen exceptions, of little more value than the tin horses that are used in the so-called "racing game" that was run on the penny-in-the-slot principle in the "clubhouses" at Long Branch and Saratoga.

There is no excuse for this sort of thing, and while it continues owners and trainers should be able to growl only into unwilling and sharply protesting ears. It actually looks as if there was a combination among the trainers, on the principle of "You race your horse to-day and let us all beat the books with him, and I'll race mine to-morrow and let you in on the ground floor." It is the sort of thing that will surely kill the goose that lays golden eggs for horsemen, as the bookmakers cannot stand up under any such arrangement, and with them gone the game is dead as the proverbial herring.

Tillo was not quite ready for a race yesterday, and that was why Kenmore Queen beat him out in the opening dash. Condition told at the finish, and that was why Kenmore Queen won. It was not because Sloan outrode Sims, as many insisted, though the former did fool the latter a bit in the last eighth of a mile of the journey as to how much Kenmore Queen had left in her.

But if Rogers did not have Tillo quite ripe, he had Cormorant thoroughly fit for the second race, and so he beat out the hot favorite, Mr. Clay, without very much trouble. This race had the largest field of the day, nine youngsters starting for the money. Sly Fox and Mr. Balter had a pretty sort of a brush at the end of the run for the Van Nest Stakes at six and a half furlongs, and the wonderful burst of speed that the first-named has for a short distance, as well as his bulldog gameness under a drive, enabled him to get the honors from his only real opponent in the field of five that ran. Though Sly Fox was entered to be sold for $1,200, and is easily worth five times that amount, there was no bid for him when he was offered for sale. Apparently no one wants cheap race horses.

Rogers had Royal Stag for the New Rochelle Handicap, and won it, his last race having put the horse on edge to show at his best. He made George Keene look like a selling plater, the latter finishing a poor fourth in a field of six. The race was principally of interest as showing what a complete counterfeit is L'Allouette, winner of the last Futurity.

Rappahannock crawled out of the maiden class in the fifth race and Warrenton beat Our Johnny very handily in the last race of the afternoon.

The Summaries.

Details of the racing, with the order in which the horses finished, and the betting against each of the starters, are given herewith:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Purse $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Six furlongs. Time—1:15.
1—Kenmore Queen, Bromley & Co.'s b. f., 3 years, by Ben Strome-Roseleaf, 106 pounds, 11 to 5 and 1 to 4....(Sloan)
2—Tillo, Rogers & Rose's b. h., 4, 113, 2 to 5 and out....(Sims)
3—Oviatt, R. McKeever's ch. c., 3, 106, 100 to 1....(O'Donnell)
Rotterdam, 4, 126, 50 to 1, also ran.
Won in a drive by a head; six lengths between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling allowances. Purse, $500, added to a subscription of $5 each, of which $60 to second and $40 to third. Four and a half furlongs. Time—0:55. No bid for the winner.
1—Cormorant, Rogers & Rose's b. c., by Phoenix-Glen Hop, $500, 100 pounds, 20 to 1 and 6 to 1....(Maher)
2—Mr. Clay, Hardy Campbell's br. c., 108, 6 to 5 and 1 to 2....(Sims)
3—Sir Florian, F. Regan's ch. g., 107, 7 to 2....(Spencer)
Chemisette, 107, 25 to 1, (Irving;) Boney Boy, 102, 100 to 1, (Seaton;) Hopkins, 100, 30 to 1, (Lambley;) Peace, 107, 10 to 1, (Littlefield;) Charmante, 100, 3 to 1, (Sloan,) and Rosebed, 114, 20 to 1, (Taral,) also ran and finished as named.
Won cleverly by two lengths; a length between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—Van Nest Stake, for three-year-olds; selling allowances. Purse of $500 added to a subscription of $20 each, h. f., of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Six and a half furlongs. Time—1:20¾. No bid for the winner.
1—Sly Fox, C. F. Dwyer's ch. c., by Silver Fox-Asteria, $1,200, 108 pounds, 11 to 10 and out....(Sims)
2—Mr. Balter, C. Fleischmann's Sons' br. c., 106, 11 to 10 and out....(Sloan)
3—Babieca, Duke & Wishard's ch. c., 96, 12 to 1....(O'Connor)
Blueaway, 102, 25 to 1, (Bergen,) and Senator McCarren, 100, 100 to 1, (Maher,) also ran, and finished as named.
Won in a drive by a half length; six lengths between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—New Rochelle Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. Purse $700, added to a subscription of $30 each, $10 forfeit, of which $150 to second and $100 to third. Seven furlongs. Time—1:28.
1—Royal Stag, J. S. Curtis's b. h., 5 years, by Highland Chief-Barcelona, 120 pounds, 4 to 1 and 6 to 5....(Taral)
2—Ortoland, W. C. Daly's b. c., 3, 97, 20 to 1 and 6 to 1....(O'Connor)
3—Merry Prince, A. Belmont's ch. h., 5, 112, 9 to 2....(Sims)
George Keene, 3, 114, 6 to 5, (Sloan;) L'Allouette, 3, 105, 12 to 1, (Irving,) and Imperator, 4, 109, 6 to 1, (Spenser,) also ran and finished as named.
Won rather handily by two lengths; a length between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For maidens, three-year-olds and upward. Purse $500, added to a subscription of $5 each, of which $60 to second and $40 to third. One mile. Time—1:45.
1—Rappahannock, F. M. Wood's ch. c., 3 years, by Potomac-Lavinia Belle, 103 pounds, 4 to 5 and out....(Jackson)
2—Merlin, W. C. Daly's b. c., 3, 100, even money....(Sloan)
3—Michael G., W. Landsberg & Co.'s br. g., 4, 107, 15 to 1....(Hamilton)
Won very easily by a length; the same distance between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; purse $700, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $125 to second and $75 to third. One mile and an eighth. Time—1:56¾.
1—Warrenton, W. Oliver's b. c., 3, by Florist-Addie Warren, 121 pounds, 8 to 5 and 1 to 4....(Taral)
2—Our Johnny, C. Cheriton's ch. h., 4, 128, 7 to 10 and out....(Sloan)
3—Manassas, P. S. P. Randolph's ch. g., 4, 114, 8 to 1....(Songer)
Won cleverly by a length and a half; ten lengths between second and third.

To Race for Red Cross Fund To-day.

Net proceeds of the day's racing at Morris Park this afternoon will be turned over to the Red Cross Society, to aid it in the prosecution of its work during the war. "Jack" Sheehan, who sells a racing guide on the trains, has also offered to contribute his gross receipts for the day to the fund. The entries for the day's events are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—For maiden three-year-olds and upward. Six furlongs.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Merlin	110	Elmont	107
Long Lane	110	Bonhomme	107
Tickler	110	Yodan	107
Slasher	110	Arquebus	107
St. Frusquin	110	Larequoise	107
Rappahannock	110	Belvonia	105

BICYCLES.

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325 Broadway.
FIREARMS, CAMERAS, SPORTING GOODS.
Sterling Bicycles (best in the world) $50 & $75.
Special Drives for Friday and Saturday.
Gales Wheels, shopworn, were $50 .... $35.00
Gotham Juvenile, 26-in., shopworn, were $40 .... 24.00
50c. Leather Belts .... .25
$5.00 and $6.00 Golf and Cycle Suits 3.50
50c. Cycle Hose .... .25
$1.00 Cycle Hose .... .50
$1.50 Cycle Hose .... .75
50c. Golf Caps .... .25
FISHING TACKLE.
We have a few fine Split Bamboo Rods, slightly scratched in moving, which we offer at
Livingston 6 ounce Fly Rod, were $18.00, now $12.00
Fly Rods, German Silver Mounted, were $10.00, now 7.00
Fly Rods, "Tyler," a popular Rod, were $8.00, now 5.00
Nickel Plated Bait Rods, were $4.00, now. 1.50
325 Broadway.

'98 Ramblers
ARE THE BEST BICYCLES ANY ONE EVER MADE.
The price, $60.
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1898 Ideals, $40.
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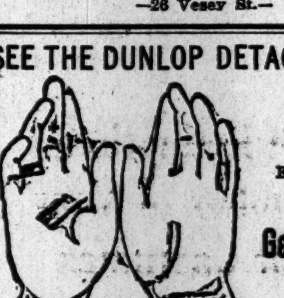
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SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling. Five furlongs.

Rhinelander	109	Hopkins	100
Merry Heart	108	King's Pride	99
The Diver	107	Claptrap	97
Autumn	106	Diminutive	97
Doctor Parker	105	Lustnauer	97
Sir Kenneth	101	Boney Boy	92

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds; selling. Six furlongs.

Long Acre	106	Philip	103
Commercial Traveler	106	Ruskin	103
Filament	106	Pink Chambray	101
Helmsdale	106	Dissembler	101
Rappahannock	106	Ella Daly	101
Decanter	106	Plantain	98
King Olaf	103	Heigh-hoe	96

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap. Seven furlongs.

Thomas Cat	140	Charentus	121
Storm King	131	Charagrole	118
Lady Mitchell	126	X Ray	117
Hanlon	124	First Fruit	116
Tanis	122		

FIFTH RACE.—Red Cross Handicap. One mile and a sixteenth.

Semper Ego	126	Mont d'Or	120
Previous	120		

SIXTH RACE.—Hurdle Handicap. One mile and a half.

Ben Eder	153	Richea	134
Landsdale	152	Brown Red	130
Decapod	146	Valorous	130
Baby Bill	144		

CROCKET'S KENTUCKY OAKS.

J. C. Cahn's Filly Wins the Big Event at Churchill Downs.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 19.—The Kentucky Oaks, at a mile and a sixteenth, was the principal event on to-day's card at Churchill Downs, and was won by J. C. Cahn's Linden-Crocheit filly, Crocket, with the comfortable odds of 5 to 1 against her. The Oaks always brings together the cream of three-year-old fillies in the West, and this year could hardly be termed an exception, although the calculations of the talent were rudely upset, the 4 to 5 favorite, Lennep, being unable to stand the fierce drive in the last sixteenth. Joe Hill rode a great race on the winner. Attendance, 6,000. Weather clear and track fast. The meeting closes to-morrow. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs; purse. Opaque, 105 pounds, (Kuhn,) 5 to 1, won; Millstream, 90, (Webster,) 9 to 2, second; High Jinks, 95, (Dupee,) 8 to 5, third. Time—1:15¾. Three Bars, Dutch Comedian, Bertha Nell, Lady Flight, and Tincrafs also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Four and one-half furlongs; selling. Chimura, 105 pounds, (Mathews,) 6 to 5, won; Jolly Rogers, 108, (Conley,) 2 to 1, second; Peleus, 100, (Everett,) 20 to 1, third. Time—0:57½. Yanina, Iron Chancellor, Granby, and Mary Greene also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Selling; one mile. Ollie Dixon, 95 pounds, (Dupee,) 7 to 5, won; Bromo, 107, (Martin,) 7 to 2, second; A. B. C., 108, (Conley,) 5 to 2, third. Time—1:45¾. Senator Penrose, Caius, Possum, Dominica, and Tento also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Kentucky Oaks; mile and a sixteenth; value $3,000. Crocket, 112 pounds, (Hill,) 5 to 1, won; Lennep, 112, (Martin,) 4 to 5, second; Alleviate, 112, (Conley,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:51½. Uarda also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Six furlongs; purse. Don Orsino, 105 pounds, (Martin,) 3 to 1, won; Cosmos, 97, (Everett,) 10 to 1, second; The Star of Bethlehem, 97, (Kuhn,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:17¾. Don Cella, Commerce, Creedmore L., Banderman, The Cockney, Arago, Belle Chasse, Flon Flon, and Honoria also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Six furlongs; selling. Lady Irene, 94 pounds, (Crowhurst,) 3 to 5, won; Laurel Leaf, 100, (Kuhn,) 40 to 1, second; Motilla, 108, (Nutt,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:17¾. Loneta, Cyclone, Duoro, Annie Taylor, and Lady Juliet also ran.

CARRIAGE HORSES AT AUCTION.

Large Crowd Attends Peter Kellogg's Sale at Durland's.

The sale of trotting, coaching, and carriage horses and ponies at Durland's Riding Academy by Peter C. Kellogg was attended by a large crowd throughout the day and evening, and fair prices were brought for the stock offered.

The horses sold for $200 or over were the following:

Bay Mark, b. g., 10 years, by Prince Bismark-Kitty Monroe, by Eagle Monroe; J. C. Pierce	$525
Topaz, ch. m., 12, and Token, ch. m., 7; Nathan Straus	210
Meadville, blk. g., 6; E. C. Pierce, Worcester, Mass.	440
Belle, blk. m., 9; A. C. Vail, Plainfield, N. J.	300
Colonel, b. g., 6, and Erie, br. g., 6; J. Salmon	1,400
Salmon, b. m., 5, and Montreal, br. m., 5; W. J. Lockwood, Greenwich, Conn.	405
Ashtabula, blk. g., 5, and Atlantic, blk. 6; William Durland	300
Silk Purse, b. m., 6, by Electric Bell-Silk Patch, by Herr's Mambrino Patchen; P. H. Powers, Brooklyn	525
Columbus, b. g., 5, and Cincinnati, b. g., 5; A. S. Perkins	750
Glimmer, ch. m., 8, and Glisten, ch. m., 7; John Olmstead	725
Dot, (pony,) white m., 7, by St. Bel; G. B. Johnson	200
Hummer, b. g., 5, and Rouser, b. g., 5; J. Probst	270
Idol, b. g., 9, by Backman's Idol-Lulu Bright, by John Bright; W. B. Beach	420
Osculation, br. m., 6 years, by Electric Bell-Kiss, by Greenlander; Michael McDonald	240
Bel Turban, br. m., 5, by Electric Bell-Turban, by Lord Russell; M. McDonald	200
Amuse, blk. m., 5, by Electric Bell-Amiret, by William L. and Black Maria, blk. m., 6, by Conductor-Black Maria; C. Hoyt	750
Nesbit, b. g., 5, and Nicotine, b. g., 6; R. C. Pryor, Albany, N. Y.	600
Dart, b. g., 5, and Arrow, b. g., 6; M. Turnbull	350
Motion, ch. g., 8, and Mimic, br. g., 5; J. Dougherty	550
Mark Anthony, ch. g., 7, by Warder-dam unknown; J. A. Guild	240
Fescue, br. m., 5, and Fashion, blk. g., 5; William Durland	240
Lee, br. g., 8, and Flame, br. g., 5; James Hanley, Providence, R. I.	625
Prior, br. g., 5, and Prompt, br. g., 5; C. B. Hubbell	200
Music, blk. m., 5, and Harmony, blk. m., 7; M. McDonald	290
Bobby, b. g., 8; J. Wilson, Franklyn, Penn.	610
Murmur, b. m., 8, and Mumble, b. g., 5; J. Dougherty	300

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Shenandoah—8:15.
AMERICAN—Fra Diavolo—8:15.
BIJOU—The Tarrytown Widow—8:30.
BROADWAY—The Isle of Champagne—8:15.
COLUMBUS—Diplomacy—8:15.
DALY'S—The Circus Girl—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—His Honor the Mayor—8:30.
FIFTH AVENUE—Love Finds the Way—A Bit of Old Chelsea—8:15.
GARDEN—The First Violin—8:30.
GARRICK—The Little Minister—8:20.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—The Man from Mexico—8:15.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—An American Citizen—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—Pink Dominos—8:15.
KEITH'S UNION SQUARE—Vaudeville—12 M. to 11 P. M.
KNICKERBOCKER—The Bride-Elect—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Vaudeville—Spectacular Ballet—Concert—7:30.
LYCEUM—The Moth and the Flame—8:30.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Electrical Show—2:00 to 11:00 P. M.
MANHATTAN—Way Down East—8:30.
MORRIS PARK—Racing—2:30 P. M.
OLYMPIA MUSIC HALL—Vaudeville—8:15.
SAM T. JACK'S—Burlesque—2:00 and 8:00.
WALLACK'S—Cavalleria—Pagliacci—8:15.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 12.

TWELVE PAGES.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any news stand, ferryhouse, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

THE NOTION OF SENATOR TURPIE.

It seems curious at this late day that a Senator of the United States should be arguing in favor of forced paper money as a means of carrying on a war which is not expected to be a long war, and is at any rate only in its very earliest stages. If Mr. TURPIE of Indiana, who is going through this strange performance on the floor of the Senate, really believes what he says, that the first effect of war is "suspension of payments," he must be woefully ignorant of recent history, and even of that of his own country. In the Crimean war neither France nor England suspended payments; in the Italian war of 1859 France did not; in the Prusso-Austrian war Prussia did not; in the Franco-German war Germany did not, and the United States did not issue legal-tender notes during the war for the suppression of the rebellion until the Spring of 1862. There is no more need and no more justification for issuing such notes now than there would be in a time of profound peace and unbroken prosperity.

But Mr. TURPIE and those for whom he, as a Democratic member of the Senate Finance Committee, assumes to speak, do not in reality advocate these notes as peculiarly a war measure. They only seize the war as an occasion for applying their inflation theories. Mr. TURPIE talks of the notes as a loan, and a happily contrived loan that costs the Government nothing to carry. But they are not a loan because a loan requires two parties, a borrower and a lender, each free to make terms, and coming to a mutual agreement. When the Government issues a legal-tender note for services or commodities, it compels the creditor to receive it at par and to carry it without interest until the Government is ready to pay it. Such an operation is no more an honest loan than the contributions a commander levies in time of war, giving receipts to be paid when convenient. Neither is justifiable, save as a last resort and under the sternest necessity.

The brief references to recent history which we have already made show what is the policy of strong and progressive nations in such matters. Mr. TURPIE'S policy is followed only by the very poor or the utterly uncivilized nations. Every people that has been forced to resort to this desperate device for the past half century—Austria, Russia, France, Italy, and the United States—has either resumed the full par payment of its notes or is making every effort to do so. Even Spain until the war in Cuba and the Philippines broke out had maintained the standard of civilized finance in this respect. If the United States, with its splendid credit, its vast resources, its perfect domestic tranquillity, and the absolute willingness and ability of its people to meet all requirements of taxation, were to open this wretched little struggle by a forced loan it would sink below the level of the most poverty-stricken and most unprincipled of the little countries of the world. Even Turkey would outrank it, while Spain, on whom Mr. TURPIE lavishes many epithets, would shine in contrast with us. There is not, of course, the remotest chance that any such policy will be adopted by Congress, but it is a pity and a shame that it should be openly advocated by a Senator holding a place of responsibility in the organization of the Senate.

MR. DEPEW IN EUROPE.

We hope Mr. DEPEW will make use of the opportunity of his trip across the water to open the minds and the hearts of the people of Europe. They are in sore need of light. It is his nature to be effulgent. Misinformation and prejudice stalk at noonday through the streets of their capitals. Mr. DEPEW knows how to impart knowledge and win favor. He has the gifts of a diplomat, the training of an orator, the feeling of an American. He is on terms with many great persons in England, where his visit will strengthen the cordial friendship already existing. In France the way is open to him through family connections to create among men of influence and distinction a better feeling toward America.

We wish Mr. DEPEW could have a chat with BISMARCK over a pipe and a stein. It provokes an emotion somewhere between a grin and a sigh to hear that retired master at intrigue declare that "the whole course of the Washington Administration has been insincere." Even if he is merely talking durch seinen Hut, the sentiment is unseemly for one so full of years and of rheumatism. If Mr. DEPEW could carry to him there in the Saxon forest a message of truth and an appeal for fair judgment, we should expect to see the old Chancellor become a stanch supporter of our cause, and the Hamburger Nachrichten would presently appear with the Stars and Stripes at the head of its columns.

After Mr. BEECHER'S return from England, where he went in 1863 to make that remarkable series of speeches which was intended to counteract among the people the influence of English official unfriendliness toward the North, OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES said of his mission: "He kissed no royal hand, he talked with no courtly diplomats, he was the guest of no titled legislator, he had no official existence. But through the heart of the people he reached nobles, Ministers, courtiers, the throne itself."

A service of this nature Mr. DEPEW may be able to perform without making a labor of his Summer holiday. For aught we know he may have been charged by the President with the patriotic duty of reasoning with our unreasonable friends in Europe. It is better that they should understand us—better for them and more agreeable for us. Our good repute among nations is dear to us. We don't wish even the least enlightened of them to think so ill of us as to suppose that we have deliberately stirred up strife in Cuba in order that we might have a cause of war with Spain. The sourest and most crabbed critics of the war policy among us will readily admit that nobody but a fool or a liar would make that charge, yet prejudice has made Frenchmen and Germans very credulous, and many of them, we fear, would believe any falsehood Satan or Spain could invent about our Government and people.

Let us hope that Mr. DEPEW, presenting our motives and our conduct in a truer light and exemplifying American civilization by his own urbanity, will be able to put the leaders of Continental opinion in such an altered frame of mind toward us that they will read of our victories with a thrill of sympathetic joy and throw over their Spanish 4s on a declining market with unaffected pleasure.

THE SPANISH SHIPS.

In the language of SHERIDAN'S "Critic," "The Spanish fleet thou canst not see, because it is not yet in sight." By keeping out of sight it has had very likely the best success that is open to it to achieve. It has undoubtedly kept us all guessing, the Board of Naval Strategy as well as the humblest layman. Whether it was going to break the blockade of Cuba, which three days ago it might very easily have done, but which it can do no longer; whether it was going back to Puerto Rico, or whether it was going to "make a dash" for the Gulf ports or the Atlantic ports, all these were questions which nobody could answer in the absence of information which has not been forthcoming. It is true that we have a perfect right to disbelieve in the enterprise of the Spanish Admiral. If he had had that quality he would have made straight for Cuba while SAMPSON, incumbered with his monitors, was still toying with the defenses of San Juan; while SCHLEY was still at Hampton Roads, and while there was nothing left on the blockade "of his size," nothing that could either fight or get away from his powerful cruisers.

The advantage that Admiral CERVERA has had in the game of hide-and-seek that has been going on for a week is that his ships are both powerful and fast. We have faster ships than those in the Spanish squadron. We have more powerful ships than those in the Spanish squadron. But our ships that are more powerful are not so fast and our ships that are faster are not so powerful. Wherefore it appears that the Spaniard can take his choice of giving or avoiding battle, and that on our side we have no such choice. We cannot confront him with the superior force which is unquestionably at our command unless he chooses to be so confronted or unless we can corner him. The Caribbean is not the Great South Sea, and yet it covers a considerable area and it is not a body of water in which you can "corner" fighting ships unless you know beforehand at precisely what places they have made appointments with their colliers.

The moral of all this seems to be that we should provide ourselves with some ships of a class between the Iowa and Indiana and the Brooklyn and New York, faster than those, more powerful than these. We have already taken legislative steps to acquire the torpedo boat destroyers of nearly thirty knots, in which the Spanish Navy excels ours. But we have taken no steps by legislation to provide ourselves with fast and at the same time powerful cruisers of the Vizcaya class. It may be, of course, that they are not in fact what they are on paper. Their nominal speed is twenty knots, but the sea speed of the only one of which the trial has been publicly reported—the Infanta Maria Teresa—was for eight hours of continuous steaming just under eighteen and a half knots. That, however, is distinctly faster than any speed that our ships of equal or greater fighting power can attain. But it is highly unlikely that the Spanish squadron can make it or anything like it. The "mechanicians" of the Spanish Navy are neither officers nor enlisted men, but hired men, and the engineers, like most other marine engineers, are Scotchmen. It was reported some time ago that the Scotch engineers in the Spanish Navy, being admonished of the terms of the Foreign Enlistment act, had refused to take their ships to sea. MCANDREW has a justifiable scruple against going to war for the Scarlet Woman when his own Government has washed its hands of him. If he has left, we may be perfectly sure that Spanish "mechanicians" cannot get their full speed out of the Spanish cruisers. We have no evidence that those cruisers have, in fact, gone as fast as our battleships can go. They have not been reported to cover any distances that they could not have covered at less than ten knots. Nevertheless they are fine and fast ships, and they would fill a long-felt want in our own navy list. It is to be hoped that Admiral SAMPSON may succeed in arranging that they shall be confronted with his whole force, in which case it would be utter madness for them to do anything but surrender. In that case we should come into possession of some very available vessels. That is what will happen if they are cornered, unless Admiral CERVERA and his officers have formed a "Suicide Club."

THE ARCHBISHOP OF MANILA.

There was, a century and a half ago, a time when the Archbishop of Manila wielded, or at least brandished, the secular arm. When the British expedition from Madras under Sir WILLIAM DRAPER and Admiral CORNISH, appeared off Manila in 1762, the Archbishop was also the Civil Governor and military commander. When the British commander threatened to knock the town down about the Archbishop's ears, the Archbishop offered to ransom it for four million Spanish dollars, half cash and half bills on Madrid. Upon the principle that no faith was to be kept with heretics, the bills were not paid. They have never been paid yet.

In the nineteenth century Spain is less frugal of her offices than she was in the eighteenth. When DEWEY appeared in Manila Bay to the surprise and disgust of the authorities, he found the civil, military, and ecclesiastical commands all properly divided among a Governor General, an Admiral, and an Archbishop. Of these three the only one who has not exhibited himself in a ridiculous attitude is the Admiral. Admiral MONTOJO fought his ships, such as they were, like a brave man, refrained from boasting beforehand or from telling lies afterward, and in fact cuts a more respectable figure than any other Spaniard who has been heard from since the outbreak of the war. But the civil and ecclesiastical authorities have outdone each other in absurdity. The Governor General delivered a preposterous proclamation just before Manila was attacked, assuring his fellow-Spaniards that the American naval officers and sailors, "a horde without discipline or instruction," were really in quest of the ladies of their families. And now "comes tumbling after" the Archbishop, in what purports to be a "pastoral," published a week after DEWEY'S victory, informing his flock that the invaders are "heretics," whose purpose is to "abolish crosses from cemeteries," and "forbid pastors to perform baptismal, matrimonial, or funeral rites, or to administer consolation or grant absolution."

It will much surprise Admiral DEWEY to learn that this was the real purpose of his attack upon the Spanish fleet. But the most curious thing about the Archbishop's pastoral is the chance that the Archbishop himself may really believe in it. The belief that an American Admiral has assailed a Spanish possession in order to put down the Roman Catholic religion is not Catholic, but it is typically Spanish-Catholic. One cannot imagine a French or a German or even an Italian Archbishop promulgating so absurd a pastoral, but it is not likely that any Spanish prelate would even perceive it to be absurd. The churchmanship of the Archbishop is of that antiquated and Spanish type which fully explains why the Philippine laity give expression to their political aspirations by roasting monks. That the Archbishop of Manila is capable of interpreting the attack upon his diocese as part of a Protestant propaganda increases the desire that the Philippines should be opened to the ventilation of some fresh and modern air.

MR. WHALEN AND THE SPOILS.

We cannot believe that Controller COLER will go very far in paying salaries under the opinion of the Corporation Counsel that the civil service law passed at the close of the session is unconstitutional. This law requires that rules for the government of the civil service of cities, made by local commissions, must receive the approval of the State Commission. Mr. WHALEN has excogitated the decision that this law is unconstitutional because it was not submitted for approval or disapproval to the Mayor of New York. That is an opinion which it would be quite possible to criticise in the light of the language of the Constitution itself. But it is not worth while, because Mr. WHALEN'S opinion is not final. None is except that of the Court of Appeals. If the Controller proceeds to pay salaries to persons appointed under the city rules, which the commission refuses to submit, under the law, to the State Commission, then the Controller will have to accept personal liability for his payments, under another law that is not questioned at all. We hardly believe that he will stake any large amount of money on the correctness of Mr. WHALEN'S opinions. We doubt if Mr. WHALEN himself would.

So much for the probable effect of Mr. WHALEN'S legal opinion on Mr. COLER. But, unfortunately, there is another effect which cannot be ignored. It tends to confirm the general impression that Mr. WHALEN, in his official capacity, is subservient to political influence and pursues partisan, not public, advantage. We know the story of his series of opinions on the debt limit, why they were started, and how they finally "petered out." In his latest exploration of the statute book and the authorities he has again served not the city but his party and a little ring within his party. There is no good reason for fighting the law he is trying to resist. It is a good law. The city service, and so the Treasury, the taxpayers, and the whole community would be benefited by its strict observance. No one would suffer but the party chiefs who are trying to pay their political debts out of the taxes. They are not entitled to Mr. WHALEN'S aid, and he ought not to give it to them.

The plan for cutting the cables leaving Cuba at Santiago de Cuba is one that the Government would have a perfect right to carry out, and which ought to be very serviceable. The attempt at cutting cables at Cienfuegos last week was a failure, but the failure was of little consequence, because success would have done no good. The cables which leave Cuba at Santiago, on the southeast coast, go one to Haiti and the other to Jamaica. These, with the cable to Key West from Havana, are the only means of communication between Cuba and the outside world. The cable to Key West is, of course, no longer available, and if the other two are destroyed the Spaniards in Cuba are completely cut off from communication with the home Government. The result of the operations on the 18th does not clearly appear from the dispatches thus far received. If the attempt was not successful it is greatly to be regretted, and no pains should be spared to accomplish it. The complete severance of cable communication for Gen. BLANCO would be worth more than the destruction of a dozen little gunboats.

If the Spanish Admiral has the luck to get his fleet into Havana he will be in a very safe position, whatever may be the other strategical advantages or disadvantages of the situation. Along the water front, east and west of the entrance to the harbor, there are batteries of 10-inch and 12.6-inch breechloaders. These are open batteries, and formidable only because of their armament. The 12.6-inch Hontoria gun throws an armor-piercing projectile weighing 1,041 pounds, with the tremendous energy of 29,850 foot-tons. In the Morro Castle there are said to be four 16-inch breechloaders, which probably throw a projectile weighing from 1,500 to 1,800 pounds. In the same fort there are a number of 10-inch breechloaders. The Cabanas fort has 10 and 12 inch guns, many of them of the powerful Hontoria pattern. Furthermore, the channel is relatively narrow and easily protected by mines. These details as to the armament of the Spanish batteries are taken from The Engineer of London, a journal which can speak with much authority in naval matters, but which is liable to perverted views when the United States is concerned.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Cuba's climate and its probable effects on an invading army from the United States are matters of deep interest, just now, to no inconsiderable portion of our population. For a good many of them the interest is direct and personal, since they are privileged or doomed, as the case may be, to take part in the invasion, while for a vastly greater number the interest, though indirect, is not less personal, since it is awakened in behalf of close relatives and dear friends. Both those who are to go and those who will remain at home have doubtless been confused and troubled by the fact that authorities of apparently equal weight contradict each other absolutely in regard to the danger from tropic fevers, half of them asserting that Americans sent to Cuba at this season of the year are likely to suffer to a frightful extent from the miasms developed by torrential rains, while the others assert that with proper and easily taken precautions almost all peril can be avoided. Now the truth is that both these warnings and these promises are equally well founded. The former are based on and supported by experiences extending over several centuries, and the latter are justified by the recent advance in the science of preventive therapeutics. Our soldiers will "die like flies," just as the prophets of evil foretell, unless they are guarded by careful and skillful experts in advanced sanitation; they will maintain their health if they profit by all available knowledge. The responsibility rests on the military authorities, and if means are taken to make them feel it, the losses in the Cuban campaign will be limited to those inflicted by Spanish bullets. Incidentally, it may be worth noting that many prognostications of death from disease come from those to whom a vigorous prosecution of the war with Spain is obnoxious, who still yearn for the trial of measures as near like diplomacy as the circumstances will permit. Most others have as much confidence in the superiority of American doctors over Spanish ones as in the perfect justice of the American cause.

—Complaints of decreased trade are coming from business men in sufficient numbers to show that a lot of people are unpatriotic enough to credit Spain with more strength than she has, and the United States with less than had been supposed. If this is not so, if folks who ought to be ashamed of their anxiety have not decided that we are in for a long war which will endorse strict economy on us all, why should the wheels of commerce be turning any more slowly than they were two months ago? It is true that the prices of certain articles of food have risen slightly, but those upon whom the advance bears with severity are not the ones who are cutting down expenses in preparation for an almost impossible contingency. They are persons whose incomes have not been decreased at all, and whose caution is mere timidity. The policy they pursue is eminently well calculated to bring on the troubles it is supposed to guard them against, and it proves that they are unwise, and therefore poor, citizens.

—An industrious, but not popular, instructor of the public recently described belief in the existence of a Cuban army as "that degrading superstition." It is possible that from the same hand came a letter which appears in The Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier, credited to one who "was until a few weeks ago a governess in a Cuban family, but now resides in New York." The person thus vaguely described says: "To show you the gratitude of the Cubans I merely narrate this incident: After the Manila victory many Cuban women were assembled in the parlors of a Cuban woman, whose husband is as true a Cuban patriot as ever existed. One of the women, who is the widow of MARTO, the Cuban patriot who lost his life at the hands of Spaniards, said: 'I am very sorry that the Americans prevailed. I would rather that the Spaniards had been victorious.' All the others chimed in and with one accord echoed the same sentiments and heaped opprobrium upon the Americans, whom they called 'hated Yankees.' Every day the vilest and most opprobrious epithets can be heard, not only from the lips of the women, but from the Cuban men as well. Believe me when I tell you that the difference in this regard between the Spaniard and the Cuban is that the former openly avows his hatred, while the latter conceals his, and, clandestinely among each other, give vent to their true sentiments. The Cuban is a deceitful, lying, treacherous creature. Rather than have the United States have a protectorate over the island they would see the Spaniard prevail. They hoot at the idea of our fighting to avenge the Maine, as I said we are doing. They say it is for mercenary conquest, and that we will have a merry time in holding it after all is over." Who, after reading that convincing narrative, can help wishing that we had let Spain kill off the whole Cuban race?

PERSONAL.

—Sincere and widespread as is the sorrow excited in this country by the death of GLADSTONE, there are doubtless many persons here who have not yet forgotten that he was one of the too numerous English statesmen whose sympathy with the South at the time of the rebellion was regarded as hostility to the North by almost all supporters of the Union. As bearing on this matter it is timely to reproduce a letter now in the possession of RAYMOND H. ARNOT, a lawyer residing in Rochester, this State. He received it while acting as Secretary of a New Haven organization, the William E. Gladstone Literary and Scientific Club. The club was troubled by the thought that the man whose name it bore had favored the side of slavery, and he was asked to explain his position. This reply was received:

"Dear Sir: It is entirely untrue that I congratulated the South on the establishment of a separate nation. But it is true that I noticed it as fact—that I erred in so doing—that I apologized for my error and that the American Government most candidly accepted my apology. Full details were published long ago, I think, in Harper's Magazine. On the question of using my name, it is of course not for me to interfere. Your very faithful

"W. E. GLADSTONE."

I waive all professions here, as my opinions are so fully before the world.

The date is Oct. 28, 1897. GLADSTONE'S shrewdness in the use of language is well illustrated by this letter, for it does much toward setting him right with the North without offending the South in the slightest degree.

—"When Lord PALMERSTON died," we read in a eulogy of Mr. GLADSTONE, which adorned the editorial page of yesterday's Herald, "CARLYLE said: 'The last great Englishman is low.'" Can the Herald give the title, chapter, and page of the book in which the Sage of Chelsea made this remark? We suspect that it will have great difficulty in doing so, founding the suspicion not on the sure ground of accurate recollection of every line ever produced by CARLYLE, but on the impression—which perhaps will do as well—that CARLYLE abhorred PALMERSTON, and that one ALFRED TENNYSON, having had the impulse to write an ode about WELLINGTON, did use the words quoted by our contemporary. There's a mistake somewhere. If it's ours, humble confession shall follow immediately.

—Except for the fact that it makes very little difference who is Chaplain of the Thirteenth Regiment, or whether it has a Chaplain at all, the resignation of his commission by the Rev. Dr. A. J. F. BEHRENDS would be a subject of joyful moment, worthy of extended discussion. In the circumstances one can only commend his present wisdom, which, though belated, is none the less appreciable. So far as we know Dr. BEHRENDS was a good enough Chaplain in time of peace; but a worse Chaplain for the days of war has never been called to our attention. He began by being flippant, he progressed into the preaching of mutiny, and he ends by resigning, on the ground that he cannot with self-respect remain longer in the service of the State. Fortunate State! If all the other officers whose opinions of hard tack and the duty of a soldier are shared by Dr. BEHRENDS and defended by him will only follow his example and get out of the National Guard, that organization will be vastly improved. And it needs improving.

—A Washington dispatch to The Brooklyn Eagle gives a version in some respects new of the incidents which immediately preceded Gen. WOODFORD'S departure from Madrid. At the time, as all will remember, there was considerable criticism of the General because, instead of demanding his passports, he waited until the Spaniards had time to send them to him unasked, thus practically ordering him out of the country and winning a miserable little triumph for Spanish pride. If The Eagle's correspondent is well informed, this criticism resulted from ignorance of the facts. President MCKINLEY, he says, sent his ultimatum to Minister WOODFORD, not in cipher, but in plain English, the expectation being that the document would not be delivered until it had been copied and sent to the Spanish Foreign Office. Exactly that was done and our Minister knew it. He also knew that the Spaniards intended to humiliate him by sending his passports before he had officially presented the ultimatum. He therefore wrote to the Foreign Office at 8 o'clock on the morning of April 21, that, having been informed that its interpretation of the Davis resolution ended diplomatic relations, he wished his passports at once.

THE TRUE USE OF FLAGS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read with interest your recent comments upon a letter of mine to a Yonkers newspaper regarding the true significance and proper use of national flags. I notice that you consider me queer and a fine study for a class of people described by so long a name that I forbear to repeat it. I could wish you had more fully presented what I really think and said; but as the purpose of the article seems to have been for the display of humor, I should not, perhaps, complain.

A copy of the first issue of THE TIMES was left at my father's house on the morning of publication, and was read by me, and I have been a reader and subscriber since that period, with only brief intervals. I will not press the inquiry how far my habits of thinking may have been influenced by the independent, and, in the main, sound political and other views of your journal. The long acquaintance, however, gives me a feeling of freedom in addressing you, and assures me you will give my letter a place in your columns.

The articles you criticised were intended to show that flags should not be placed upon churches, and that there is much misapprehension as to their true purpose and character. On the latter point my position is that every nation has a flag of its own, and that they all represent one idea of territorial limits and authority, and that any application beyond this is erroneous, and likely to be mischievous. The tricolor of France has been the flag under monarchy, empire, and republic, and the English standard has represented English power under different phases of Governmental theories and practices, and individual and political morals. The Jews had a distinct ensign for each of the twelve tribes. Surely these had only a tribal or territorial significance. Is it not also true that each of the United States had or has a distinct ensign? Will it be claimed that they represent distinct and independent principles? Each State has a separate seal. Is not a seal as representative as a flag, and should not one be respected, saluted, and honored as much as the other, as they are simply different symbols of authority?

If the flag does stand, as my friend, the Rev. Dr. Stoddard of The New York Observer claims, "for all that makes our country dear and honored," does it not go further and stand for all that our country does and is? THE NEW YORK TIMES and many other papers, for instance, have claimed that our last Legislature was a disgrace, and that for many years our State has been controlled by an unprincipled man. Mr. Wanamaker declares in his recent speeches that the rule of Mr. Quay has been absolutely dishonest, wicked, and destructive of true liberty. A gentleman, I think a Republican, lately assured me that in Rhode Island men's votes are openly a matter of barter. A member of a firm who are the agents of a leading European line of steamers told me during President Grant's Administration, while Murphy was Collector of the Port of New York, that such was the bribery and corruption in the Custom House they would have been obliged to remove their terminus from New York had not the pressure upon the President compelled him to make a new appointment. If the flag represents conditions, there is certainly included political methods and morality, and it stands for the acts of those in authority. If this is the case, there should mingle with our respect a very decided tinge of sadness and mortification. Is it reasonable to assert, as the newspapers often do, that bribery and corruption are rampant through the land, and that there is a shameful partisanship which is disregardful of the rights of others to an alarming extent, and then teach our children to take off their hats and reverence a flag which surely can only represent present conditions? Is it not much wiser and safer to instruct in the principles of our Government and require respect for law and justice? When that which is abstract or spiritual is presented under material symbols, there seems to be a constant tendency to make the material or shadow take the place of the abstract and spiritual, or substance. Thus the Roman legions attributed their success to their standards, and they were guarded in the temple as the most sacred things on earth. Is there not danger that any form of symbol will become an idol, and do we not lose our respect for principles, which are everything, and bestow it upon emblems which are comparatively nothing? Is our patriotism and civilization such that flags are necessary to awaken enthusiasm or to inspire to duty?

Let me not be misunderstood. If a man wishes to express his feeling of attachment to the Government and to the institutions under which he lives, and displays a flag which indicates its authority, let him do it. But let the feeling be that in the flag there is no merit or virtue, and that the man is meritorious only as in his heart and life he respects the Constitution and obeys the laws. In stirring times like these I would say nothing to detract from our obligation to respect and obedience to Government; but let the great concern of all be to preserve our principles, which really constitute our nationality. JOHN C. HAVEMEYER.

Yonkers, N. Y., May 19, 1898.

PROGRESSIVE FORCE OF AMERICA

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is certainly Providential that as a result of the strivings of the Cubans for liberty and progress, and the resolve of the American people to assist them, we are almost immediately thereafter made absolute masters of the vast territory known as the Philippine Islands, at the opposite side of the globe. This means, if it means anything, that the Americans are instruments in the hands of the Almighty, and have been from the beginning of our Republic, to reform out of existence the monarchical and aristocratical systems of government resting on conceit, greed, passion, and force, and to substitute therefor the mild, humanizing, and uplifting idea of individual worth and responsibility and the conscientious and reasoning system of collective self-government which flows therefrom, and which produces and unites freedom of action and of accumulation with security of person and possessions, and, as a consequence, insures the progress and happiness of a people.

If we are such instruments, as now appears more than ever to be true, then the East, which has conquered the West, must in turn be conquered by the latter, but not by the sword nor by anything more coercive than education, conscience, reason, kindness, and energetic example, force being a factor no further than necessary to insure the free and orderly action of each individual.

There can be no doubt that our forefathers on this continent have set in motion forces which are irresistible and which make for the uplifting of mankind. So irresistible are these silent and invisible forces that they are certain to sweep over and better the whole world, to make the bondman a free man, to make every man every other man's brother, to make and preserve peace with liberty and progress for all nations and peoples—no less the Spaniards than the negro or Indian. These forces are governmental and free, and not theological and arbitrary. Government may be religion, but the latter cannot be government. S.

New York, May 18, 1898.

JUSTIFIES MR. DEPEW'S POSITION ON WAR.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It would appear to the writer that Mr. Chauncey M. Depew is quite justified in saying that this country went into this war in a rush of blind enthusiasm. It is but too evident that the free silver and jingo Senators and Congressmen and the "yellow" jingo journals desired war to further their selfish ends, as it is likewise manifest that we were very unready in both navy and army to undertake foreign conquest. Our coasts are by no means yet thoroughly protected, our brave Admiral Dewey is left without necessary support at a critical juncture, and the volunteers are going to Chickamauga half equipped. Now, we have but 26,000 regular army troops in all! That number was fixed as an army limit, (or 25,000, rather,) when we numbered but 3,000,000 of population. At the same ratio now we should have 600,000 regular soldiers. That number may not be necessary now, but it was the part of prudence to have had at least 150,000 to 200,000 regular soldiers in time of peace.

A regular army can readily be doubled, at least, by new recruits in a few weeks; but it is impossible to create a large army speedily out of entirely raw recruits. If experience counts for anything, we should not have overlooked the results of the Austro-Prussian war of 1866, and the Franco-Prussian war of 1870-71.

If we must have war, let us wage war, not by speeches from jingo Senators and Congressmen, nor by war extras from jingo journals, but by more solid arguments and an entire preparedness. It is as unwise to be unprepared as it is to undervalue the enemy or to vaunt.

In your editorial, entitled "Looking Ahead" in to-day's issue of your paper, you properly set forth some of our shortcomings. With all our desire to find and destroy the Spanish fleets and make headway against the enemy, we should not forget the traitors and marplots in the United States Senate. These Senators that helped force this war on us refuse now to provide for an issue of bonds for war expenses, payable in gold, (and therefore salable at low rate of interest,) and alike fail to provide for adequate revenue in lieu of the aforesaid bonds. But they are willing to issue more paper money and to coin the silver "seignorage" into further depreciated money. The cloven foot is plainly to be seen in all their movements, and we have an enemy in Washington more dangerous than any Spaniard.

The duty now on raw sugar is about $1.7 per 100 pounds. Why not make it $2.50 instead? It would then be far cheaper than it was before the civil war. Why not put 3 or 4 cents on coffee and 10 cents on tea and spices? Why not raise letter postage to 3 cents, and raise the rates on printed matter? Why not put a tax on newspapers, rating papers published at 1, 2, or 3 cents at a like tax? The decent portion of the press could well afford to pay the tax, and would, no doubt, cheerfully and loyally pay it. It would give these "yellow" journals a chance to show their patriotism, even if they had to raise the price of their "penny dreadfuls" to 2 cents. And if any of them should die in consequence, we could bear the loss better than that of the brave fellows who may fall in the forefront of battle.

Just here permit the suggestion that it is high time for a moderate censorship of the press, and the suppression of war extras, false news, or news contrary to the interests of the Government, and all hideous cartoons or immense "displayed" headings. Whether any of our people wished for war or not, is not now the question; the war has begun, and we must loyally support our Government, and do our best in aid thereof. But, as citizens of this country, we have a right to complain of war being waged and directed by jingo journals with their fifteen or more extras per diem, and we have an equal right to complain of the obstruction that traitorous Senators are putting in the way of our Executive, who desires to bring this war to a speedy ending.

The present ratio of United States Senatorship needs correction by a new amendment to the Constitution; the jingo press needs correction by a Government censorship, and a war tax on their circulation, and it will be a gladsome day for the whole country when we get each of these two needed reforms. Nor will the respectable, self-respecting portion of the press be the loser thereby. MANHATTAN.

New York, May 18, 1898.

Credit to Mr. Chandler.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I notice that Mr. Bronson Murray gives credit to Secretary William C. Whitney as the founder of the American iron-clad navy; you believe in justice and so do I; you are conversant with our political history; you know that as a matter of fact our present navy was established by Secretary Chandler, who championed its necessity and demanded an appropriation from Congress. It was granted; the ships contracted for during his Administration were finished by Cleveland's first Administration. As a projector of a new navy the honor was not Whitney's; it was Chandler's, and yet all honor to Whitney for having, as Chandler's successor, emphasized the same policy by demanding an increase of warships consistent with our power as a commercial Nation.

Now let us strike for a steam merchant marine service. GEORGE J. SEABURY.

New York, May 18, 1898.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.

"La Favorita" Given at Wallack's Theatre Under Difficulties.

Donizetti's threadbare opera, "La Favorita," which will not draw a good house at the Metropolitan in these days, was heard by a large and enthusiastic audience at Wallack's Theatre last night. The enthusiasm was easily understood, for such singing is seldom heard in New York. People who have grown weary of the over-advertised Ancona, the wholly overrated Melba, and the ultra-refined De Reszkes, can find in the Royal Italian Opera Company from La Scala, Milan, Italian opera singers of the good old-fashioned sort, and there are always thousands of people who like singers of that kind—singers who have no theories about the dramatic significance of music, but who know what are their best notes, and sing them with all their breath.

The performance last night was given under great difficulties. Signora Adelina Fanton, who sang Leonora, was in no condition to do herself justice. Just before the performance she received a cable message announcing the death of her child in Italy. It was nearly 9 o'clock before she was able to let the curtain be rung up, and her brave effort to struggle through the painful ordeal of the performance deserves deep sympathy. Signor Begue, who made his first appearance here as the King, displayed a baritone voice of admirable quality, but his numerous mannerisms of delivery and of action made his performance amusing rather than convincing.

Signor Agostini, the tenor, who made a pleasing impression in "La Boheme," did not please so well last night. He sang with impure tone and frequently off the key. His style, too, is utterly lacking in elegance. Signor Scolari, as Baldassare, displayed again his huge bass voice and rude style. The chorus and orchestra were so bad that they deserve pity rather than censure. The orchestra, indeed, ought rather to be praised for having achieved the remarkable feat of playing in four different keys at once. To-night "Pagliacci" and "Cavalleria Rusticana" will be given.

NUGGETS.

Bowled Out.

"I thought you were going to the war."

"So I was; but the heartless recruiting officer wouldn't allow me to take my bicycle along."—Philadelphia North American.

Misfit Wedding Presents.

"What made your daughter weep after her wedding over those nineteen beautiful piano lamps?"

"She hasn't any piano."—Chicago Record.

The Prescription.

Mrs. Kelly—The docthor sez yez are to hov one glass av whisky three toimes a day.

Mr. Kelly.—"All roight, Norah. O'll take one glass now an' another one in foive minutes an' another one in tin minutes.—Judge.

No Lack of Attention.

Miss New—I can't get my watch to keep time properly.

Jeweler—Perhaps it needs regulating.

Miss New—Surely not. I move the regulator over the entire scale every day.—Jewelers' Weekly.

Easy Reimbursement.

"Look at the investments we have in Spain!" said one French financier. "How are we going to get even with America if we lose them?"

"I don't know," replied the other, "unless we undertake the management of the tour in America of some Paris music hall singer."—Washington Star.

HAVE FAITH IN THE BOY.

From The Elmira Facts.

Have faith in the boy, not believing
That he is the worst of his kind,
In league with the army of Satan,
And only to evil inclined;
But daily to guide and control him
Your wisdom and patience employ,
And daily, despite disappointment
And sorrow, have faith in the boy.

Have faith to believe that some moment,
In life's strangely checkered career,
Convicted, subdued, and repentant,
The prodigal son will appear;
The gold in his nature rejecting
The dark and debasing alloy,
Illuming your spirit with gladness,
Because you have faith in the boy.

Though now he is wayward and stubborn
And keeps himself sadly aloof
From those who are anxious and fearful,
And ready with words of reproof;
Have faith that the prayers of a mother
His wandering feet will arrest,
And turn him away from his follies
To weep out his tears on her breast.

The brook that goes dashing and dancing
We may not divert from its course,
Until the wild, turbulant spirit
Has somewhat expended its force;
The brook is the life of the river,
And if we the future might scan,
We'd find that a boisterous boyhood
Gave vigor and life to the man.

Ah! many a boy has been driven
Away from the home by the thought
That no one believed in his goodness,
Or dreamed of the battle he fought;
So if you would help him

GLADSTONE'S HONORS

Tributes from Europe and America to the Dead Statesman:

MAY REST IN THE ABBEY

The Family Disposed to Give Way to the National Request.

Tuesday Probably Will Be Chosen for the National Funeral to be Voted in Parliament To-day.

LONDON, May 20.—The universal expression of grief and sympathy gathers volume hourly. Memoirs and reminiscences of Mr. Gladstone are flooding the press, which everywhere shows column rules reversed. Almost every Court in Europe has wired condolences.

Vice President Hobart cables The Daily Chronicle as follows:

"Not even in his own land was Mr. Gladstone more highly esteemed and venerated than in the United States. His death has been well nigh a National calamity to us, and it occurred at a time when our people are closely drawn by ties of sympathy and mutual interest toward the nation to which his long career of public usefulness was so generously dedicated."

Capt. Alfred T. Mahan of the United States Navy, the famous naval expert, cabled:

"The thing that always most impressed me was the profound homage his massive intellect paid to the Christian scheme of faith. That an ever-deepening faith in thought and practice should be the result in such a brain of so long an experience of public life will, perhaps, be the most lasting and deepest influence left by this very great man."

Sir Henry Irving, in a sympathetic tribute on behalf of his profession, says:

"Mr. Gladstone took the intensest interest in the theatre, and in the piece he was witnessing, upon which his remarks were always characteristic. For example, when seeing 'King Lear,' he remarked that he was surprised at the lack of patriotism shown to be existing at the time of the play, when the invader was made welcome."

The body will be removed to the large bedroom to-day (Friday) and placed in a plain oak coffin, surmounted by an oak cross, extending nearly the whole length of the lid. At its foot will be the inscription. Three panels are on each side, the centre of each being of raised dark metal.

The date of the funeral has not been fixed, but probably Tuesday will be chosen. The preparations continue for a burial at Hawarden. Up to last evening (Thursday) the family had received no notice of the national funeral which will be voted in Parliament to-day. The general opinion favoring an interment in Westminster Abbey the family will probably give way to the national request. Mr. Gladstone did not leave any wishes on the subject. Dean Bradley of the abbey has selected as the most suitable spot the nave.

Herr Francis Kossuth, leader of the Hungarian party advocating an independent Hungary, says:

"Mr. Gladstone personified the typical Englishman. His death is a blow to all lovers of freedom in Europe. In foreign policy, in my opinion, he often took the wrong course. Perhaps it was because of an insufficient knowledge of local circumstances."

GLADSTONE'S LAST HOURS.

HAWARDEN, May 19.—Through the news of Mr. Gladstone's death, which occurred at 5 o'clock this morning, as already cabled, spread rapidly, it was the tolling of the Hawarden church bell which carried the sad tidings to every sorrowing home in this vicinity.

Slowly the details of the last moments of the great statesman are coming out of the castle, where the grief is too profound to be intruded upon.

The family was summoned at 2 A. M., owing to the perceptible sinking noticed by the medical watchers. From that time until Mr. Gladstone peacefully passed away no one left the death chamber. The only absentee was little Dorothy Drew, who had tearfully complained that her grandfather did not recognize her.

Even in that hour of agony kindly thoughts for others were not wanting. The old coachman, who had been unable to be present when the servants bade farewell to the dying man, was summoned, and remained to the end with his master.

At 8:20 A. M. Dr. Dobie took his leave of Mrs. Gladstone and returned to Chester, deeply affected. Indeed, almost every one around the castle was in tears.

Dr. Dobie said he had been assisting Dr. Biss and Mr. Henry Gladstone to draw up a statement of Mr. Gladstone's last hours, which will shortly be ready.

The following dispatch has been received at Hawarden from the United States Ambassador, Col. John Hay:

"To the Right Hon. Herbert Gladstone, Hawarden:

"I beg to present to all your family my heartfelt expression of sympathy at your personal loss, and at the same time to reverently congratulate you and the English race everywhere upon the glorious completion of a life filled with splendid achievements and consecrated to the noblest purposes. JOHN HAY."

COMMONS TAKE ACTION.

LONDON, May 19.—The House of Commons was crowded to-day, and when the Speaker, Mr. William Court Gully, called upon the Government leader, Mr. A. J. Balfour, the First Lord of the Treasury, all present uncovered their heads.

Mr. Balfour said:

"I think it will be felt in all parts of the House that we should do fitting honor to the great man whose long and splendid career closed to-day, by adjourning.

"This is not the occasion for uttering the thoughts which naturally suggest themselves. That occasion will present itself to-morrow, when it will be my duty to submit to the House an address to the Queen, praying her to grant the honor of a public funeral, if such honor is not inconsistent with the expressed wishes of himself or of those who have the right to speak in his behalf, and also praying the Queen to direct that a public monument be erected at Westminster, with an inscription expressive of the public admiration, attachment, and high sense entertained by the House of Mr. Gladstone's rare and splendid gifts and devoted labors in Parliament and in the high offices of state.

"Before actually moving the adjournment, I have to propose a formal resolution that the House to-morrow resolve itself into committee to draw up an address, the contents of which I have just indicated."

After a word of assent from Sir William Vernon-Harcourt, the Liberal leader, the resolution was adopted and the House adjourned.

BELLS TOLLED IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, May 19.—The deepest manifestations of grief are reported throughout the country. Flags are everywhere half-masted, the bells are tolling, shades are drawn down, and in the public galleries here the pictures of Mr. Gladstone have been draped with crape.

The Queen and the Prince of Wales received an early intimation of the sad news, and immediately sent touching expressions of condolence to the widow.

Further details from Hawarden Castle of the passing away of the great English statesman show his end was the most peaceful imaginable. There was no sign of pain or distress. Mrs. Gladstone clasped her husband's hand, and occasionally kissed it, while the Rev. Stephen Gladstone read prayers and repeated hymns. The only other evidence that Mr. Gladstone realized his surroundings was when his son recited the Litany. Then the dying man feebly murmured "Amen." This was the last word spoken by Mr. Gladstone.

The nurse in the meanwhile bathed the brow of the patient, who showed gratefulness, murmuring "How nice." Then came the gentle, almost imperceptible cessation of life in the midst of his son's prayer, and the weeping family slowly filed from the room, leading Mrs. Gladstone, who was induced to lie down, and who soon slept quietly.

Mrs. Drew, Mrs. Henry Gladstone, Mrs. Stephen Gladstone, Miss Helen Gladstone, and others attended early communion this morning at Hawarden Church, conducted by the Rev. Stephen Gladstone. The ordinary service was prefaced with selected prayers from the burial service.

Very many telegrams of sympathy are arriving at Hawarden Castle.

President Faure has telegraphed his condolences.

Prayers Offered in Congress.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—The death of Mr. Gladstone was made the theme of the Chaplain's invocation at the opening of the Senate to-day:

"Oh, Eternal God," the Chaplain prayed, "with the whole English-speaking race we stand as mourners beside the bier of the most eminent statesman of our generation." Reference was made to the influence of Gladstone upon the life of the world, and praises were given for the example of his own noble life.

Chaplain Couden in the House to-day referred feelingly to Mr. Gladstone. "In the death of this grand old man," the Chaplain said, "our hearts go out in gratitude to Thee for his great character as a writer, statesman, and Christian, which has been felt throughout the world."

Gen. Harrison on Gladstone.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 19.—Gen. Harrison was asked for an expression on Gladstone. He said:

"There were but a few men in Gladstone's class. He had a rare combination of accomplishments—a statesman, an orator, and a scholar—and in all three those of the first grade. When we add to these the gifts of serene faith, the purest home virtues, and wide benevolence, we have a man whose knighthood is recorded in a choicer list than that of the British peerage."

Secretary Day's Message.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—The following telegram was sent by the Secretary of State to-day:

"Hay, Ambassador, London: Through appropriate channel, express to Mr. Gladstone's family the sympathy and sorrow of the American people at the passing away in the ripeness of years and fullness of honors of one of the most notable figures of modern civil statesmanship."

Stock Yards Honor Gladstone.

CHICAGO, May 19.—By order of John B. Sherman, General Manager of the Union Stock Yard and Transit Company, the multitude of flags waving over the public buildings, scalehouses, &c., of the entire stock yards district were ordered at half-mast to-day out of respect for the memory of Gladstone.

French and Greek Sympathy.

LONDON, May 19.—All the Continental papers publish tributes to the late Mr. Gladstone. The French papers are especially sympathetic, and the Greek newspapers are deeply grateful for what Mr. Gladstone has done for Greece.

State Ball Postponed.

LONDON, May 19.—In consequence of the death of Mr. Gladstone the state ball at Buckingham Palace, which had been fixed for Monday next, will be postponed.

MRS. OWSTEN DIES AT SEA.

Saloon Passenger on the Britannic Expires Near Queenstown.

QUEENSTOWN, May 19.—The White Star Line steamship Britannic, Capt. Haddock, from New York on May 11, arrived here at about 7:30 this morning and reported that Mrs. Mary L. Owsten, a saloon passenger, died of peritonitis yesterday.

At the office of the White Star Line it was said that Mrs. Owsten had been a passenger on the Northern Pacific Railroad, but nothing more was known of her.

General Passenger Agent Mershow of the Northern Pacific Railroad said that Mrs. Owsten had come to New York from Yokohama, via Tacoma and St. Paul, in an invalid's chair. He said that beyond the fact that she was a wealthy woman and had friends at the Astor House he knew nothing of her.

It was said at the Astor House that Mrs. Owsten had stopped there, and friends had called upon her, but none was staying there.

United States and Brazil.

BUENOS AYRES, May 19, (via Galveston, Tex.)—A dispatch received here from Rio Janeiro says the United States Minister there has had a secret conference with the Brazilian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Japanese Diet Opened.

YOKOHAMA, May 19.—The Emperor of Japan opened the Diet to-day.

TO THEATRE FROM JAIL.

Court Grants Seabrooke Leave of Absence to Play.

The fact that Thomas Q. Seabrooke, the actor, spent the greater part of yesterday in Ludlow Street Jail did not prevent him from giving his performance at the Broadway Theatre last evening.

This privilege was granted Seabrooke by Justice Lawrence, who ordered that he be allowed to attend the performance, after which he should be brought back to jail pending to-day's hearing, when application will be made for the discharge of the actor on the ground that he is unable to pay the amount of alimony asked.

If Justice Lawrence will not grant Mr. Seabrooke's discharge, Lawyer Fromme will make application for a modification of the commitment, pending a further hearing.

PRESIDENT CALLAWAY'S TRIP.

New York Central's New Executive Rides Over the Road.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., May 19.—Presidents S. R. Callaway of the New York Central, Dr. W. Seward Webb, President of the Wagner Palace Car Company; Col. Walter Katte, Chief Engineer of the Central; General Superintendent Edgar Van Etten, C. H. Burnett, and a party of officials arrived here to-day in their special train over the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Division, in charge of General Superintendent E. G. Russell of that division.

President Callaway is making an official tour of inspection of the New York Central lines. The party went north over the Adirondack Division of the Central and took the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg at Malone. Nearly $3,000,000 has been spent in the last three or four years in construction and maintenance of the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg.

The party went east from here for Syracuse. Superintendent Russell remained here over night, and will leave for Watertown to-morrow.

HID REVOLVER IN THE OVEN.

Policeman Has to Lift It Out with a Poker.

A quarrel about a pushcart took place last evening in the rear yard of 77 Mulberry Street, which was crowded with Italians, and Michael Pasquale drew a big revolver and fired one shot at Nicola Resecinito. The bullet lodged in a fence, and Pasquale ran into the house and placed the loaded weapon in the hot oven of the kitchen range.

Detective Burke of the Elizabeth Street Station, who was in the second yard away, heard the shot, and scaled the fences in time to arrest Pasquale.

In looking for the weapon he noticed that Pasquale's wife kept close to the stove, and upon opening the oven door he found the weapon. It was baked so hot, though, that he had to lift it out with a poker.

Veterans' Wives Entertain.

The fifth anniversary of the Society of the Wives and Daughters of the Fourteenth Regiment War Veterans' Association was celebrated last evening in the Fourteenth Regiment Armory, Eighth Avenue and Fourteenth Street, Brooklyn. Tea was served in the early part of the evening and an old-fashioned supper at midnight. Mrs. Alfred Cranston, the President, presided. Covers were laid for 100. A number of patriotic addresses were made by several of the members. Mrs. J. O. Peck, widow of the Rev. Dr. Peck, who was for twelve years a Chaplain of the regiment, was present as the guest of honor.

CONFERENCE OF CHARITIES

Its Practical Work Is Started with Two Sessions at Association Hall.

ADMINISTRATION OF RELIEF

Mayor Quincy of Boston and Others Discuss It on the Municipal Side—Abuse of Medical Charities and Immigration Problems.

The twenty-fifth National Conference of Charities and Correction, which met on Wednesday night, began its practical work at Association Hall, Twenty-third Street and Fourth Avenue, yesterday, holding one session at 10 A. M. and another at 3 P. M. In the afternoon various points of interest in the city were visited.

Mayor Josiah Quincy of Boston, Charities Commissioner John W. Keller, and Joseph H. Choate of this city were the speakers at the evening session. The hall was well filled, and the New York Catholic Protectory Band furnished National music from the rear gallery. The room was profusely decorated in red, and the Stars and Stripes displayed with the English colors. William R. Stewart, President of the conference, opened the session and introduced as Chairman Alderman Homer Folks. "Municipal and County Charities" was the subject of the evening. Mr. Folks read a part of a committee report, which he said represented his personal views only. The full report concerns the administration of charity in seventy-three cities of the country. Mr. Folks pointed out that there were no municipal charities in Chicago, everything there being done by Cook County.

"So far as charity has become a distinctly municipal undertaking," said Mr. Folks, "it has shared the general character of the administration of the municipality. The cities that have been notorious for inefficiency and corruption have had corrupt and inefficient departments of charities, and untold sufferings have thus been inflicted upon the recipients of so-called public charity, which in some cases might more truly have been called public cruelty. It might be thought that the Charities Department would be exempt, even in such cities, from the evils that have fastened upon other departments; but there is no evidence that such is the case. Some of the darkest chapters of municipal misrule in Philadelphia were connected with the almshouse and hospital. The scandals connected with the Kings County Asylums for the Insane are still fresh in mind."

Mr. Folks discussed the relative merits of the systems of salaried officials and unpaid boards of trustees in administering charity, and said that the merit of either plan depended largely on the class of appointments made under it. The unpaid board lessened the probability, he thought, of partisan appointments.

Mayor Quincy's Address.

Mayor Quincy of Boston was then introduced, with a complimentary reference to his administration. "The problem of the proper administration of municipal charities," said he, "is inseparably connected with the general problem of city government. It is possible that a charities department may be correctly organized and administered, even when other branches of a municipality are corrupt, but the only sure guarantee of securing a proper administration of charities continuously is to secure the civic responsibility that will give us good government in all branches. It is useless for those specially interested in charities to fancy that they can secure their objects while remaining indifferent to the conduct of government as a whole.

"It is encouraging to note the increasing tendency among charity workers to assume a part in practical politics. Sometimes it requires no greater effort to secure a general betterment of conditions by striking at the common root of the evil than by striving for a partial end. The municipal problem in this country now is different from that of other countries or times. In this period of changes it is difficult to lay down rules. The best we can do is to learn the lessons of experience and try to formulate a few general principles.

Relation to the Government.

"The fundamental point in the consideration of the charities administered is its connection with the control of the central municipal Government. Should the administrators be chosen by the legislative or the executive branches? I think that no members of a City Council should serve on a charities board [applause] or have any choice in the matter of those who do. The Mayor should have the power of removing those in charge of the department. Without it he has no control. With it all this branch of the government is co-ordinate with the central authority.

"Now, should we have salaried officials or unpaid Trustees? A single paid official is better than a salaried board. If we rely on paid direction, it is best to have a single man and get the advantages of direct control. There is always one dominant member of a paid board, and the others are either ciphers or else his subordinates. So far as our work in Boston goes, we found it a decided advantage, when a single Institutions Commissioner was substituted three years ago for a salaried board.

"But unpaid boards have a decided advantage over any other boards, and they are safer. You secure a greater continuity of administration through them—a point of great importance. It is best not to be trying new experiments every year, or, at least, to allow a little time in which to test one experiment. It requires at least three years to effect a change of the majority in an unpaid board with us, and practically much longer. Then, the motive of drawing salary is absent, and by this plan an administration is least likely to be made serve partisan ends. Salaried positions are usually regarded as political and unpaid boards as not.

"As further advantages to be found in unpaid boards, Mayor Quincy spoke of the combined abilities of all the members and their opportunity for subdivision and classification of work. He also emphasized the need of funds, and said that Boston had recently copied New York's Board of Estimate and Apportionment, as a good means of getting the required appropriations.

"The very necessity of public duties," he concluded, "indicates the presence of social disease in the community. Scientific charity must come to interest itself in the poor as individuals, not merely as inmates, or they will soon fall behind the spirit of the age, which seeks out causes. When we come to have an adequate idea of the causes which fill our institutions, we may realize that much of our charity-giving can be avoided by a wise extension of political democracy into social and industrial democracy." [Prolonged applause.]

Commissioner Keller Speaks.

Commissioner Keller was then introduced. His emphatic statements of the manner in which he intended to run his department met a ready response from the audience. He complained of the abominable flooring and plumbing in the buildings of his department, but expressed confidence that the Board of Estimate would give him the money for repairs when it knew how badly it was needed. He also dwelt on the changes made to the Randall's Island institutions in the last few months, when the mortality had sunk from 48 to 17 per cent., as Mr. Folks had said.

"I don't care for your theories of administration," said Mr. Keller. "What I care for is one that does things. [Applause.] I am simply a partisan. I am a Tammany Democrat, nothing but that. Back of me is the party organization that says, 'You will do your duty, or we will put another man in your place.' If there were no civil service, I would put Tammany men in every place in my department. When I wanted a man I would go to a district leader, to whom the men are responsible, and ask him for a good man for a certain place, and if he sent me a poor one, I would send him back and say, 'You must do better than that, or I will go elsewhere.'"

Mr. Keller also said that a number of business men were trying to cheat his department. "Either they are accustomed to do things that way," he added, "or else they take the Commissioner for an easy mark." He paid a high tribute to the work of the Charities Aid Association.

Joseph H. Choate Heard.

Mr. Choate, the President of the association, was the last speaker. He said: "I cannot boast of being a Tammany Democrat, but it is very delightful to have made the acquaintance of one who can and who isn't really half so bad as he thinks he is, [laughter and applause,] for to tell the truth, he is doing his work almost as well as if he were an independent Republican. [Laughter.]

"The real work of the Charities Aid Association is done by women, heroic-hearted women they are. They do allow a mere man to hold the nominal office of President, [Laughter] but only when a more brazen appearance is needed than suits their inherent nature. [Laughter.] In the internal affairs of the association men are of no account whatever.

"Every community has as good an administration of charities as it deserves, and no better. How would it do, I wonder, (turning to Mayor Quincy,) if we could change with Boston and substitute your Mayor and Aldermen and eigrty-seven men and women willing to serve the city for nothing for our rulers? You might have our Mayor. [Laughter.] And yet I doubt if it wouldn't be a misfit in both cases, unless we changed the populations. You can no more expect New York to be raised to Boston's level than Boston to be dragged down to that of New York. [Laughter and applause.] All depends on what the people want. They always have as good a government as they want. Boston has as bad a Mayor as its public sentiment will permit." [Laughter.]

Mr. Choate also emphasized the fact that New Yorkers could have any reforms in charities they needed by insisting on them. "Recently talking with a prominent Washington official," said he, "we were discussing the idea of silver Senators opposing our appropriations. He said that there was no fear of it, and added: 'The rise of public sentiment all over the country would appall any Senator or body of Senators.' If the people of New York want reforms let them get up and demand them, and they will have them."

Mr. Stewart announced as the Resolutions Committee Philip C. Garrett, Pennsylvania; Dr. George H. Knight, Connecticut, and L. C. Storrs, Michigan.

The points of interest which the delegates visited in the afternoon included the Rivington Street College Settlement, the University Settlement at 26 Delancey Street, the "pushcart market," the almshouse and hospital on Blackwell's Island, and Recreation Pier. They will go touring again to-day.

The Morning Session.

The morning session, with which the specific discussions of the conference were opened, began at 10 o'clock, under the guidance of President William Rhinelander Stewart. Dr. G. Herzfeld of Berlin was among the delegates present, and Prof. Walter G. Wilcox of Cornell occupied a seat on the stage.

The subject of President Stewart's annual address was "The Duty of the State to the Dependent and Erring." He declared that the organic law of every State should explicitly acknowledge the obligation of its people to make provision for both these classes. "The State owes no higher duty," he continued, "than the protection of its citizenship from the dangers and pollutions incidental to the unrestrained commingling of these defectives with the people generally; nor is there a greater evil than the increase of their kind."

Mr. Stewart outlined the position in the matter taken by various States, and said that North Carolina was the only one whose Constitution clearly admitted the State's obligation to provide for the dependent. He added that State boards of supervision of charities should be appointed by the Governor. "The usual safeguard against improper appointments," he added, "is confirmation of the nomination by the Senate. Whatever allowance may be made for the exigencies of politics, party preferences ought not to control appointments to commissions charged with the protection of the wards of the State. Such appointments are crimes against the people, as under them the best conditions of care and reformation cannot be obtained.

"In the formation of any State Board, or Commission, of Charities, or Correction, or of Prisons, the public interest would be well served by the appointment of citizens who have already gained the public confidence by the successful management of some private charitable enterprise."

Mr. Stewart maintained that the larger number of dependents would "find relief mainly from private benevolence," and that the attitude of the State to private foundations of charity "should be that of encouragement and friendly interest." It was, he said, the State's duty to see that the contributions of its citizens for charitable objects were honestly expended.

Abuse of Medical Charities.

"Abuse of Medical Charities" was the third section of the meeting, and Dr. Stephen Smith, a Commissioner of the New York State Board of Charities, was introduced as temporary Chairman, and read the report of the committee, including a historical sketch of medical charities. He said that the first dispensary appeared in 1770, in London. Dr. Smith discussed many dispensary abuses, such as impostures, insufficient treatment, incompetent drug clerks, and poor quarters. In one shanty 20 by 12 by 8 feet, he said, 48,000 people were treated annually. He laid stress on the need of better equipment to care for dispensary patients.

Prof. Austin Flint of Bellevue Medical College spoke on "The Use and Abuse of Medical Charities in Their Relation to Medical Education." He said in part: "Medical charities may be and are abused, as are other charities. But it is my opinion that the only question involved is a moral question. The recompense of the physician is entirely secondary. His profession is above all non-mercenary. His highest object is to prevent disease.

"In the great pauper hospital of New York, the world-renowned Bellevue, politics stop short. [Applause.] In all my experience there I never knew of a requisition on behalf of a patient, however costly appliances it called for, that was not granted." Dr. Flint here referred to the high rank of physicians and surgeons who give their service in dispensaries. "Medical charities," he added, "are the foundation of medical education. While much is given there, much is received in return. Whether the unfortunate dispensary patient be cured by the treatment or succumbs to the disease, he has done something to educate the profession which aids him and uplifts humanity. And this is the use of medical charities."

The Rev. Dr. David H. Greer, rector of St. Bartholomew's Church, discussed the subject in its relations to religious work. He declared that Christianity, which taught the value of human life of every sort, was the fountain of charity. In speaking of the founding of the first hospitals by Christians he said: "While a little post-mortem self-interestedness may have been mixed up in it, there was also the motive which the Christian impulse had caused to burn." Dr. Greer later described the work at St. Bartholomew's clinic and the method of investigation employed.

Immigration and Inter-State Migration was discussed in the second part of the session, when Mr. Ellison of Indiana presided. Richard Guenther, President of the Wisconsin State Board of Control, read a paper on the subject. He advised no new immigration legislation, but said sufficient funds to carry out the present laws were needed.

Educational Test Decried.

He added: "No one can be more desirous than I am to exclude all elements that are a menace to us. But I am not prepared to say that a physically and mentally sound person of good moral character is unfit to be admitted to this country simply because he or she never had the opportunity to acquire a school education. The main object of the agitation is to decrease the number of immigrants from the selfish and incorrect motive that they encroach upon the earning facilities of the American laborer. The fact that the new arrivals are not only producers, but necessarily consumers, is overlooked. It is as apparent to my mind as daylight is to my eyes that the professional labor agitators are responsible for this crusade against immigration. As they see no other way to prevent foreigners from coming, they conclude that the educational test would at least be partially effective."

Mr. Guenther advised the appointment of a committee to draft a federal law determining the residence of alien dependents, on behalf of the Conference, in order to avoid quarrels between States on this point.

The last speaker, J. B. Sanborn of Concord, Mass., discussed "Insanity and Immigration," contending that the ratio of the insane here was increased by the immigrants.

To Open Public Playgrounds.

At a meeting of the auxiliaries of the Federation of Churches and Christian Workers of New York, held yesterday afternoon at the West Side Settlement, in Forty-seventh Street, the committees that had been appointed at previous meetings to consider the advisability of opening public playgrounds made favorable reports. It was then decided to open these grounds at once.

Shorter Hours for Bookbinders.

The Executive Council of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders met last night at 475 Pearl Street to appoint a committee on a shorter work day. Another meeting will be held on Thursday night next by the council, and if the new committee accepts, a movement by the brotherhood throughout the country will soon be made to reduce the hours of labor from ten to nine hours a day.

Children's Guild Bazaar.

The Children's Guild, Society for Ethical Culture, will give a festival and bazaar at the Tuxedo, Madison Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, to-morrow afternoon. The proceeds will go toward caring for and educating poor children after school hours and during the heated term.

VICTIMS OF THE STORM.

Many Killed and Injured by the Cyclone in Towns and Villages of Western States.

ROCKFORD, Ill., May 19.—Eleven people are known to be dead and twoscore badly injured as a result of the destructive cyclone which swept over Ogle County last evening. The storm leveled everything in its path, demolishing hundreds of farmhouses and barns, and killing much live stock. It was the severest at Stillman Valley, where it wrecked fifteen buildings, two churches, and a depot. Great damage was also done at Adeline, many buildings being razed. The railroads report many washouts, telegraph and telephone wires were badly affected.

MARSHFIELD, Wis., May 19.—The cyclone did dreadful work in Clark, Marathon, and Langlade Counties in this State last night, leveling houses, farm buildings, and forests. Antigo seemed to have suffered most, eight being killed or injured. Elmhurt reported ten fatalities. At Siegler a family of five is said to have perished. The messengers sent to Marathon for aid state that buildings all over the village were leveled by the storm. A large church was blown from its foundation.

DETROIT, Mich., May 19.—A very heavy wind and hail storm which swept a portion of Southern Michigan early this morning. At Battle Creek the old shops of the Brown and Upton Thresher Company, two hundred feet long, were completely unroofed. M. M. Shipman, a wagon maker, is missing and is believed to have been killed. At Kalamazoo small buildings were overturned, roofs blown off, windows broken, and the electric lights were extinguished by lightning. Much damage was done through the country by blowing down of chimneys, orchard trees, fences, and outbuildings.

RHINELANDER, Wis., May 19.—A cyclone passed from west to east across Pierce and Oneida Counties in Northern Wisconsin about 6 o'clock last night. The track of the storm extended forty miles, from Brantwood, Pierce County, to Pennington, Oneida County, both on the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie Railway. At Pennington the roundhouse, station, and a number of houses were destroyed. Two men were killed. Eight were injured. Five are reported killed at Harshaw, a small lumbering town twenty miles west of here.

NO LETTER TO CATHOLICS.

Mgr. Martinelli Did Not Tell Americans to Pray for Victory.

Some days ago a report was printed that Archbishop Martinelli, the Papal Ablegate in this country, had suggested to American Bishops of the Roman Catholic Church that they jointly issue a pastoral letter directing the offering of prayers for the success of American arms in the war with Spain. It was learned yesterday that this was a pure fabrication.

The Rev. Father James N. Connolly, the Secretary and representative of Archbishop Corrigan, when questioned about the rumor at the archiepiscopal residence, Fiftieth Street and Madison Avenue, said that no such letter had been issued. "The document purporting to be such that appeared in print," he said, "was on its face a fabrication, and few Catholics could have believed it. Whenever the Archbishops issue a letter it is duly signed and attested. This document did not bear a name.

"Such a letter could no more have been issued without a consultation of the Bishops, each of whom has jurisdiction over his own diocese, than the Mayor of New York could command a copy of some of his opinions to be read in the City Halls of every city in the United States. As the representative of the Pope in this country Archbishop Martinelli could have issued such an order, but he would not have done so without first consulting the Bishops. I suppose the man who published the document didn't dare put his name to it, and it would have carried no weight if he had."

A Venerable Observer.

The New York Observer issues this week its "Diamond Anniversary" number, and with exact truth says that a newspaper which has completed seventy-five years of active life in the service of religion, morality, education, and charity may properly celebrate such an anniversary. It recalls that The Observer was established as a newspaper designed to give a summary of all news suitable for family reading, with special and extended reports of religious matters. Its present conductors, and, even more than they, its readers, may well congratulate themselves that throughout all its long history it has so fully attained the high ideal of its projectors and founders.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

John Gunner.

Ex-Police Capt. John Gunner died Wednesday at his home, 1,051 Lexington Avenue. Capt. Gunner was born in Clapham, London, England, in 1832, and came to this country with his parents when he was three years old. He attended the public school in Duane Street, and during the civil war was a policeman on the Metropolitan force. He served under Capt. Frank Speight, afterward Inspector, who was in command of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, now the famous "Tenderloin." Mr. Gunner was in turn patrolman, Roundsman, Sergeant, and acting Captain. He served with distinction as a member of the force during the draft riots of 1863, when he had obtained the rank of Roundsman. Later he was appointed to a full Captaincy, and he served in this capacity up to a few years ago, when he was retired.

Capt. Gunner was a Republican, and lived in what is now the Twenty-sixth Assembly District for many years. He instructed his son, ex-Port Warden John H. Gunner, in politics, and the latter is now the Republican organization leader in the Twenty-eighth Assembly District. He was a member of the Alma Lodge, 728, F. and A. M.; the Ivy Republican Club, and the Republican clubs of the Twenty-sixth and Twenty-eighth Assembly Districts.

Besides the ex-Port Warden, Capt. Gunner leaves two other sons, a daughter, and a wife.

Funeral services will be held at the residence to-night, the Rev. Dr. Hughes of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre officiating. The interment will be in Woodlawn Cemetery to-morrow.

Edwin Lister.

Edwin Lister, President of the Lister Agricultural Chemical Works, died Wednesday, after an illness of several months, at his home in Newark. Mr. Lister was born near Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, Sept. 10, 1829, and came to this country with his parents in 1842. When a mere boy he entered his father's employ in the manufacture of bone buttons, the works then being in this city, and subsequently in Tarrytown, where, with his brother, the late Alfred Lister, he was taken into the business, and made many improvements in the machinery. In 1862, the fertilizing business having been established, the two brothers moved to Newark and built the extensive works on the Passaic. In 1887 Edwin became president of the company and held that office up to the time of his death. He was three times an Alderman, and was elected to the Assembly in 1885 from the Sixth District.

Mr. Lister is survived by a son, Robert P. Lister, who was associated with him in business, and by a daughter, Mrs. William B. Selby, whose husband is the Vice President of the Lister Agricultural Chemical Works.

Miss Maria Louise Pool.

Miss Maria Louise Pool, the authoress, died at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon at Rockland, Mass., after an illness of several weeks. She was born in East Abington (now Rockland) in August, 1841, and was a daughter of Charles and Lydia Pool. She was educated in the public schools of her native town, and later taught school. She early developed a liking for literary work, and ultimately became one of the prominent writers in the country. She was particularly successful in depicting sketches of New England life, and rivaled in this respect Miss Mary E. Wilkins. Miss Pool's first writings comprised the Ransome letters in the New York Tribune. Miss Pool had lived in Brooklyn and Philadelphia. Among her books were "The Two Salomes," "Tenting on Stony Beach," "Rowena in Boston," "Boss and Other Dogs," "Against Human Nature," and "In a Dyke Shanty."

Mrs. Sophia A. Shonnard.

Mrs. Sophia A. Shonnard, the last of a notable family, died yesterday at the family homestead in Yonkers. She was eighty-five years old. She was the widow of Edward F. Shonnard. Her father was Henry Seymour of Pompey, N. Y. She was the last of his children to die. Her brothers were ex-Gov. Horatio Seymour and John F. Seymour. Her sisters were Mrs. Rutger B. Miller, Mrs. Roscoe Conkling, and Mrs. Ledyard Lincklaen. The latter was the mother of Charles S. Fairchild, ex-Secretary of the Treasury. Mrs. Shonnard lived for sixty years in the Shonnard homestead at Yonkers. Frederick Shonnard, her only child, survives her. Her husband was well known, and for many years was President of the Board of Education of Yonkers. Mrs. Shonnard had a large circle of acquaintances among notable people of the last three decades.

Obituary Notes.

THOMAS F. DOWD, National Secretary of the Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association, died yesterday at his home, in Chicago. He was forty-three years old.

The Rev. JAMES V. SCHOFIELD, a brother of Gen. John Schofield, died at St. Louis yesterday as the result of a lingering illness, aged seventy. He had been a resident of St. Louis for nearly thirty years, and was for many years pastor of the Fourth Baptist Church. He was born in Chautauqua, N. Y.

Mrs. ELISE S. FTELEY, sixty-two years of age, wife of Alphonse Fteley, chief engineer of the Croton Aqueduct Commission, died yesterday at her residence, 14 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, after a brief illness. The deceased, who was born in Switzerland, leaves four daughters and one son. Funeral services will be held at her late residence Saturday at 11 A. M. The Rev. Merle St. Croix Wright of the Lenox Avenue Unitarian Church will officiate. The remains will be cremated.

JOHN WEBER, editor and owner of The Hudson County Revue, a weekly German newspaper published at Union Hill, N. J., died Wednesday at his home, in Liberty Street, from pneumonia. Mr. Weber was born in New York in 1859, his father being the owner of a large printing establishment. At his father's death he sold the business and removed to Union Hill, where he established a newspaper called The Hudson County Journal. When its success became assured he changed its name to The Revue. He was prominent in German social and lodge circles, and was also a member of the Masonic order. He is survived by his widow and two children.

BENJAMIN BRYER, one of the oldest coffee and tea brokers of this city, died Wednesday evening of Bright's disease at his home, 84 Lexington Avenue, Brooklyn. He was born in Newport, R. I., sixty-six years ago. Mr. Bryer came to this city in 1848, and shortly after his arrival entered the employ of John Caswell & Co., importers of teas and coffees at 87 Front Street. In 1884 Mr. Caswell died, and Mr. Bryer carried on the business under his own name until his last illness. Mr. Bryer was a member of the Downtown Club and a number of societies. The funeral will be held at 1 o'clock, at the house, this afternoon. The Rev. W. W. Bellinger, pastor of St. Mary's Church, Classon and Willoughby Avenues, will officiate. Mr. Bryer is survived by two sons and four daughters, all of whom reside in Newport, where the burial will take place.

Funeral of Dr. J. T. Duryea.

At the First Reformed Church, at Bedford Avenue and Clymer Street, Brooklyn, funeral services over the body of the Rev. Dr. Joseph T. Duryea, who died Tuesday in Boston, were held last night. The ceremony was attended by many clergymen of different denominations. Many floral offerings surrounded the bier, sent by personal friends and societies connected with the Consistory.

Dr. Duryea was pastor of the church at the time of his death, although his failing health had compelled him to tender his resignation, which was to have taken effect July 1. The desire of the congregation to make the services elaborate had to be abandoned, on account of the earnest wish of the widow.

The Rev. Dr. Lysander Dickerman, acting pastor of the church, officiated. He made a brief address, and was followed by the Rev. George D. Hulst of the Bushwick Avenue Reformed Church. The special programme of service was under the direction of Prof. Von Neer, the organist of the church. The members of the Consistory acted as pall bearers. The body will be buried in Jamaica Cemetery, at 10:30 A. M. to-day.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Cottage Glassware.

Plain, etched, gold-band, also inexpensive cut Table Glass, suitable for Summer use. C. DORFLINGER & SONS, 915 Broadway, near 21st St., and 36 Murray St., New York.

Dyeing and Cleaning.—LORD'S OFFICES, 668 6th Av., near 39th, and 15th St., opposite Tiffany's; patronized by New York's best families; established 1860.

Lace Curtains and Blanket Cleaning, Lord's dyeing establishments, 668 6th Av., or 15th St., near Broadway.

E. & W. ELK. E. & W.
A new roll collar.

Carpet Cleansing. T. M. Stewart, 326 7th Av. Tel. 1,132-38th. Established 1863.

DIED.

BARNEWALL.—At Mobile, Ala., Sunday, May 15, William, son of the late William Barnewall, of this city.

BRYER.—In Brooklyn, May 18, Benjamin Bryer, in the 66th year of his age.
Funeral at his late residence, 84 Lexington Av., Brooklyn, on Friday, May 20, at 1 o'clock P. M. Interment at Newport, R. I.

FRANK.—Suddenly, of pneumonia, on the 19th inst., Nivens Ely, infant son of Charles Augustus and Louise Clark Frank.
Funeral services will be held at the residence of his parents, 324 West 88th St., on Saturday, the 21st inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. Interment private.

GUNNER.—On Wednesday, May 18, John Gunner, (retired Police Captain,) in his 67th year.
Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 1,051 Lexington Av., on Friday evening, May 20, at 8 o'clock, the Rev. Dr. Hughes, rector of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, officiating. Alma Lodge 728, F. and A. M.; the Ivy Club, relatives and friends respectfully invited. Interment in Woodlawn Cemetery.
Rochester (N. Y.) and Philadelphia (Penn.) papers please copy.

KING.—Col. W. R. King, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, at Rock Island, Ill., May 18.
Funeral notice hereafter.

ODDIE.—At East Orange, N. J., May 19, 1898, Henry M. Oddie, in the 61st year of his age.
Funeral services at his late residence, 77 Clinton St., on Saturday, 21st inst., at 2:30 P. M. Train leaves foot Barclay and Christopher St. at 1:30 P. M.

SHONNARD.—On Thursday, May 19, at her residence in Yonkers, Westchester County, N. Y., Sophia Appolina Shonnard, widow of the late Edward Frederic Shonnard, in the 86th year of her age.
Funeral services at the homestead at 3:45 P. M. on Saturday, May 21. Interment at the convenience of the family. Carriages will meet the train which leaves the Grand Central Depot at 2:55 P. M.

WINTERS.—On Wednesday, the 18th inst., Anne M., wife of Byram L. Winters.
Funeral services at her late residence, 989 5th Av., corner of 80th St., on Friday, May 20th, at 8 P. M. Interment private.

WORK.—On Tuesday, May 17, at her residence, No. 302 West 72d St., New York City, Jane C. Work, widow of John C. Work of this city, and daughter of the late Rev. James Sharon of Derry, Penn.
Funeral services at 302 West 72d St., Friday morning, 20th inst., at half past ten o'clock.
Harrisburg (Penn.) and Columbus (Ohio) papers please copy.

WOODLAWN CEMETERY.
Woodlawn Station, (24th Ward,) Harlem Railroad. Office, No. 20 East 23d St.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE MAY RECEPTION OF THE LADIES' ASsociation of the Sheltering Arms, 504 West 129th Street, is postponed until further notice.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PALL MALL MAGAZINE.
JUNE NUMBER (NOW READY) CONTAINS:
ADVENTURES ON THE SPANISH MAIN—III.
By C. J. CUTCLIFFE HYNE.
THE BOMBARDMENT OF LONDON.
By SIR WALTER BESANT.
WITH ROBERTS IN AFGHANISTAN.
By General SIR HUGH GOUGH, G. C. B., V. C.
A PROVINCE IN PAWN.
By Hon. T. W. Legh, M. P.
SHE DANCED BEFORE HIM.
By MIMOLI C. FRASER.
RUPERT OF HENTZAU.
By ANTHONY HOPE.
and many other interesting features, all exquisitely illustrated.
25 Cts. a Copy. For Sale Everywhere. $3.00 a Year.
PALL MALL MAGAZINE, Astor Court, New York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Torn Sails.
By ALLEN RAINE. No. 241, Appletons' Town and Country Library. 12mo. Cloth, $1.00; paper, 50 cents.
This charming story of Welsh village life has a quaint truthfulness, simplicity, and freshness which will be relished by jaded readers of conventional fiction.
"Wales has waited long for her novelist, but he seems to have come at last in the person of Mr. Allen Raine, who has at once proved himself a worthy interpreter and exponent of the romantic spirit of his country."—London Daily Mail.
"'Torn Sails' is a beautiful novel; the theme, the characters, and the setting are so exactly suited to each other that they mould the book into a harmonious and most artistic whole."—Daily Telegraph.
"Allen Raine promised to do for Wales what Mr. Barrie and Ian Maclaren have done for Scotland; an idylic story, charmingly told."—Punch.
"A tender and beautiful romance—a charming picture of life in a Welsh village."—Scotsman.
This book is for sale by all booksellers; or it will be sent by mail on receipt of price by the publishers,
D. APPLETON AND COMPANY,
72 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Studies of Good and Evil
By Prof. JOSIAH ROYCE of Harvard University. 12mo. Cloth, $1.50.
The unity of this interesting and important book is derived from the author's application of his theories of philosophic idealism to relatively practical problems. He shows how his philosophical theory may be applied to the study of various issues relating to good and evil. The "problem of evil" as illustrated in Job, the case of John Bunyan, "Tennyson and Pessimism," together with various suggestive and illuminating studies of self-consciousness, and some discussions of special issues, among which is the "Squatter Riot of 1850 in Sacramento," are among the themes which are treated in a way that illustrates the intimate relation of every fragment with the whole in the universe as idealism conceives it. The original thought and acute observation of the author find most striking phases of expression.
This book is for sale by all booksellers; or it will be sent by mail on receipt of price by the publishers,
D. APPLETON AND COMPANY,
72 Fifth Avenue, New York.

DEATHS REPORTED MAY 19.

Manhattan and Bronx.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. May.
ABBOTT, W. H., Jr., 1,809 Franklin Av.	1	18
BLAND, Elnora E., 219 W. 61st St.	29	16
BEHRMAN, Jacob, 49 Forsyth St.	55	18
BRACY, Almena, 1,053 Park Av.	71	18
BURKHARDT, W. E., 707 E. 146th.	66	16
BELKE, Gottlieb, St. Joseph's Hosp.	39	15
BOMENFEIND, Carl, German Odd Fellows' Home	63	17
BAGLEY, Lizzie, St. Joseph's Hosp.	30	18
BAERMAN, Therese, 1,248 Madison Av.	39	17
BUSCH, Herman O., 1,600 Avenue A.	40	18
CUNNINGHAM, Nellie, 93 Allen St.	2	17
CAPEK, Maria, 2,024 3d Av.	84	18
CRAY, Ellen, 326 E. 18th St.	65	18
COLLINS, Rose A., 681 E. 145th St.	63	18
CRANNY, Ellen, 209 W. 15th St.	83	17
DEUTSCH, Elizabeth, 58 Avenue B.	49	17
DOWLING, Mary, 308 E. 75th St.	27	18
DUNN, P. A., 214 W. 61st St.	40	17
DEBOLD, Lucy, 618 E. 11th St.	2	18
DORSMAN, Beatrix J., 407 10th Av.	60	17
DISSEL, Ida, 3,065 3d Av.	74	17
DE VRIES, Tobias M., 310 E. 79th St.	27	18
DASHOFSKY, Ida S., 108 Monroe St.	38	18
EARLEY, James, 215 W. 102d St.	38	17
FORMAN, Frances, 305 W. 68th St.	42	17
FRIED, Daniel, 401 E. 119th St.	51	17
FREEMAN, Lewis, 177 E. 108th St.	75	18
GUETILE, Martha, 182 3d Av.	1	17
GOLDSTINE, Joseph, 155 E. Broadway	3	18
GERTNER, Elias, 137 Eldridge St.	62	18
GARRISON, Helen M., 77 E. 130th St.	49	16
GARDNER, Mary A., 426 W. 47th St.	53	18
GUNNER, John, 1,051 Lexington Av.	66	18
HEARLY, John, 444 E. 150th St.	64	16
HENRY, Ellen, 331 E. 20th St.	88	18
HALL, Edward, 601 Lexington Av.	84	18
HARRINGTON, M., Roosevelt Hosp.	80	19
JOHNSON, Elizabeth J., 705 E. 138th	28	16
JOYCE, Joseph, 661 E. 135th St.	4	18
KRACEK, John, 495 W. 130th St.	4	17
KNEUER, Valentine, 220 E. 84th St.	64	17
LOGAN, Patrick, St. Joseph's Hosp.	55	18
LEON, David, Montefiore Home	76	18
LEISTER, Edwin, 465 Lexington Av.	68	18
METZGER, Annie, 323 E. 59th St.	48	18
MAYER, Johanna, 180 E. 3d St.	72	16
MULROY, Michael T., 9 E. 2d St.	42	17
MURPHY, James, Brooklyn.	38	18
MURPHY, Thomas, 614 E. 16th St.	28	18
MOURLOT, Adrienne, 249 W. 26th St.	2	18
MALLON, Annie, 2,430 Hoffman St.	2	17
MANGAN, Margaret, Riverside Hosp.	4	15
MENDOZA, Leah, 748 6th Av.	77	18
PRENDERGAST, Loretta, 259 W. 18th	10	18
PARSONS, George, 429 E. 57th St.	36	18
ROSENTHAL, Minnie, 67 E. 113th St.	77	17
ROUTLANDS, Toney, Dominican Convent	2	17
RIEBEL, Conrad, 325 E. 120th St.	47	17
ROSEN, Bessie, Riverside Hospital	1	16
REYNOLDS, Katie, 205 W. 63d St.	2	19
STOHLMAN, August, 218 E. 108th St.	81	17
SMITH, Jacob O., 58 E. 113th St.	79	18
STEWART, Kate, 419 W. 39th St.	52	18
SCHIEFER, Alice, 460 E. 115th St.	4	17
STEINMETZ, Margaret, 1,226 Vanderbilt Av.	7	15
SOKOLSKY, Lizzie, 193 Madison St.	2	18
SIVIN, Katie, 206 E. 9th St.	23	19
SCHMIDT, Emil, 44 1st St.	43	17
SCHOTT, August, 170 Chrystie St.	57	18
TUCHMANN, Aaron, 314 Madison St.	1	18
THOMPSON, Margaret, 802 9th Av.	49	18
VOLZ, Frank, 770 Tinton Av.	46	17
VEIZHAUS, Lulu, 700 E. 168th St.	3	17
VREELAND, Thomas, Blackwell's Island	62	18
WHITE, Essie, 223 W. 18th St.	26	17
WINN, Austin W., 36 W. 131st St.	48	17
WARD, John J., 201 E. 100th St.	30	17
WALL, Bridget, 649 2d Av.	42	17
WORK, Jane C., 302 W. 72d St.	85	17
WAGNER, Charles, 327 E. 65th St.	67	18

Brooklyn.

Name and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. May.
BENZINGER, Joseph A., 2,951 Fulton	1	19
BACHMAN, Simon, 101 Diamond St.	29	17
BLOOMFIELD, Ellen M., 129 Marion	22	17
BARTOW, Anna, 187 N. Oxford St.	51	17
BROWN, William, 173 Union St.	2	18
BALCO, George, 202 Freeman St.	33	17
BROCKWAY, James, K. C. Hospital	45	17
BOUGHTON, William J., 392 Chauncey St.	1	18
CORTESO, Roxie, 421 De Kalb Av.	1	18
COLEMAN, Irene, 133 S. 9th St.	8	16
CONWAY, John, Home for Aged	68	16
CALLAHAN, Alice, 483 Hicks St.	47	17
D'ESTAMEVILLE, Mary L., 118 Pulaski St.	55	18
DE WITT, Martin V. B., 90 42d St.	63	18
DALY, Mary, St. Catharine's Hosp.	46	16
FINDLAY, Alexander C. J., 136 Oakland St.	16	18
FISHER, Joseph C., 81 Meserole St.	1	18
FLUEGEL, Philomena R., 76 Hamburg Av.	1	19
FAUBEL, Helen, 435 Bushwick Av.	1	18
FREEMAN, Caroline, 256 Scholes St.	1	18
GRAY, Arthur W., 199 Prince St.	2	18
GILLHOOLEY, Miles, 438 Hicks St.	34	17
GRAY, James, K. C. Hospital	43	14
HALL, Lewis, 9 Union St.	52	17
HAYES, John, 338 8th St.	57	18
HAMILTON, Florence, 92 Park Av.	4	17
JEALOUS, Mary, 175 Madison St.	68	17
KEEGAN, Charles, 152 York St.	61	18
LA TERRERA CATALDO, 389 Bushwick Av.	37	17
LOUGHRAN, Ellen, 50 Congress St.	1	17
MORANDE, Alfonzo, 239 N. 5th St.	63	18
MILES, Thomas, 25 Canton St.	48	17
MAY, James M., 7 Nostrand Av.	1	18
MILLER, Golde, 65 Monroe St.	29	19
MAIENZA, Rocco, 2,678 Atlantic Av.	3	18
McCARTY, Elizabeth, Union Place and Prospect St.	54	18
McCUSKER, Ellen, 142 Concord St.	65	17
O'NEIL, Susanna, Home for Aged	68	18
O'GRADY, James F., 154 22d St.	37	17
OUDLE, Emeline, Home for Aged	75	18
RIEMLEY, Samuel, St. Peter's Hosp.	59	18
SATTLER, George, 307 Myrtle Av.	74	18
SCHELL, Herman, 161 Flatbush Av.	34	17
SCHOERLIN, Carolin, 15 Furman St.	67	18
SHAWNEY, Mary, 90 Butler St.	52	18
SHERWOOD, James R., K. C. Hosp.	64	14
THOMPSON, John W., 169 Ainslie St.	38	17
TEDESCO, Pasquale, 12 Carroll St.	55	18
UNKNOWN MAN, Newtown Creek	36	14
VIEHMANN, Lillian, 426 Central Av.	3	18
WOOD, George A., Old Mill	76	17
WILLIAM, Adam, 173 Scholes St.	1	17
WOOD, Robert L., 473 State St.	1	18

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
220 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

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HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
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Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.

Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check at sight. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors.

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Members of
NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE,
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Investment Bonds and Securities.
Apply for Market Letter.

Simon Borg & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York,
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

FINANCIAL.

Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Co.
REORGANIZATION.
TO THE HOLDERS OF
First Mortgage Bonds of the SEASIDE AND BROOKLYN BRIDGE ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.

Second Mortgage Bonds of the BROOKLYN ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.

Second Mortgage Income Bonds of the UNION ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.

Capital Stock of the BROOKLYN ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of the plan of reorganization heretofore announced, the FOURTH AND LAST INSTALLMENT OF 35 PER CENT. of the amounts to be paid by the above-described security holders is called, and is payable at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 Wall Street, New York City, on JUNE 1, 1898.

Payments made will be stamped on Trust Company certificates of deposit.

New York, May 14, 1898.

F. P. Olcott, Chairman;
James T. Woodward,
Charles Parsons,
Ernst Thalmann,
Leonard Lewisohn,
} Committee.

ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel. J. N. WALLACE, Sec'y, 54 Wall St., N. Y.

COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY.
222 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS $1,500,000.
Legal Depositary for Court and Trust Funds.
TRANSACTS A GENERAL TRUST BUSINESS.
Acts as Executor, Guardian and Administrator.
Sells Foreign Exchange and Letters of Credit.
PAYS INTEREST ON DAILY BALANCES.
TAKES ENTIRE CHARGE OF REAL ESTATE.
ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR RAILROAD AND OTHER MORTGAGES.
TRANSACTS A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
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JOHN E. BORNE, President.
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JAMES W. TAPPIN, Secretary.
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Daniel O'Day, Theo. W. Myers,
Percival Kuhne, L. C. Dessar,
Frank Curtiss, Geo. Warren Smith,
Vernon H. Brown, John D. Dickerson,
Seth M. Milliken, Geo. W. Quintard,
W. Seward Webb.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
OHIO FALLS CAR MANUFACTURING COMPANY
of Clarksville, Ind.
First Mortgage Gold Bonds, dated October 1st, 1892.

The Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with the terms of Article Fourth of the above mortgage, it will receive offers for the sale of twenty bonds of the above referred to Company, the price not to exceed 105 per cent. ($1,050) per bond, with interest to coupon date next ensuing, the total offer not to exceed the amount of Twenty-one thousand dollars ($21,000.) Bids will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, in New York City, at twelve o'clock noon on May 31, 1898.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee, by E. F. HYDE, 2d Vice President.

Union Ferry Securities
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
WILSON & STEPHENS
41 Wall Street.

N. Y. SECURITY & TRUST CO.
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus $1,500,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st V.P.; Abram M. Hyatt, 2d V.P.
Osborn W. Bright, Sec.; Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

A GENTLEMAN FORMERLY IN A MERCANTILE LINE, who has a large circle of acquaintances, would like to connect himself with a commission stock broker. Address M. R., Box 191 Times Office.

"OUTSIDE SECURITIES"
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market irregular.

Again yesterday Wall Street's disposition to await war developments was in evidence. Total transactions dwindled to less than 300,000 shares, and except in a few conspicuous stocks the market was rather uninteresting. Stocks, generally speaking, were strong, and at the close of the day many net advances were recorded. The strength was greatest in the early hours; toward the close there came a reaction which cut down considerably the early gains.

***

Wall Street is waiting for good news. It expects the annihilation of the Spanish vessels as soon as they get within range of American guns, but there is a disposition to await the confirmation of this expectation. The belief in an American victory keeps the market strong—keeps reactions from going too far and brings about rallies after every dip. But some of the most important people in the Street are doing nothing but watching and waiting. Heretofore when Wall Street has shown a disposition to wait, it has been because there was a fear of adverse developments. Now there is no such apprehension. The market is waiting, but it is waiting for good news.

***

Yesterday the manipulators continued their activity in some parts of the market, although they were not as aggressive as heretofore in those specialties which have been furnishing sensational features. In two or three properties there were evidences of new inside confidence and marketwise activity. The traders flopped around in the market, taking the bull side during the first hours, and later corralling profits and taking a position on the short side for a turn. The commission houses were less active than for some time.

***

The news from the business world continues inspiriting. Such railroad earnings as were reported yesterday practically all showed gains, many of them being encouragingly large. Money market ease continues, and among Wall Street authorities there is agreement that rates will probably stay low for some time. Foreign exchange brokers are confident of further importations of gold.

***

Government bonds were steady and unchanged, except the fours, 1925, which closed slightly lower. There was a sale of $1,000 fives, coupon, at 111.

***

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Sugar Refs.	1¼	Louis. & Nash.	½
Ann Arbor pf.	½	Manhattan Cons.	2½
Canada Southern	½	Minnesota Iron	½
Canadian Pacific	½	National Lead pf.	1
Chi., Bur. & Qy.	1¼	N. Y. Air Brake	½
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	½	Ore. R. R. & Nav. pf.	½
Chi. & Northwest	½	People's Gas, Chi.	½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1½	Pullman Car	½
C., C., C. & St. L.	1½	Rio Grande West.	1½
Consolidated Gas	2½	Rio Grande West. pf.	3
Del. & Hud.	1¼	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	1½
Del., L. & W.	2	St. L. & S. F.	½
Great Northern pf.	2	St. Louis Southwestern	½
Hawaiian Sugar	1¼	St. Louis Southwestern pf.	1½
Keokuk & Des M. pf.	½	U. S. Leather	½
Laclede Gas pf.	1	U. S. Leather pf.	1½
Lake E. & W. pf.	¾	U. S. Rubber	½
		Wabash pf.	½
		West Chi. St.	½

Stocks Declined.

Delaware & Hudson	2¼	Michigan Central	½
Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	½	Minn. & St. Louis	½
Flint & P. M. pf.	6½	New Cent. Coal	½
Ft. W. & Rio Gr.	6½	Reading 1st pf.	½
Lake Erie & West	½	Texas Pacific	½

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Louis. & N. gold 5s.	2½	St. L. & I. M. gen., stamped	1½
Mo. Pac. Consol.	1½	Standard R. & T. 6s.	1
Mo. Pacific tr. 5s.	3½		
Mo. Pac. col. tr. 5s.	1½		

Bonds Declined.

Eq. Gas & T. of Chi. 1st	2	Ill. Cent. 4s, 1912	1½
		West Shore 4s	1

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1¼@2 per cent., closing at 1¾ per cent.

Time money, 3@3½ per cent. for thirty days, 3½@4 per cent. for sixty days to four months, and 4@4½ per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper rates, 4½@5 per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 5@6 per cent. for choice single names, and 6@7 per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $135,332,281; balance, $8,552,107; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $632,820.

Money on call in London, 2½@3 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, 3½ per cent. for short and 3½@3⅝ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was dull. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.83½ for sixty days and $4.87 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.83@$4.83¼ for sixty-day bills, $4.86⅛@$4.86¼ for demand, $4.86⅝@$4.86¾ for cable transfers, and $4.81¾@$4.82⅛ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.22½ for long and 5.20½ for short, reichsmarks at 94 5-16 and 94 15-16, and guilders at 40@40 1-16 and 40 3-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—5c discount. Boston—5c discount and par. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c premium; telegraphic, 15c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, par; over counter, 25c premium. St. Louis—30c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were dull in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Pennsylvania, ⅝, to 58⅝. Declined—New York Central, ⅝, to 117⅛; Atchison, ⅛, to 12¼; Louisville and Nashville, ⅛, to 54½, and Reading, ⅛, to 9½. Canadian Pacific sold at 85; St. Paul at 98⅝; Illinois Central at 105⅝; Erie at 12⅝, and Erie first preferred at 35. British consols advanced 5-16, to 110 11-16 for money, and ¼, to 110 8-16 for the account.

The Bank of England gained £173,000 on balance. The weekly statement shows the following changes: Total reserve increased £1,629,000, circulation decreased £107,000, bullion increased £1,521,853, other securities decreased £1,465,000, other deposits decreased £380,000, public deposits increased £529,000, notes reserve increased £1,618,000, Government securities decreased £2,000. The proportion is now 46.10 per cent., compared with 43.27 per cent. last week, against a decline from 51.40 per cent. to 51.37 per cent. in the corresponding week of last year. The rate of discount remains at 4 per cent.

Gold was quoted at Buenos Ayres at 158.30, against 157.80 Wednesday and 158.80 a week ago; at Rome at 108.32, against 108.30 Wednesday and 101.70 a week ago.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	350	Market & Fulton	225
American Ex.	165	Mechanics'	175
Broadway	187	Mercantile	180
Central National	165	Merchants'	145
Chatham	200	Merchants' Ex.	116
City	1,000	Metropolis	410
Citizen's	125	Nassau	150
Columbia	150	National Union	250
Commerce	200	New Amsterdam	245
Continental	121	New York	235
Corn Exchange	275	New York County	800
East River	125	Ninth National	90
Fifth Avenue	2900	Nat. Bank of N. Am.	185
First Nat. of S. Is.	125	Park	295
Fourth National	175	Pacific	180
Gallatin National	300	Phenix	90
Garfield National	350	Republic	150
Greenwich	167	Seaboard National	175
Hanover	840	Second National	450
Hudson River	145	Seventh National	110
Irving	147½	Shoe & Leather	94
Leather Manfrs'	170	Tradesmen's	170
Lincoln National	750	West Side	275
Manhattan	225	Western National	150

AN OFFICIAL DENIAL.

The Attorney General of Ohio, in private advices to friends in Wall Street, effectually disposes of the recently circulated rumors regarding proposed new litigation against the Standard Oil Trust. The Attorney General denies specifically the story that a receiver for the company is to be asked for in the Ohio courts, and states that no such move has been contemplated, either officially or otherwise.

ST. PAUL AND LONDON.

St. Paul showed new strength yesterday and gave much encouragement to its friends who have recently been predicting that it would get its full share of the Granger buoyancy. In many usually well-informed quarters there is a pronounced bullish feeling on the stock. The head of an important banking house is authority for the statement that during the past two or three days large buying orders in St. Paul have been intrusted to New York brokers by strong London interests. London of late has been particularly bearish on the stock, and its speculators have been selling it steadily, largely for the short account. Now, it is stated, London financial interests have been advised from New York that St. Paul can be easily put up with Rock Island and Burlington, with the co-operation of the interests which have been identified with the recent advances in the two latter stocks. It has been upon these representations that the foreign interests have become bullish.

Burlington and Rock Island were both bought by brokers that have been active in them of late. The former on comparatively light transactions got up 1½. Rock Island made the same gain on sales of nearly 20,000 shares. There was commission house buying of both stocks. The rumor mongers at one time put in circulation a story that the Rock Island Directors would at their meeting declare a dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum in cash and an extra dividend of 8 per cent. scrip. Of this, however, there was absolutely no confirmation. The interests which have been buying Rock Island assert that they are basing their confidence simply on what they know of the road's prospects and of the outlook for better general business throughout the country.

TOBACCO MANIPULATION.

Tobacco was again one of the foremost stocks in activity yesterday, but it fluctuated over a much narrower range than during the past few days. People close to important inside interests and personal friends of Mr. James R. Keene had the point to buy the stock and were active in that direction yesterday. Mr. Keene's accredited brokers were sellers.

MYSTERY IN MANHATTAN.

Manhattan showed notable strength yesterday, selling up close to 105, and making a net gain of over 2 points for the day. Over 20,000 shares of the stock were traded in. Inside buying of Manhattan was disclosed, much to the surprise of Wall Street, which of late has had an idea that insiders were inclined to postpone their bull plans in the stock. The Street yesterday was considerably mystified as to the reason of this inside bullishness, which, evidently, has some other reason than the new relations between the company and the Rapid Transit Commissioners. Various theories circulated. Mr. Russell Sage is talking mysteriously regarding developments in the company's affairs, and hinting at a substantial short interest in the stock.

MR. VANDERBILT READY.

One of the most interesting bits of gossip now to be heard in the Street comes from close friends of Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt, who credit him with having declared that as soon as Admiral Sampson strikes the expected blow at the Spanish fleet, he will be found ready to come into the market aggressively and to conduct a bull campaign in those stocks with which he is identified. There is reason for enthusiasm in this, for as is well remembered, last Summer's good times and high prices were largely the outcome of Mr. Vanderbilt's activity and bullishness. Vanderbilt leadership brought about great results then, and Wall Street will be glad of the opportunity to follow that same leadership again.

TALK OF GAS CONSOLIDATION.

Consolidated Gas jumped into prominence yesterday, showing much activity and strength. The buying came chiefly from inside sources, and there was an evident scarcity of the stock. It sold up to 195, later reacting and closing with a gain of between two and three points. From semi-official sources come quiet intimations that the scheme for the consolidation of the New York gas properties has been under reconsideration for some time past, and that it now seems likely to be brought to a successful end in the near future. All of the local gas securities have been strong of late, particularly the New Amsterdam stocks. The latter are now nearly back to the high prices which obtained before the Maine disaster. Friends of Consolidated Gas and New Amsterdam are talking enthusiastically of the outlook for their securities.

GREAT WESTERN'S EARNINGS.

Chicago Great Western's earnings for the second week of May, amounting to over $100,000, were reason for much enthusiasm among friends of the property yesterday. They pointed out that this is a larger percentage of earnings per mile than is shown by any of the other Western railroads. St. Paul earned in the second week of May $638,000 gross, which, calculating upon its mileage of 6,480, is about $99 per mile. Chicago Great Western earned $100,000, with a mileage of 980, or $108 per mile. The road's earnings for the second week of May increased nearly $17,000, or over 20 per cent. From July 1, 1897, Chicago Great Western has increased gross $653,000.

ACCUMULATING SUGAR TRUST.

In Sugar Trust the scheme of accumulating the stock around the present level is apparently going on swimmingly. Yesterday Sugar Trust was the most active stock on the list, transactions in it aggregating nearly 40,000 shares. Early in the day it made a great show of strength, selling up close to 136. Later it dropped back, and closed below 135. Throughout the day there was what appeared to be skillfully disguised buying for the account of the strong interests which are credited with having taken a bull position on the stock.

THE PACIFIC MAIL DIVIDEND.

It was feared yesterday that there would be trouble over the collection of the 1 per cent. dividend declared on Wednesday by Pacific Mail Directors to stockholders of record, at the closing of the books on May 16. People who bought the stock on May 16, 17, and 18 were afraid that they would have trouble in collecting the dividend. It was pointed out, however, that the Stock Exchange has a provision in its constitution that a 1 per cent. deduction for collection may be imposed, and the due bills were made out in this way. On the three days in question only about 2,500 shares of Pacific Mail were traded in on the Stock Exchange, so that the amount of stock affected is small.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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No change in Bank of England rate of discount.

Conference of representatives of Western lines and Canadian Pacific looking to a settlement of the rate war.

Increase of $19,952 in Edison Electric Illuminating of New York's net earnings for April, making $73,168 since Jan. 1.

Decrease of $101,857 in exports of silver from the Pacific Coast during April, making a decrease of $1,827,771 so far this year.

Declaration of the regular quarterly dividend of 1% on National Lead Company's preferred stock.

Application to the Stock Exchange to list $2,610,000 5 per cent. non-cumulative income bonds of the Chicago Junction Railways and Union Stock Yards Company.

Agreement in the Senate on the schedule in the war revenue bill imposing a tax on sales at the exchanges and boards of trade.

Statement by President Hill of the Great Northern that he is paying no attention to the transcontinental rate war.

Reports from the Northwest to traffic officials of St. Paul that crops are in excellent condition. Farmers have plenty of money, and are spending it on purchase of miscellaneous goods.

Dealings begun in Lagonda Gold Mining shares on the Mining Exchange. Sales made at 10@12½c. The stock showed considerable strength.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the second week in May showed increases:

Alabama Great Southern	$5,165
Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern	42,784
Chesapeake and Ohio	7,468
Chicago Great Western	16,861
Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling	5,100
Flint and Pere Marquette	9,138
Kanawha and Michigan	2,084
Lake Erie and Western	2,890
Louisville and Nashville	49,045
Minneapolis and St. Louis	10,725
Peoria, Decatur and Evansville	2,711
Pittsburg and Western	8,916
St. Louis and San Francisco	28,733
St. Louis Southwestern	4,800
Southern Railway	63,556
Southern Railway, Memphis Division	4,106
Wheeling and Lake Erie	15,791
Wisconsin Central	17,998

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New York, Ontario and Western showed a decrease of $2,285.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

The interesting features of yesterday's dealings in the outside security market were the movements of some of the local gas stocks and of Glucose common. There was much activity in both common and preferred securities in the gas group, and several thousand shares of Amsterdam common changed hands at 31⅞. Amsterdam preferred closed at 71. Rumors were in free circulation as to consolidation, and it was also claimed that reliable information had been received from political circles that the present was a good time to buy Amsterdam. Mutual Gas, after selling at 330, rose to 337, and Buffalo Gas stock and bonds made better figures.

Glucose common rose from 50, the closing price of Wednesday, to 55. The rumor as to coming dividends was revived, and the preferred stock closed ex dividend at about par. Standard Oil was very firm but quiet, and it closed at top price ex dividend. Wagner was in good demand.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue, ex div.	205	212
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	108	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	205	208
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	85	87
Brook. El. tr. rects., 5d assmt. pd.	12¾	13
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	106	106
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	107	109
Buffalo Street Railway stock	79½	81½
Buffalo Street Railway Cons.	109	111
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	110	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	48	50
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	95	100
Eighth Avenue Railroad	300	325
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	57	60
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	57	62
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	113	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	87	92
Kings County Elevated	1	2
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	99	101
New Orleans Traction common	1	2½
New Orleans Traction pf	6	9
Ninth Avenue Railroad	192	194
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	200	210
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	111½	114
Union Railway stock	175	200
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	15	17
Worcester (Mass.) Trac. pf., ex div.	92	94

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	89	92
Hoboken Ferry 5s	107	109
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	90	93
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	69	72
Union Ferry	57	59
Union Ferry bonds	102	104

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	75	80
Fort Wayne 1st 6s	88	91
Indianapolis Gas stock	111	115
Indianapolis Gas bonds	106	107
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	85	88
Lafayette Gas Company stock	77	80
Logansport & Wab. Val. gas stock	57	60
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	70	74
Ohio & Indiana stock	54	56
Ohio & Indiana bonds	66	69

Illuminating Gas.

Amsterdam common	31⅞	32
Amsterdam preferred	71¼	71⅝
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	25½	27
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	93½	94½
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	100⅝	101½
Columbus Gas	90	94
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102½	104
Grand Rapids Gas stock	70	90
Mutual of New York	331	337
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	56	60
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	109	111
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	103½	105
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	98	105
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (int. on.)	101	105
St. Joseph (Mo.) stock	85	90
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	85	90
St. Paul Gas stock	38	41
St. Paul Gas bonds	75	78
Standard Gas, New York	140	142
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	158	160
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	112	114
Syracuse Gas stock	17½	17½
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	89	91
Western Gas Company	80	82
Western Gas Company bonds	100	102

Industrials.

American Bank Note	41	43
American Typefounders'	30	42
Barney & Smith common	13	16
Crampe' Shipyard stock	74	78
Glucose common	53½	54
Glucose preferred, ex div.	99	100
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¼	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin preferred	6	9
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	37	41
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	84	90
Lorillard Company pf.	110	118
Michigan-Peninsular Car	7	8
Michigan-Peninsular P. C. bonds	84	89
National Biscuit common	26½	28
National Biscuit pf.	88	90
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	9	11
Pennsylvania Coal	330	360
Pratt & Whitney	4	8
Pratt & Whitney pf.	40	50
Standard Oil Trust, ex dividend	408	410
Trenton Potteries	9	11
Trenton Potteries pf.	35	40
Union Typewriter	6½	8
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	86	90
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	79	82
Wagner Car Company	161	163
Worthington Pump pf., ex div.	87	90

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	95	99
Anderson Tobacco Company	7	15
Central & South American Tel.	104	107
Commercial Cable stock	174	175
Electro-Pneumatic, sm't paid	1¾	1½
Electric Vehicle	10	15
Hudson River Telephone stock	69	73
Iron Steamboat	2½	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
Madison Square Garden 2d	30	40
Metropolitan El., Chicago, 1st 5s	49	50
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	142	146
Northwestern Telegraph Company	112	117
Trow Directory pf.	27	33
Wool Exchange	110	120

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$206,778,880
Gold reserve	175,217,329
Net silver	7,589,011
United States notes in the Treasury	30,367,149
Treasury notes of 1890	1,792,772
Total receipts this day	1,215,475
Total receipts this month	16,911,795
Total receipts this year	359,838,710
Total expenditures this day	2,187,000
Total expenditures this month	21,072,000
Total expenditures this year	378,745,195
Deposits in National banks	28,736,849
National bank notes received for redemption	283,747
Government receipts from customs	405,015
Internal revenue	765,192
Miscellaneous	42,264

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 57⅛@58. No sales.

Bar silver in London at 26 7-16d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 57⅛c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 45¼c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 351,026.64 ounces of silver bullion.

On the Consolidated Exchange 400 shares of Anaconda sold at .42, 200 Consolidated California and Virginia at .60, 1,000 Consolidated Imperial at .02, 1,200 Leadville at .09, 500 Mexican at .20, 200 Mount Rosa at .11, 100 Potosi at .25, 400 Sierra Nevada at .50.

On the Mining Exchange 8,000 shares of Alamo sold at .02@.02¼@.01⅞, 1,000 Anaconda at .45@.50, 200 American Flag at .08@.07, 200 Anchoria Leland at .70, 9,000 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .09¼@.09¼, 700 Elkton at .80@.81, 6,000 Garfield Consol. at .14⅞@.14¼@.14¼, 1,200 Golden Fleece at .38@.40, 1,000 Gold Magnet at .008, 1,300 Havana at .75¼@.75½@.75, 1,200 Isabella at .22½@.22¼@.22⅝, 6,000 Jefferson at .04¼@.04¼, 4,900 Lagonda at .10@.12¼, 700 Lillie at .90@.90½, 9,000 Mollie Gibson at .21@.21¼@.20⅝, 9,000 Mt. Rosa at .14@.14½@.12⅝, 1,000 Old Gold at .003⅝, 1,500 Portland at .95@1.02@.95, 1,000 Rocky Mountain at .06, 187,000 Sentinel at .006 cash @.009, buyer 30@.008½; 4,000 Union at .11@.11¼, 10,000 Work at .02¼@.02¼@.02⅜, 600 Yukon at .14, buyer 30@.11½, buyer 30. There were also the following transactions in copper stocks: 5 Boston & Montana at 196, 2 Calumet & Hecla at 550, 5 Osceola at 46½, 10 Quincy at 114½, 5 Tamarack at 160.

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Closing bids for mining stocks on the various Exchanges yesterday:

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Alice	.75	La Crosse	.12
Alta	.08	Leadville	.06
Best & Belcher	.25	Little Chief	.13
Breece	.41	Mexican	.15
Brunswick	.14	Phoenix Gold	.20
Chrysolite	.10	Potosi	.20
Comstock T. Co.	.08	Plymouth Con	.08
Con. Cal. & Va.	.55	Savage	.14
Deadwood	.05	Sierra Nevada	.35
Enterprise Min. Co.	.40	Standard Con	1.50
Father De Smet	.16	Union Consolidated	.10
Iron Silver	1.35	Utah	.06
Iron Silver	.43	Yellow Jacket	.28
Kingston & Pemb.	.16		

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.80	Little Chief	.21
American Coal	1.20	Mexican	.15
Belcher	.05	Moulton	.20
Best & Belcher	.20	Ontario	2.50
Breece	.40	Ophir	.30
Belmont	.10	Occidental	.75
Caledonia, B. H.	.50	Plymouth	.10
Challar	.15	Potosi	.15
Crown Point	.06	Quicksilver	1.00
Chrysolite	.12	Quicksilver pf.	2.00
Con. Cal. & Va.	.50	Savage	.06
Comstock T. Co. stock	.08	Sierra Nevada	.50
Comstock T. Co. bonds	.08	Standard	1.55
Comstock T. Co. scrip	.03	Small Hopes	.90
Crescent	.04	Union Con	.05
Catalpa	.08	Victor	1.00
Deadwood Terra	.75	Yellow Jacket	.15
Eureka Con	.10	Argentum Juanita	.02
Father De Smet	.17	Alamo	.02
Gould & Curry	.15	Anaconda	.38
Hale & Norcross	.70	Golden Fleece	.25
Homestake	40.00	Isabella	.20
Horn Silver	1.25	Mollie Gibson	.21
Iron Silver	.45	Mount Rosa	.11
Kingston & Pemb.	.10	Pharmacist	.05
La Crosse	.16	Portland	.90
Leadville Con	.08	Salt Lake	.02
		Union	.11
		Work	.02

MINING EXCHANGE.

American Flag	.05	Lagonda	.12⅝
Gold Magnet	.002⅝	Rocky Mountain	.06
Havana	.75¼	Waldorf	.02
Japan	2.62½	Yukon	.10

UNLISTED STOCKS.

Alamo	.02	Justine	.03
Anaconda	.45	Lillie	.90
Anchoria Leland	.65	Mollie Gibson	.20¼
Cripple C. Con.	.09	Mount Rosa	.12⅛
Cannon Ball	.004½	Old Gold	.008
Elkton	.78	Portland	.94
Garfield Con	.14	Sentinel	.006
Golden Fleece	.38	Union	.11⅛
Isabella	.21	Work M. & M. Co.	.02⅛
Jefferson	.04½		

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, May 19.—Boston traded in 17,400 shares and $35,000 bonds in the first half of the day. There was little in price changes on which to comment. General steadiness prevailed, with some good buying, particularly in Sugar and Dominion Coal, but mining stocks were quiet, and even C., B. and Q. was neglected, less than one thousand shares of it changing hands in morning dealings. Rubber stocks continued to attract attention and again advanced. Dominion Coal was up ⅛ at 23, closing at 22⅞, with preferred ⅛ higher, at 106⅛. Montana gained ⅛ to 195. Butte lost ⅝, to 24, with ¼ rally. Centennial was ⅛ lower, at 13⅛. Osceola was ⅛ off, at 45. Allouez was ¼ lower at 2¼. Arnold was off ⅛ at 14⅛. Franklin rights were off 20 cents, to 80 cents. Gas 2ds rose 2, to 72; 5s rose ⅛, to 90⅛.

Closing bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Boston & Albany	221	222
Boston & Lowell	220	..
Boston & Maine	160	..
Boston & Providence	272	..
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards	116¼	..
Chicago Junction

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, May 19, 1898.

Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
[illegible]	78	50	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	78¼	78¼	78¼	78¼	......
[illegible]	79	125	Am. Malting Co. pf.	78	78	78	78	......
[illegible]	11⅛	260	Am. Spirits Mfg.	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
[illegible]	29¼	400	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	29¼	29¼	29	29	+ ½
[illegible]	185	37,129	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	183⅞	185⅛	183¼	184¼	+1¼
[illegible]	112¾	46	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	......
[illegible]	109	30,041	American Tobacco	108	109⅛	107½	108¾	+ ¼
[illegible]	39	100	Ann Arbor pf.	37½	37½	37½	37½	+ ½
[illegible]	12⅞	155	At., T. & S. F.	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅛
[illegible]	30⅞	4,965	At., T. & S. F. pf.	30¾	31⅛	30⅝	30¾	+ ½
[illegible]	7	600	B. & O. Southw. pf.	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	– ¼
[illegible]	3	40	Bay State Gas	3½	3½	3½	3½	......
[illegible]	40⅝	3,226	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	40	40⅝	40	40½	+ ¼
[illegible]	121	100	Brooklyn Union Gas	120	120	120	120	......
[illegible]	51½	430	Canada Southern	51	51½	51	51¼	+ ¾
[illegible]	83	113	Canadian Pacific	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝	+ ⅛
[illegible]	21¼	880	Chesapeake & Ohio	21⅛	21¼	21	21⅛	......
[illegible]	101¼	11,556	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	100⅛	101⅛	100⅛	101⅛	+1⅛
[illegible]	108	200	Chi. & East. Ill. pf.	107	107¼	107	107¼	+ ¼
[illegible]	14¼	3,362	Chi. Gr. West.	13⅞	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛	+ ½
[illegible]	96½	37,186	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	95⅞	97	95⅞	96⅜	+ ⅛
[illegible]	146	224	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	145	145	145	145	......
[illegible]	125¼	1,495	Chi. & Northw.	124	125¼	124	125¾	+ ⅝
[illegible]	101⅝	18,784	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	101	102	101	101⅝	+1⅛
[illegible]	80½	100	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	80	80	80	80	......
[illegible]	82½	900	C., C., C. & St. L.	81½	82½	81½	82½	+1½
[illegible]	14⅝	500	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	14	14⅛	14	14⅛	......
[illegible]	6½	10	C. & H. C., all in. pd.	6	6	6	6	......
[illegible]	24	250	C., H. V. & Tol. pf.	23	23	23	23	......
193	194	8,710	Consolidated Gas	192	195	192	193½	+2½
[illegible]	84	200	Consolidated Ice	83½	83½	83½	83½	+ ¼
107	110	155	Del. & Hudson	108	108	108	108	–2½
45½	46	1,103	Denver & R. G. pf.	45½	46	45½	46	– ½
15¼	15⅝	2,810	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	14	15⅝	14	15½	+1½
[illegible]	18	10	Erie	18	18	18	18	......
84½	85	551	Erie 1st pf.	85	85¼	85	85	......
82	85	100	Flint & P. M. pf.	86½	86½	86½	86½	–6½
..	12	800	Ft. W. & Rio Grande.	11	11	10	10	–3½
86¼	86⅝	960	General Electric	86¼	86⅝	86¼	86⅝	– ⅛
163	165	900	Great Northern pf.	162	163	162	163	+2
19	21	100	Hawaiian Sugar	19½	19½	19½	19½	+1½
108	108½	466	Illinois Central	108½	108½	108½	108½	– ¼
50	52	100	Illinois Steel Co.	50	50	50	50	......
14	16	100	Keokuk & D. M. pf.	15½	15½	15½	15½	+ ½
..	3	100	Kingston & Pembroke.	2	2	2	2	......
90	92	288	Laclede Gas pf.	91	91	91	91	+1
15	16	100	Lake Erie & Western.	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	– ⅝
73	73½	100	L. E. & West. pf.	72⅝	72⅝	72⅝	72⅝	+ ⅝
53⅝	53¾	7,722	Louisville & Nashville.	53⅛	54⅛	53⅛	53⅝	+ ½
104	104½	21,765	Manhattan Con	102⅞	104¾	102⅞	104¼	+2¼
150	150½	565	Metropolitan St. Ry.	149⅞	150¼	149⅞	150¼	+ ¼
102½	103	112	Michigan Central	103	103	103	103	– ½
26	26½	100	Minn. & St. Louis	26	26	26	26	– ½
64	65	100	Minnesota Iron	65	65	65	65	+ ½
34½	35	10	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	35	35	35	35	......
33⅜	33⅝	1,070	Missouri Pacific	33⅜	33⅞	33¼	33⅜	+ ⅜
32¾	33¼	200	National Lead Co.	33	33	33	33	– ½
106	107½	180	National Lead Co. pf.	108	108	108	108	+1
7	8	100	New Central Coal	7	7	7	7	– ½
29	31	225	New York Air Brake.	30½	30½	30½	30½	+ ½
114½	115	1,810	New York Central	114½	115	114½	114½	......
185	..	85	N. Y., N. H. & H.	187	187	187	187	......
5⅜	5⅝	400	North American	5⅜	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	– ½
25⅝	25⅞	1,258	Northern Pacific	25⅝	26	25⅝	25⅝	– ½
65	65¼	1,435	Northern Pacific pf.	65	65¼	65	65¼	+ ⅜
15⅛	15¼	100	Ontario & Western	15	15	15	15	......
70⅝	73	100	Ore. R. & Nav. pf.	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝	+ ¾
27	27¼	600	Pacific Mail, ex div.	27	27⅛	27	27⅛	+ ½
114¾	114⅞	1,878	Pennsylvania R. R.	114⅝	114⅞	114⅝	114¾	+ ⅛
97⅝	97¾	5,451	People's Gas, Chicago	97⅛	97⅝	97⅛	97⅝	+ ⅛
182	182½	480	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	181¼	182	181¼	182	+ ¾
17⅝	18	200	Reading	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	......
43⅞	45	1,665	Reading 1st pf.	43⅞	44¼	43⅞	44	– ¾
25	27	400	Rio Grande West	25	25	25	25	+1½
60	60½	250	Rio Grande West. pf.	60	60¼	60	60¼	+3
7¼	7½	510	St. J. & G. I.	7	7½	7	7½	+ ½
56	56½	1,100	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	55⅝	57	55⅝	56½	+1⅛
19¼	19¾	960	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	19⅝	20¼	19⅝	19¾	+ ⅜
28⅛	28¼	450	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	28⅛	28⅛	28	28	– ⅛
75½	76	100	St. Paul & Omaha.	76	76	76	76	......
14¾	15¼	200	Southern Pacific	15	15	15	15	......
5¼	5⅝	890	Standard R. & T.	5¼	5½	5¼	5¼	+ ¼
25⅛	25½	1,365	Tenn. Coal & Iron	25	25¾	25	25¾	+ ⅝
11	11¼	100	Texas Pacific	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	– ⅛
22¼	22⅜	3,316	Union Pacific	22½	22⅝	22¼	22¼	– ⅜
57⅞	58	13,094	Union Pacific pf.	57⅞	58¼	57⅞	57⅞	......
7⅛	7⅛	1,350	U. P., D. & G., t. r.	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ¼
40	45	1	United States Express	41	41	41	41	......
7¼	7⅜	4,541	United States Leather.	7¼	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	+ ¼
64½	64⅞	10,730	U. S. Leather pf.	64⅛	65⅛	64⅛	64⅝	+1½
21⅛	21¼	4,620	United States Rubber.	20⅝	22¼	20⅝	21⅛	+ ⅝
78	78⅛	1,330	U. S. Rubber pf.	77⅞	79⅛	77⅞	79	+ ⅜
7⅛	7⅝	500	Wabash	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅜
19¼	19⅛	2,183	Wabash pf.	18⅞	19⅛	18⅞	19⅛	+ ⅝
92¾	93¼	800	West Chicago Street.	93	93¼	93	93¼	+ ⅝
90¼	90½	2,271	Western Union Tel.	89⅞	90⅛	89⅞	90⅛	+ ⅝
2⅛	3	500	Wisconsin Central	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅜

Sales..... 267,916

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Tobacco Co Scrip
7,000..... 89
Atch, Top & S F Adjustment 4s
4,000..... 63⅝
10,000..... 63½
500..... 63¼
25,000..... 63½
5,000..... 63⅝
50,000..... 63¾
30,000..... 63½
Gen 4s
5,000..... 89⅞
10,000..... 90
19,000..... 89⅞
7,000..... 90
26,000..... 89⅞
1,000..... 90
Baltimore & Ohio 1st, Parkersburg Branch
..... 104½
B & O Southwn 1st, Guaranteed
10,000..... 100
Broadway & 7th Av 1st Cons 5s
1,000..... 119¾
6,000..... 120
Brooklyn Elevated 1st, Trust Co Certfs
1,000..... 84¾
Brooklyn Rp Tr 5s
54,000..... 95
73,000..... 95¼
Bur, C Rap & N 1st, Collat Trust 5s
2,000..... 103
Ches & O Gen 4½s
1,000..... 78¾
1,000..... 78⅞
10,000..... 78⅝
2,000..... 79
10,000s10f..... 78¾
5,000..... 79
Ches & O 6s, 1911
2,000..... 118
Ches & O, R & A Div, 1st Cons 4s
3,000..... 101
Chic, B & Q Cons 7s
5,000..... 116
Chic, B & Q Conv 5s
11,000..... 108½
Chic & E Ill Gen 5s
1,000..... 104
Chic, R I & P Gen 4s
2,000..... 103½
C, St P, M & O Cons
5,000..... 134
C. C, C & Ind 1st
1,000..... 102⅛
Col, H Val & Tol 5s, J P M & Co Certfs, $65 Paid
2,000..... 74½
3,000..... 75
15,000..... 75¼
1,000..... 74
Denver & Rio Grande 4s
2,000..... 91¾
1,000c..... 91¾
East Tenn, Va & Ga Con 5s
2,000..... 107⅞
Equitable G & Fuel of Chicago 1st
1,000..... 106½
5,000..... 106
Erie 1st Con 7s
10,000..... 141
Erie Gen Lien 3-4s
1,000..... 71½
6,000..... 71¾
Erie 4s, Prior Bds
1,000s20f..... 89
10,000s20f..... 89¾
5,000..... 89⅞
Ft Wth & D C 1st
1,000..... 71
Ill Cent 4s, 1952
1,000..... 100½
Long Island G M 4s
2,000..... 88¼
Louisville & Nashv 5s
1,000..... 108

Louisville & Nashville Unified Gold 4s
5,000..... 88
Louisville & Nashville, So & No Ala 5s
5,000..... 96½
Manhattan Ry Con 4s
10,000..... 92½
Metropolitan Elev 1st
22,000..... 118
Met St Ry Gen 5s
8,000..... 112½
Mex Inter 1st 4s
10,000..... 73⅝
8,000..... 73½
Mil, L S & Wn 1st
3,000..... 134
Ashland Div
6,000..... 133
Milwaukee & St Paul, Southn Minn Div
10,000..... 117⅞
14,000..... 118
Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s
1,000..... 88
500..... 89
Missouri Pac Cons
5,000..... 97¾
5,000s20f..... 97¾
14,000..... 97½
20,000..... 97⅞
5,000..... 97⅝
15,000..... 98
3,000..... 98¼
5,000..... 98⅛
1,000..... 99
5,000s20f..... 99
15,000..... 99¼
Mo Pac Trust 5s
5,000..... 74
3,000..... 74½
12,000..... 75
5,000..... 75½
10,000..... 76
10,000..... 75⅞
2,000..... 76
5,000..... 76½
2,000..... 76¼
3,000..... 76⅝
5,000..... 77
Mo Pac 1st Col 5s
2,000..... 68½
5,000..... 69
5,000..... 69½
N Y Cen & H Deb 5s
14,000..... 109⅝
N Y, Ont & W Con 5s
15,000..... 108
5,000..... 108½
N Y, Sus & Wn G M
5,000..... 90½
2,000..... 90¾
Nor Pac Gen Lien 3s
2,000..... 59⅝
10,000..... 60
Nor Pac Ry Pr Ln 4s
1,000..... 95⅛
5,000..... 95
5,000..... 95¼
Oregon Short Line 1st Con 5s
1,000..... 102
12,000..... 102½
2,000s20f..... 102
Inc B & Col Trust
1,000..... 48
Reading Co Gen 4s
64,000..... 82⅞
2,000..... 83
10,000..... 82⅞
8,000..... 83
1,000..... 83⅛
10,000..... 83
12,000..... 82⅞
14,000..... 83
16,000..... 82⅞
Rio Grande Wn 1st
1,000..... 82½
Rome, W & Og Cons
6,000..... 119½
So Pac of Ariz 1st
5,000..... 104⅝
10,000..... 105
Southern Ry 1st 5s
1,000..... 91⅞

South Pac of Cal 6s, Consol
5,000..... 95⅝
5,000..... 96
St L & Ir M Gen 5s
5,000..... 93
20,000..... 93¼
26,000..... 93⅜
10,000..... 93½
15,000..... 93⅝
10,000..... 93½
12,000..... 93⅜
5,000..... 93¼
Stamped Gtd
25,000..... 93¼
Standard R & T 6s
9,000..... 65
Standard R & T Inc
2,000..... 13½
50,000..... 14
10,000..... 14¼
1,000..... 14⅛
Terminal R Assn of St L Con 5s
11,000..... 106¼
Tex & N O Con 5s
10,000..... 98¼
Texas & Pacific 2d Inc
10,000..... 33¼
5,000..... 33⅜
Union Elevated 1st 6s, Trust Co Certfs
1,000..... 84
Union Pacific 4s
12,000..... 92⅛
45,000..... 92⅜
1,500..... 92½
14,000..... 92⅜
236,000..... 92¼
15,000..... 92⅜
15,000..... 92⅝
64,000..... 92½
35,000..... 92⅜
35,000..... 92¼
4,000..... 92¼
16,000..... 92⅜
7,000..... 92¼
55,000..... 92⅜
8,000..... 92½
240,000..... 92¼
15,000..... 92⅜
1,000..... 92½
40,000..... 92⅜
86,000..... 92¼
10,000..... 92⅜
Un P, Den & Gulf 1st, Trust Co Certfs
15,000..... 56⅞
21,000..... 57
15,000..... 56⅞
10,000..... 57
5,000..... 57¼
28,000..... 57½
13,000..... 57⅜
10,000..... 57¼
25,000..... 57½
5,000c..... 57½
12,000..... 57¼
20,000..... 57⅜
30,000..... 57½
10,000..... 57⅜
8,000..... 57½
2,000..... 57⅜
U S Leather Co 6s
4,000..... 113½
Wabash 1st 5s
5,000..... 106½
Wabash 2d 5s
2,000..... 81¾
8,000..... 81½
Wabash Deb, Series B
8,000..... 27
West Shore Gtd 4s
2,000..... 107
1,000..... 107⅛
11,000..... 107
4,000s20f..... 107⅝
Registered
8,000..... 106⅝
2,000..... 107
Wn N Y & Penn Inc
5,000..... 13
Wilkes & East 1st
5,000..... 97½

Total sales..... $2,445,500

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
23,520	Am. Sug. Ref.	133⅝	135⅛	133	134⅛
2,040	Am. Tobacco	108⅛	109⅛	107⅝	108⅝
160	A., T. & S.F. pf.	30⅝	31⅛	30⅝	30⅞
20	Am. Sp. Mfg.	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
160	Brook. R. T.	40⅛	40⅛	40	40⅛
50	Chi. Gt. West.	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
3,240	C., Bur. & Q.	100⅝	101½	100⅛	101⅛
20,020	C., Mil. & St. P.	95⅞	97	95⅞	96⅜
7,740	C., R. I. & Pac.	100⅞	102	100⅞	101⅝
110	Gen. Electric	86⅝	86½	86⅜	86½
1,110	Louis. & Nash.	53½	54¼	53⅜	53¾
3,380	Manhattan	102⅞	104¾	102⅞	104¼
250	Mo. Pacific	33⅝	33⅞	33⅜	33½
20	N. Y. Central	114⅝	115	114⅝	115
160	Nor. Pacific	25⅝	26	25⅝	26
1,390	Nor. Pac. pf.	65	65¼	64⅝	65⅛
20	Norf. & W. pf.	50¼	50¼	50¼	50¼
1,610	People's Gas	97	97⅝	97	97⅝
20	Reading	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
20	Reading 1st pf.	44	44	44	44
70	Tenn. C. & I.	25	25⅝	25	25⅝
10	Union Pacific	22½	22½	22½	22½
2,270	Union Pac. pf.	58	58⅛	57⅞	58⅛
540	U. S. Leather pf.	64⅝	65½	64⅝	65⅛
10	U. S. Rubber	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝
60	West. Union	90	90⅛	90	90⅛

[illegible]

BONDS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
[illegible]	A., T. & S. F.gn.	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞
[illegible]	A., T. & S. F.adj.	63⅝	63⅝	63⅝	63⅝
[illegible]	Tex. Pac. 2d	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜
[illegible]	U.P., D & G.1st.	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛
[illegible]	Union Pac. 4s	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼
[illegible]	Wabash 2d	81⅝	81⅝	81⅝	81⅝

[illegible]

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

CIVIL SERVICE IN CITIES.

ALBANY, May 19.—Gov. Black has not rendered a decision on the question whether or not this year's amendment to the State civil service law repeals the provisions of his "starchless" civil service act, so far as it affects municipalities. The question was raised in Buffalo recently, and referred to the State Civil Service Commission. An indefinite opinion from President Cobb of the Commission was turned over to the Governor, who passed it along to Statutory Revision Commissioner Lincoln, and the latter has not yet passed upon it.

The amendment of 1898 was drawn by the Secretary of the Civil Service Reform Association, which has been hostile to the "starchless" civil service law from the time of its introduction to the present. The original draft of the measure contained a repeal of the law of last year, wherein it touched upon the civil service regulations of the cities, and the other provisions of the bill were drawn with reference to that fact. When the bill was reported from committee it had been revised by Gov. Black and the repeal clause eliminated without recasting the measure to conform with this change.

It was declared at the time that the object of the Governor was to embarrass the present administration in New York City. The amendment, which did not pass, was intended to settle all possible complications, reduce evasions of the law to a minimum, and satisfy both civil service reformers and advocates of the spoils system. The Black law has proved so pronounced a failure after one year's trial that the Governor himself, it is said, has acknowledged it in private and agreed with those who predicted the catastrophe.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	95	..
4s, r., 1907	108¼	109
4s, c., 1907	109½	111
4s, r., 1925	121½	122½
4s, c., 1925	121½	122½
5s, r., 1904	110½	111½
5s, c., 1904	110½	111½
Currency 6s, 1899	103¼	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100¼	..
Dist. Col. 3-65s	113½	..
Adams Express	100	102
Alb. & Sus.	180	..
American Coal	100	140
Am. Cot. Oil	22½	22¾
Am. Dist. Tel.	..	28
Am. Express	125	130
Am. T. & C.	..	98½
Am. Tobacco pf.	118	120
Ann Arbor	11	13
Am. Malting Co.	27½	28¼
Balt. & Ohio	18	18½
Boston A. L. pf.	102	105
Brunswick Co., 8d in. paid	6¾	7¼
Buff., R. & P.	21	30½
Buff., R. & P. pf.	60	75
Bur., C. R. & N.	..	75
Central Pacific	12¼	12¾
Chi. & Alton	159	..
Chi. & Alton pf.	167	..
Chi. & E. Ill.	50	55
Chi. Gt. W. pf., A	30	40
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B	22	24⅞
Chi., Ind. & L.	9	9½
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	29	33
Chi. & N. W. pf.	168½	170
Chi. Term. Trans.	8	9
Clev., L. & W. pf.	46	49
Cleve. & Pitts.	163	..
Col. C. & I. Dev.	½	1
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	1½	2½
Col. Fuel & Iron	22	22½
Col. F. & I. pf.	..	90
Col., H. V. & T.	6	6½
Com. Cable	160	180
Consol. Coal	40	45
Consol. Ice pf.	88	89½
Del., L. & W.	152	160
Den. & R. G.	10½	13
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	80	..
Dul., S. S. & A.	2½	..
Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	5½	..
Ed. El. Il. of N. Y.	123½	128
E. E. Il. of B'klyn	106	110
Eighth Avenue	325	365
Erie 2d pf.	16¼	17⅞
Ev. & T. H.	25	28
Ev. & T. H. pf.	48	52
Flint & P. M.	11	13
Green Bay & W.	30	40
Homestake	46	..
Ill. Cent. l. l.	90	100
Iowa Central	9	9½
Iowa Central pf.	28½	30
Joliet & Chicago	160	..
K. C., P. & G.	16¾	17
Kanawha & Mich.	5	6½
Keokuk & D. M.	3	4
Keokuk & West	28	31
Laclede Gas	46	47
Lake Shore	186	186½
Lake Shore certfs	186	188
Long Island	48	50
Manhattan Beach	3	5
Md. Coal pf.	48	52
Mexican Central	4½	5
Mex. Nat. certfs.	1	1¼
M. & St. L. 1st pf.	85	87
M. & St. L. 2d pf.	54	55
Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	5	..
Minn., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	14	..
Mo., K. & T.	10½	11
Mobile & Ohio	28	29
Morris & Essex	170	178
Nat. Lin. Oil	19½	20
National Starch	6	7½
Nat. St. 1st pf.	65	83
Nat. St. 2d pf.	18	30
N. J. Central	94	95
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	65	75
N. Y., C. & St. L.	13	14
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	31½	34
Norfolk So.	60	66
Nor. & West.	13	15
Nor. & W. pf.	49⅛	50
Ohio Southern	..	5
Ont. Mining	4	6
Oregon Imp., all in. paid	27	29
Ore. R. & N.	48	51
Oregon S. L.	29	..
Penn. Coal	330	..
Peo., Dec. & Ev.	1¼	1½
Peo. & Eastern	4	6
P., C., C. & St. L.	45	47½
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	63	66
P., Ft. W. & C.	163	..
Pitts. & West. pf.	..	7
Quicksilver	1¼	2¼
Quicksilver pf.	5	8
Reading 2d pf.	22	22¾
Rens. & Saratoga	180	..
R. W. & O.	119	123
St. L. & San Fran.	7¼	7½
St. L. & San Fran. 1st pf.	60⅝	61½
St. L. S. W.	4⅝	5½
St. L. S. W. pf.	10⅝	11
St. P. & Duluth	..	25
St. P. & D. pf.	..	85
St. P., M. & M.	132	136
St. P. & O. pf.	148	152
Sil. bullion certfs.	57¼	58
Sixth Avenue	200	210
Southern Ry.	8¼	8½
Southern Ry. pf.	28⅝	29¼
Third Avenue	167	172
Tol. & O. C.	..	25
Tol. & O. C. pf.	..	45
Wells-Fargo Ex.	117	120
W. & L. E., $1 asst. paid	2⅝	2⅞
W. & L. E. pf., $1 asst. paid	11	12¼
Wis. Central pf.	3	8

*Last recorded figures—no Stock Exchange quotation yesterday.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 19.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Thursday.	Wednesday.
Alta	.14	.15
Alpha Con.	.02	.02
Andes	.08	.08
Belcher	.07	.07
Best & Belcher	.28	.26
Bullion	.05	.06
Caledonia	.18	.15
Challenge Con.	.07	.08
Chollar	.17	.17
Confidence	.40	.40
Con. Cal. & Va.	.52	.54
Crown Point	.07	.07
Gould & Curry	.19	.19
Hale & Norcross	.75	.79
Justice	.09	.07
Mexican	.18	.18
Occidental Con.	.90	.90
Ophir	.34	.35
Overman	.07	.02
Potosi	.18	.19
Savage	.10	.10
Sierra Nevada	.49	.53
Standard	*1.50	*1.50
Union Con.	.08	.09
Utah Con.	.05	.05
Yellow Jacket	.21	.21

*Asked.

Silver bars, 56⅝; Mexican dollars, 46¼@46¾; drafts, sight, 12½; telegraph, 15.

COLORADO SPRINGS, May 19.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Thursday. Bid.	Thursday. Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Wednesday. Asked.
Alamo	2	2¼	1⅞	2⅛
Anaconda	48	49½	46	55
Anchoria	67	80	67	80
Argentum	23	24⅛	23¼	24
Battle Mountain	17¼	18	17½	18
Consolidated	8½	9	8¼	8½
El Paso	6⅛	6¼	6⅛	6⅛
Elkton	77⅝	77⅞	77⅞	78¼
Gibson	21	22	21	22½
Gold Coin	90	92	91	92½
Gold King	53	58	50	55
Golden Fleece	27	35	27	50
Garfield Con.	14	14½	14	14½
Isabella	22¼	22⅝	21⅛	22¼
Jefferson	4	4⅝	4	4⅝
Lillie	86	90	86	90
Matoa	14¾	15¼	14½	15½
Moon Anchor	71	71⅛	70⅞	71
Pharmacist	4⅝	5	4⅝	5
Portland	94¼	94¾	94	94½
Rawlings	16	17	16	16⅝
Rosa	12¾	13	12¾	14
Union	10⅝	11	10½	10⅝
Work	2½	2⅝	2⅞	2½

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

JOHN T. KIRBY.—Judgment for $6,662 was entered yesterday against John T. Kirby, export broker, by confession, in favor of the Consolidated Steel and Wire Company on three notes for wire, &c.

UNITED STATES PRISM GLASS GLOBE COMPANY.—The Sheriff received an execution yesterday against the United States Prism Glass Globe Company of 52 Broadway for $1,448, in favor of Lauriston H. Hazard. It was organized three years ago and capitalized at $1,000,000.

BROWN & MATZENBACHER.—Schedules of Brown & Matzenbacher, umbrella manufacturers of 88 White Street, show liabilities of $87,479; nominal assets, $52,810; actual assets, $34,287, less accounts assigned to the Central National Bank as collateral security for $12,500, leaving net actual assets $21,787.

J. HEALY & CO.—J. Healy & Co., manufacturers of bedding, couches, and artistic furniture, at 147 to 153 West Seventeenth Street, have become financially embarrassed and have given chattel mortgages, aggregating $16,862, to three creditors—the New York County National Bank, $2,500; Columbia Bank, $3,500, and Blanche T. Prince, $10,862. Their trouble is attributed to the war, which caused some of their largest customers to countermand orders and crippled their trade. The liabilities are reported to be about $40,000. The value of the assets is not definitely known. Their inventory of Jan. 1 last showed assets $58,316, liabilities $28,495. The partners are John Healy, Joel L. Isaacs, and Aaron Prince. The business was started on Jan. 1, 1889, on a small capital. The Sheriff received an attachment against the firm yesterday from Abram Kling for $1,968, in favor of Salo J. Stroheim for balance due for upholstery goods sold, it is claimed, on the strength of the firm's representation that they were worth $35,000. The attachment was obtained on the ground that they had disposed of their property; that they had given chattel mortgages, transferred all their accounts, and had removed a portion of their stock. Three truck loads of goods were removed, it is asserted, on the 17th inst., to a loft at the corner of Seventh Avenue and Twenty-second Street, over a livery stable, which loft was hired by an employe of the firm. It was also asserted that Mr. Healy declared that the firm could pay 30 cents on the dollar. The Sheriff put a keeper in the firm's place of business, at 147 West Seventeenth Street, and found the Marshal in possession under the chattel mortgages.

Out of Town.

EDWIN O. HITCHCOCK.—Deputy Sheriff Rinn received two attachments yesterday against Edwin O. Hitchcock of Osage, Iowa, from Campbell & Hause, one in favor of the Osage National Bank, for $1,455, and the other in favor of Jacob H. Brush for $1,080. The claim of Mr. Brush dates back to 1868 on two of Mr. Hitchcock's notes for $100 each, on which $50 was paid. Interest at 10 per cent. per annum swells the account to $1,080. The claim of the Osage National Bank is on a judgment for $635, obtained in 1881 for balance due on a note made in 1878. It has been discovered that Mr. Hitchcock is a legatee under the will of Ephraim E. Hitchcock of this city. The attachments were served on the executors of the latter's estate.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ALEXANDER, Charles W.—A. G. Hetherington and others 66
ALMY, Willard, and Helen E. Dillenback—F. O. Pierce Company 108
BOOTH, John F.—Yellow Pine Company 1,219
BOYD, Harkness—W. P. Mitchell 251
BOND, Frederick—Manhattan Storage and Warehouse Company 117
BEALES, Edward M.—R. Gair 57
BRUCKHOFF, Louis—Cushman Brothers Company 28
BOCKELMAN, Henry G.—J. Wilde and another 107
BRODOWSKY, Selig—M. Feinberg 226
BACHRACH, Abraham M.—M. Accetti, costs 156
CORNET, William H.—O. W. Behrendt 438
CZAKI, Adolpha—M. Gabriel and another 214
CHRISTOPHER, James W.—The Langdon & Granger Brewing Company, Limited, costs 106
CASEY, Kate A.—Downing Brothers 76
CLANCY, Frank—R. A. Witterman and another 16
CROSBY, Joseph F., Jr.—Theodore L. and George L. Myers 505
COWHY, Timothy—O. L. Peterson, costs 111
CONNERY, Thomas, and Annie M. Geraty—Otto J. Bueb 2,023
CONATY, John—I. S. Long and another 209
DOLGE, Alfred, John N. Scott, and Siegfried Hausing—The First National Bank of Hempstead 300
DEE, John M.—New York Distilling Company 127
DAVIS, Richard R.—J. A. Secor 290
DENNINGER, Frank—N. J. O'Connell, assignee 95
ENDERLEIN, Fredericka—A. Wolf 260
ELLIN, Max, and Max Levin—The H. B. Claflin Company 432
FRANCISCO, Addison, B., sued as Antonio D., and Mary J.—P. W. Hasbrouck and others 91
FINKELSTEIN, Herman—E. Kelly 346
FOEHRENBACH COMPANY, F.—Central Park Pickle Works 775
GOLDSTEIN, Lewis and Nathan Shapiro—Louis Rothstein and others 623
GROSS, George and Henry, Arthur Blumenthal—S. G. Patterson 77
GRIEFF, Raphael—Miles M. O'Brien and another, receivers, &c. 484
HERZOG, Elias—R. C. Williams and others 107
HATTON, Loftus D.—Apollo Incandescent Gas Light Company, costs 74
JENKINS, Herbert—P. J. Kenedy, costs 47
JACOB & SKINNER REALTY COMPANY—J. H. Pell, trustee, &c. 1,467
JOOS, Alexander—E. F. Heagney 154
JONES, Elizabeth C., executrix, &c—G. H. Daley, trustee, (deficiency) 279
KIRBY, John F.—Consolidated Steel and Wire Company 6,662
KAHN, German—E. Felbel, costs 90
LAWRENCE, Alfred—L. Rosenberg 191
LATHAM, Andrew—O. W. Behrendt 47
LEIBNES, Rachel—The City of New York 48
LIVERMORE, Ella W.—J. L. Burhaus 294
LASAR, Max J.—M. Lasar, costs 81
LOWY, Pepitta—C. Rosenfeld 24
LOWY, Pepitta, and Ernest A. Grosse, as guardian—Carl Rosenfeld, costs 24
LANE, J. Henry—F. Southack and another, costs 107
MASON, John A., Harlem Reporter Company, and D. DeL. Shepard—The National Bank of Newburg 430
MARMORSTEIN, Max, and Sigmund Seiden—W. R. Winn 110
MURRAY, Michael—New Amsterdam Gas Company 25
MUNOZ, Louise A.—A. Lyon, costs 152
METROPOLITAN ELEVATED RAILway Company and Manhattan Railway Company—J. M. Phyfe, executrix 187
NEW YORK AND WESTCHESTER WAter Company—John Doulon 665
O'CONNOR, Cornelius—W. P. Carr 65
PENTLAND, John M.—W. H. Hussey & Son 279
PELL, Alice B., or Mrs. George H.—G. M. Wright, assignee 704
POLYKRANAS, George—Julius Roehrs 755
PELZ, Otto—J. Moore 41
RENZ, Elizabeth—H. C. Newbury 520
RATH, W. Colway—Wilber Mercantile Agency 31
RAPHAEL, Isaac—H. Schmidt 124
RUFFHEAD, William H. and Ella—J. E. Gillen 489
SCHROEDER, Leopold—N. L. Riff 40
STEWART, Herman E.—M. D. Graham 289
SCHNEIDER, Frederick R.—B. Landauer 25
SCHNEIDER, Frederick R. and Marie—B. Landauer 228
SCHWARTZSCHILD & SULZBERGER Company—J. J. Mathews 240
SERRELL, Edward P.—Prosser & Homans 100
SCHAEPER, George E. and Otto—The President, &c., of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company 686
THE WESTCHESTER HOMESTEAD and Land Improvement Company—E. R. Cohn 630
TRAVERS, Julia—James Stamp 256
THOESEN, Val. P.—F. S. Wait 209
TOMPKINS, C. Wesley—B. F. Hart 2,319
THIEL, Louisa—Consumers' Brewing Company of New York, Limited 1,071
TANGREDI, Ludwig—A. Marschall and others 339
TROWBRIDGE, Henry W.—A. M. McCrillis 212
UNITED STATES PRISM GLASS GLOBE Company—L. H. Hazard 1,448
TURINI, Giovanni—The City Trust Safe Deposit and Surety Company of Philadelphia 1,111
WOOD, J. Rushmore—Garden City Company 258
WEINSTEIN, Israel—Central Auction Company 663
WILINSKI, Arthur—C. Shirlaw (costs) 24
WALTERS, Charles J.—G. M. Still and another 712
ZAGAT, Max—Schieffelin & Co. 422
ZOLL, Minnie, administratrix, &c.—J. T. Williams 92

REAPPRAISEMENTS OF IMPORTS

President Charles H. Ham of the Board of United States General Appraisers announced yesterday the following reappraisements of imported merchandise:

17,938.—Jewelry, from Vve Favre Succr., Paris, April 6, 1898. 1 package of imitation jewelry, entered at 344.20f. for all. No advance.

17,979.—Artificial flowers, from Gebr. Schneider, Sebritz, Feb. 26, 1898. No. 1,616, entered at 5f. per dozen. No. 1,696, entered at 12.50 per dozen. No. 1,701, entered at 7.20f. per dozen. No. 1,786, entered at 14.40f. per dozen. Similar goods, similar prices. Less abatement, 16 per cent. and discount, 2 per cent. Advanced by addition for cases, cartons, and packing, not included in above prices.

17,786.—Alcoholic perfumery, from J. & E. Atkinson, Limited, London, Jan. 8, 1898. Perfumes, assorted, entered at 16s. per dozen. Essence white rose, entered at 156s. per dozen. Essence, assorted, entered at 28s per dozen. Eau de table violet, entered at 20s. per dozen. Quinine hair lotion, entered at 24s. per dozen. Perfumes, assorted, entered at 156s. per dozen. Entered at 25 per cent. and 7½ per cent. discounts. Advanced to 15 per cent., and 7½ per cent. discounts. Add cases.

17,951.—Manufactures of marble, from Leopoldo Sanguinetti, Carrara, April 9, 1898. One statue di Donna in ginocchio con croce di Piedr. 5 feet 6 inches, entered at £17. No advance. Add case.

17,933.—Manufactures of marble, from Ferdinando Palla, Carrara, April 20, 1898. One statue 5-6 Angel, entered at 800, advanced to 900 lire. Add packing, 35 lire.

17,407.—Marble mosaic cubes, from Charles J. Roussel, Marseilles, Jan. 18 and 26, 1898. Blanc de Nimes epais, 5-8x5-8x6-8, entered at 22.50f. per 100 kilos. Advanced by addition for bags 50f. each.

17,708.—Filled glass bottles, containing olive oil, from V. A. Nadal, Bordeaux, March 3, 1898. Quarts, entered at 13, advanced to 15f. per 100 Pints, entered at 9, advanced to 10f. per 100.

17,741.—Filled glass bottles, containing salad oil, from Bertrand Fr. Crasse, Feb. 16, 1898. Quarts, entered at 13, advanced to 15f. per 100. Pints, entered at 8, advanced to 10f. per 100. Half pints, entered at 6, advanced to 7f. per 100.

17,969.—Decorated china, from Fasolt & Eisel, Weimar, March 30, 1898. Tassen, 297-2, 1884-00, 105-23, entered at 4.90 marks per dozen. Bartaasen, 322-1, 00239-00, 30, entered at 5 marks per dozen, Kruge, 297, 0920-921, 38, entered at 2.60 marks per dozen. Similar goods, similar prices. Entered discounts, 15 per cent., 2 per cent., and 5 per cent. Advanced discounts, 15 per cent. and 2 per cent. Add cases.

4586-7, O. P., Baltimore.—Earthenware, from Mellor, Taylor & Co., Burslem, March 21, 1898. Baltimore teas, hand, 12-12, entered at 1s 6d., advanced to 1s. 7d. per dozen. Discount, 5 per cent., 5 per cent., and 2½ per cent. Add crates.

17,980.—Nursery and greenhouse stock, from Levavasseur & Fils, Ussy, Feb. 28, 1898. Quercus Cocuriea, entered at 25f. advanced to 30f. per 1,000. Thuyas Occidentalis, entered at 6f., advanced to 7f. per 1,000. 12,085 plants and arbuste d'ornament varies, entered at 205. 85f., advanced to 289, 80f. for all. Entered prices are net, advanced prices are less 5 per cent. discount. Add cases and packing.

4,915-17,501 to 4,922-17,508, &c.—Manufactures of flax, from Brookfield Linen Company, Belfast, Jan. 5, to March 19, 1898. 63-inch cream damask, 560, entered at 10½d. per yard, no advance. 44-inch washed roughs, 255, entered at 3 13-16d. per yard. No advance. 54-inch bleached damask, 85, entered at 8¼, advanced to 8½d. per yard. 60-inch bleached damask, 45, entered at 9¾, advanced to 10¼d. per yard. 70-inch bleached damask, 85, entered at 13⅝, advanced to 13⅞d. per yard. 36-inch family linen, 208, entered at 8¾d. per yard. No advance. 36-inch white linen, 919, entered at 10½d, advanced to 11d. per yard. 24-inch national canvas, 240, entered at 2¼d., advanced to 2⅜d. per yard. 36-inch Ballymenas, 68, entered at 9⅝, advanced to 9¾d. per yard. 58-inch bleached damask, 35, entered at 9, advanced to 9¼d. per yard. 67-inch bleached damask, 65, entered at 11⅛, advanced to 11⅜d. per yard. 70-inch bleached damask, 145, entered at 16⅛, advanced to 16⅜d. per yard. 62-inch bleached damask, 125, entered at 11⅛, advanced to 11⅜d. per yard. 36-inch By. P. loom linen, 919, entered at 10½, advanced to 11d. per yard. 44-inch washed roughs, 356, entered at 3 13-16, advanced to 4 1-16d. per yard. 66-inch bleached damask, 138, entered at 12¼, advanced to 12½d. per yard. Similar goods, similar prices. Discount, 3½ per cent. Add cases and bales.

American Locomotives for Japan.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., May 19.—The Schenectady Locomotive Works have received orders for thirty-eight locomotives for Japan. Twenty-six of these are for the Nippon Railway and twelve are for the Keusheu Railway. These roads are among the most prominent in Japan, and have hitherto placed most of their orders with English builders.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.52½
Corn, No. 2 mixed	41½
Oats, No. 2 mixed	34½
Flour, Minnesota patents	7.10
Cotton, middling	6 7-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	6⅝
Sugar, granulated	5⅝
Molasses, O. K. prime	30
Beef, family	12.75
Beef, hams	23.25
Tallow, prime	4
Pork, mess	12.00
Hogs, dressed, 160 lbs.	6
Lard, prime	6.80
Butter, Western creamery	15
Iron, Northern No. 1 foundry	11.75

CHICAGO, May 19.—Flour quiet; No. 2 spring wheat, $1.12; No. 3 spring wheat, $1.10@$1.25; No. 2 red, $1.40; No. 2 corn, 35¼@36c; No. 2 oats, 30½c; No. 2 white, 32½c; No. 3 white, 32¼c; No. 2 barley, 42@43c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.33, nominal; prime timothy seed, $2.80; mess pork, per bbl, $12@$12.10; lard, per 100 lbs, $6.55@$6.60; short ribs sides, (loose,) $6.10@$6.45; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) 5@5¼c; short clear sides, (boxed,) 7@7¼c.

COTTON.

While there was little evidence of manipulation in the August contract, this option, together with the other Summer months, exhibited relative strength and activity as a result of foreign demand and covering by local shorts. Despite the fact that early advices from Liverpool market, as far as futures were concerned, were disappointing, the feeling here was steady at the start, with prices 2@3 points higher. After a further rally on liberal buying for the account of Liverpool interests, the market eased off partially under selling by Southern houses and realizing by some of the less confident longs. Sales of 10,000 bales spot cotton at Liverpool at an advance of 1-16d were regarded here as satisfactory, but speculation in futures there hung fire, and that market sluggishly followed developments on this side. Among the factors offsetting the Liverpool news was an advance in spot cotton at a number of Southern markets, encouraging dispatches from spinners in New England, and conflicting news regarding the crop from several points.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	6.36	6.36	6.33	6.31@6.33
June	6.35	6.37	6.32	6.32@6.33
July	6.41	6.42	6.37	6.37@6.38
August	6.46	6.47	6.41	6.41@6.42
September	6.33	6.33	6.30	6.29@6.31
October	6.31	6.32	6.28	6.28@6.29
November	6.32	6.33	6.30	6.29@6.30
December	6.33	6.34	6.32	6.31@6.32
January	6.35	6.37	6.33	6.33@6.34

LIVERPOOL, May 19.—Spot cotton hardening; sales 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000 bales; American, 9,000 bales; receipts 10,000 bales. Middling uplands, 3 9-16d. Futures opened steady, 1-64@2-64d advance; closed quiet, 1½@2-64d net advance. December-January, 331s; January-February, 331s; February-March 331½b; May, 332½s; May-June, 332½s; June-July, 333s; July-August, 333@334; August-September, 333½s; September-October, 332½s; October-November, 331½b; November-December, 331s.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	$1.55	$1.55	$1.53	$1.54
July	1.13¼	1.14⅜	1.12⅞	1.13⅞
September	93	94⅛	92⅞	93⅛
Corn—				
May	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝
July	40⅛	40⅞	40⅝	40⅝
September	41	41⅛	41	41⅛
Oats—				
May	34⅝	34⅝	34½	34½

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	$1.40	$1.45	$1.35	$1.45
July	1.06	1.07¼	1.05¼	1.07
September	88⅝	89⅝	88¼	88⅞
Corn—				
May	35¼	35⅝	35¼	35⅝
July	35⅞	36⅛	35⅝	35⅞
September	36⅛	37 1-16	36⅛	36⅝
Oats—				
May	29⅝	30¼	29⅝	29⅝
July	26⅛	26 7-16	26	26
September	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.

A change of sentiment regarding Wednesday's crop estimates, a little steadier cable news, and talk of too much wet weather West gave bull traders in wheat an opportunity which they were quick to accept. Speculation was too narrow for much change either way, but the prevailing tendency was upward, and final prices, although somewhat off from the top, showed ⅛@1c net advance. The bulk of operations were in September, July being left to professionals and a few outsiders who have the courage to trade in a presumably manipulated option. Foreign houses took little part in the dealings one way or the other. The decline at Liverpool amounted to ⅝@2d, which was nevertheless an improvement over opening figures.

A factor of considerable bullish importance in the afternoon was a report that various Chambers of Commerce in France had petitioned the Government to hold the duty off wheat until Oct. 1. This, of course, would give ample opportunity to receive the liberal quantities of wheat expected to be shipped in that direction from here during July and possibly August.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., May 19.—May, $1.49½; July, $1.47¼; September, 90⅝c; No. 1 hard, $1.49; No. 1 Northern, $1.47.

DULUTH, May 19.—No. 1 cash, Northern, $1.55; May, $1.58; July, $1.48; September, 91½c.

MILWAUKEE, May 19.—No. 1 Northern, July, $1.40¼; No. 2 Northern, spot, $1.30½.

Corn.

No. 2 corn closed at 41½c, free on board, afloat.

Oats.

No. 2, 34½c; No. 3, 34c; No. 2 white, 37c; No. 2 white clips, 37½@38c; No. 3 white, 36½@37c; track mixed, 35@36c; track white, 36@41c.

Miscellaneous.

RYE—No. 2 Western, 70c, free on board, afloat; State rye, 64@65c, free on board, afloat; 62c, cost, insurance, and freight, track. BARLEY—Feeding, 51c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

Flour and Meal.

Spring patents, $6.90@$7.25; Winter straights, $6.25@$6.40; Winter patents, $6.50@$7; Spring clears, $5.50@$5.80; extra No. 1 Winter, $5@$5.25; extra No. 2 Winter, $4.60@$4.85; no grade, $1.90@$2.

RYE FLOUR—Dull; sales, 350 bbls; $3.65@$4.20, mostly $3.90@$4.10. CORNMEAL—Kiln-dried, $2.40@$2.50, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Fine white, 85c; fine yellow, 90c; coarse, 80@81c. FEED—40, 60, and 80 lb, Winter, in bulk, spot, 80@90c; Spring, bulk, spot, 80@90c; to arrive, 75@80c; middling, bulk, 90@95c; rye feed, 80c; city feed, $1; hominy chop, 77½@80c; oil meal, $26@$28; screenings, 30@75c.

MINNEAPOLIS, May 19.—Flour, first patents, $6.70@$6.90; second patents, $6.55@$6.60; first clear, $5.50@$5.70; second clear, $4.50@$4.70.

PROVISIONS.

PORK—Mess, $11.75@$12.25; family, $13.50@$14; short clear, $12.50@$14.50. BEEF—Mess, $10.50@$11; family, $12.50@$13; packet $11.50@$12; extra India mess, $18@$19. BEEF HAMS—$23@$23.50. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 5⅝c; 180 lbs, 5⅝c; 160 lbs, 6c; pigs, 6c. CUTMEATS—Smoking bellies, 7@7¼c; 10 lbs, 7c; 12 lbs, 6¾@6⅞c; 14 lbs, 6½c; pickled shoulders, 4¾@5c; pickled hams, 7¾@8c; Western, green, 16 lbs, 7¼c; Western, S. P., 7¼c. TALLOW—City, 4c bid; country, 3¾@4⅛c. LARD—$6.80; city lard, $6.35; refined, South America, $7.50; Continent, $7; Brazil kegs, $8.65; compound, city, 4⅞@5c; Western, 5@5¼c. STEARINE—Oleo, 6½c asked; city lard stearine, 7½@7⅝c nominal.

LIVERPOOL, May 19.—Close—Extra India mess, 75s; prime mess, 63s 9d. Pork, prime mess, fine Western, 57s 6d; prime mess, medium Western, 52s 6d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lbs, 36s 6d. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lbs, 35s 6d; short rib, 20 to 24 lbs, 35s, long clear middles, light, 35 to 38 lbs, 36s; long clear middles, heavy, 40 to 45 lbs, 35s 6d; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lbs, 35s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs, 35s. 6d. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lbs, 27s. Lard—Prime Western, 33s 6d. Cheese—American, finest white, 40s 6d; American, finest colored, 42s 6d. Tallow—Prime city, 21s 6d. Cottonseed Oil—Liverpool refined, 16s 9d. Turpentine—Spirits, 26s 9d. Resin—Common, 5s 7½d.

COFFEE.

The coffee market opened steady. The first call developed an advance of 5 points on May, while other months were unchanged. On the call 6,000 bags changed hands, but three months only were dealt in—May at 5.75c; September at 5.65c, and October at 5.70c. It was claimed that the Arbuckles were buying May, and that most of the selling was by the interest referred to as the "Sugar people." Aside from this the market was quite without feature. The absence of cables from Havre and Hamburg (Church holidays) and with indifferent cables from Rio and Santos, there was but little news upon which to predicate new ventures. The continued abnormally heavy American visible supply (1,052,516 bags against 712,658 bags last year and 351,571 bags two years ago) continued to operate against speculative confidence, especially as the deliveries from United States warehouses showed some falling off. For the entire session trading was confined to 7,000 bags, with the market finally steady at unchanged prices to 10 points net higher.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.80@5.85
June	...	...	...	5.60@5.65
July	...	...	...	5.60@5.65
August	5.60	5.60	5.60	5.60@5.70
September	5.65	5.65	5.65	5.65@5.70
October	5.70	5.70	5.70	5.70@5.75
November	...	...	...	5.70@5.75
December	5.80	5.80	5.80	5.75@5.80
January	...	...	...	5.80@5.85
February	...	...	...	5.80@5.90
March	...	...	...	5.85@5.90
April	...	...	...	5.90@5.95

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos—Good average Santos nominal; stock, 297,000 bags. Rio—No. 7, 9$525; cleared for the United States, 36,000 bags; stock, 154,000 bags.

SUGAR.

Centrifugal, 4¼c; Muscovado, 3⅝c; molasses sugar, 3⅛c.

OILS.

Prime crude, 21c; prime crude, free on board mills, 17@17¼c; prime Summer yellow, 25¼@26c; off Summer yellow, 24¼@25c; butter grades, 27@28½c; prime white, 29@30c; prime Winter yellow, 29@30c; linseed, American, raw, 44@45c; American, boiled, 46@47c; Calcutta, raw, 54c; lard oil, choice, 50@52c.

WOOL.

Current quotations of pulled wools, (scoured,) based on Wool Exchange official classification, are as follows: Fine A, 48@51c; A supers, 45@46c; B supers, 40@42c; C supers, 32@35c; fine combing, 45@48c; combing, 40@41c; California finest, 52@53c; California second, 51c; Western extra, 46@47c; Western super, 40@42c; Western low, 28@30c.

METALS.

Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $11.75; iron, Southern, No. 2 soft, $10.15; steel rails, $18; pig iron warrants, $6.90; lake copper, ingots, $12.05; tin, $14.60; lead, $3.62½; spelter, $4.25.

NAVAL STORES.

Tar, regulars, $1.85. Oil, barrels, $3.87½@$3.50. Pitch, $1.75. Spirits Turpentine—Regulars and machines, 29@29½c. Resin—Common to good strained, $1.42½@$1.45; E, $1.52½; F, $1.67½; G, $1.75; H, $1.82½; I, $1.90; K, $1.95; M, $2.02½; N, $2.10; W G, $2.15; W W, $2.30.

SAVANNAH, Ga., May 19.—Spirits turpentine, 26¾c; resin, A, B, C, $1.10; D, E, $1.15; F, $1.20; G, $1.25; H, I, K, $1.45; M, $1.50; N, $1.65; W G, $1.70; W W, $1.80.

WILMINGTON, N. C., May 19.—Spirits turpentine, 26@26½c; resin, 95c@$1.05; crude turpentine, $1.25, $1.70, and $1.80.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 19.—Turpentine, 26c; resin unchanged.

LIVE STOCK.

CALVES—Veals, $4.50@$6; city-dressed veals, 7@9c per lb. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep, $3.50@$4.40; culls, $3; yearlings, $4.75@$4.40; culls, $4; lambs, $6@$7. HOGS—$4.25@$4.65.

LEGAL NOTES.

COVENANT NOT RUNNING WITH THE LAND.—Nearly twenty-seven years ago, Robert Auld, who owned an unimproved lot on West Forty-sixth Street, near Ninth Avenue, on which he contemplated building, two feet back from the street line, made a party wall agreement with Phillip Agnew, who owned an adjoining lot, also unimproved, providing for payment of a portion of the expense of the party wall whenever it should be used by Agnew or his personal representatives, and that that wall should not extend nearer the street than the front wall of an existing building. Mr. Auld, soon after, erected a building on his premises, the easterly wall of which was constructed as a party wall under the agreement. His title subsequently became vested in Barbara Sebald. In 1892, James Mulholland, who had become owner of the adjoining lot, subject to the agreement, built upon it, using a portion of the party wall, without paying or offering to pay Mrs. Sebald one-half the value of the portion so used. He also extended his house to the street line of his own land, so that his front projected two feet beyond Mrs. Sebald's house. Her suit in equity, in the late Superior Court, against Mulholland, to enforce her rights under the agreement, was dismissed, and that decision has been affirmed by the Court of Appeals. Judge Martin, giving the opinion, holds that defendant was not prevented by the provision in the agreement from building to the street line; and that the agreement to pay a portion of the value of the party wall was not a covenant running with the land, although the contract for the party wall expressly provided that it should be perpetual, and at all times be construed as a covenant running with the land. The right to compensation was held to be personal to the builder, and not to pass to a grantee of his premises. The court held, however, that where it clearly appeared that a contract was intended to relate only to the future use of the land, and there was no personal agreemnt by one party to build and by the other to pay, and a clear intent was shown to bind the land alone, the rule might be otherwise.

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THE ELECTION LAW.—The recent decision of the Court of Appeals modifying the judgment of the Appellate Division of the Second Department, which modified and in effect reversed the order of the Special Term of the Supreme Court, in Richmond County, in the election proceedings by mandamus brought by John L. Feeny to review the action of the Board of Canvassers of that county, affirmed the order appealed from, with the modification that there should be a recount of the ballots cast for the respective candidates for the office of President of the Borough of Richmond. Judge Gray, giving the prevailing opinion of the court, which was concurred in by Judges Bartlett, Vann, and Haight, holds, three Judges dissenting, that the order of the Appellate Division, which determined the question as to the validity or invalidity of certain ballots claimed to have been improperly marked by the electors, was a final order in special proceeding and appealable to the Court of Appeals. In determining such a case, it was held that the court was compelled to examine and pass upon separately each of the ballots in dispute produced before it. A ballot which showed an erasure, cancellation, or defacement was held to be invalid, under Section 105 of the election law; and the voter who, having erroneously marked his ballot, attempted to correct the error, in that way destroyed the ballot; and a ballot which contained the name of a candidate written with pencil in the blank column, whose name was already printed upon the ballot for the office, could not lawfully be counted. Where a ballot contained cross marks before the names of opposing candidates for the same office, it could not be counted for either candidate for that office, but it did not destroy the whole ballot, and it might be counted for other candidates properly designated. A ballot which contained cross marks before the names of two or three candidates for the same office could not be counted for the particular office affected, but might be counted for the other candidates on the ballot properly designated, and a ballot which contained voting marks of the names of two candidates for the same office in different columns, but not on the same horizontal line, might be counted for each of such candidates where two candidates were to be elected to the office.

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OVERVALUATION OF PROPERTY TRANSFERRED FOR STOCK.—In an action by White, Corbin & Co. to charge William Martin Jones, a stockholder of the Rochester Lithographing and Printing Company, for debts of the corporation, on the ground that the capital stock was not in fact paid up, because the nominal payment thereof was made in property intentionally overvalued, it appeared that the trustees of the Rochester Lithographing and Printing Company, at the time of its incorporation, intentionally overvalued the property which was transferred to it in payment of a portion of its stock. About a year later Jones, the defendant, was persuaded by one of the original promoters of the incorporation to purchase some of its shares. Finding subsequently that stock, amounting to $12,700, still remained in the treasury of the company, he and four associates took it up, paying par therefor, and immediately filed and recorded a certificate to the effect that the capital stock of the company had been fully paid up. The company having become insolvent, this action was brought. The Court of Appeals, in an opinion by Chief Judge Parker, has reversed judgment of the late General Term of the Fifth Department, in favor of the plaintiff, holding that it was prejudicial error, after a witness had testified that the property was overvalued, and that he gave some shares of his stock to induce another person to invest in the stock at par, to permit him, over the defendant's objection, to explain that he did this because the purchaser insisted that the stock was watered, and wanted his share of the "water."

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LIABILITY ON GUARANTY OF TITLE.—Mrs. Sarah Ehmer, having contracted to purchase the premises 123 Fourth Street, Brooklyn, for $13,000, paying $4,000 cash and assuming a mortgage of $9,000, employed the Title Guarantee and Trust Company to examine and pass the title. One of the company's lawyers called on her, and, getting a description of the property, drew the contract. She paid the $4,000 to the company's agent, who paid it to the owner, in fulfillment of the contract. In locating the lot, this agent took a new description from the owner, which described 123 Fourth Street, and he found a mortgage of $9,000 thereon. After Mrs. Ehmer had moved to No. 123, it turned out there was, in addition to a first mortgage of $9,000, a second mortgage of $5,000, and she lost it through the foreclosure of the second mortgage. A judgment secured by her against the Title Guarantee and Trust Company for damages has been affirmed by the Court of Appeals, in an opinion by Judge O'Brien. The Court held that defendant's claim that plaintiff was bound, on the discovery of the mistake in the description, to sell No. 123, to make the resulting damages as light as possible, was untenable, because she had no title to No. 123, a deed founded upon a mistake as to the identity of the property sold or purchased, being for all purposes of the question in hand, no title at all.

THE BOARD OF CUSTOMS.

Decisions Relating to a Large Variety of Importations—Many Protests Sustained.

A variety of interests were involved in a large batch of tariff decisions handed down by the Board of Classification yesterday. One of these decisions, written by President Ham, related to an importation of manufactures of flax, embroidered, by Andrew R. Steven. This merchandise was assessed for duty at 50 per cent. ad valorem, under Paragraph 276 of the act of Aug. 28, 1894, but the importers claimed that it was dutiable only at 35 per cent. as a manufacture of flax not otherwise provided for. The board found that all of the articles covered by the protest were embroidered, and overruled the protest.

In the case of E. C. Hazard & Co. of New York the board sustained the claim that the merchandise in controversy—anchovy paste and bloater paste—was dutiable as prepared fish, and not as sauce, at 25 per cent., under Paragraph 283 of the act of 1883. Cottier & Co. of New York filed a protest against the assessment of $328.65 duties on a lot of frames imported from London. The board decided that the question raised was one of value, and not of classification, and overruled the protest. A quantity of alpha naphthol, imported by William J. Matheson & Co., was assessed for duty as a chemical compound at 25 per cent., but the Appraiser reported that it should have been classified as a coal tar preparation, not as a color or dye. The board sustained the claim that the merchandise was dutiable as a coal tar preparation at 20 per cent., under Paragraph 19, act of Oct. 1, 1890.

Protests filed by Mills & Gibb against the Appraiser's classification of an importation of fancy trimmings made of silk and cotton were sustained by the board, and the goods were adjudged as dutiable at 45 per cent., under Paragraphs 263 and 300 of the act of Aug. 28, 1894. The Appraiser classified this importation as "galloons, silk and cotton."

Max Kaempfer of New York imported some cotton velvet dress facings, which were assessed for duty as cotton trimmings at 50 per cent. ad valorem, under Paragraph 276 of the act of August 28, 1894. The importer claimed that the goods were entitled to entry at 25 per cent. ad valorem, under Paragraph 264 of the same act. In accordance with a previous decision of the board, which was affirmed by the Circuit Court of Appeals, this protest was sustained. The claim of Stein & Heilbrun of New York that an importation of palm leaves, unmanufactured, was entitled to free entry was sustained.

Victor Koechl & Co. of New York imported a quantity of azoparanetraniline and loretin, which the customs authorities assessed for duty at the regular rates. The importers protested that the goods were entitled to exemption from duty, being a preparation from coal tar, and neither a dye nor medicinal. The board sustained this claim. An importation of cotton and ramie and cotton and flax velours by Arnold, Constable & Co. was assessed for duty at 60 per cent. as pile fabrics of flax, under Paragraph 342 of the present Tariff act. The importers protested that the merchandise was entitled to entry at 47½ per cent. under Paragraph 315 of the same act. After examining a chemical analysis of the goods the board sustained the protest so far as it related to a certain part of the importation and overruled it with regard to other portions. In one portion flax was found to be the chief component and in another ramie was the chief component.

T. W. Ball of Suspension Bridge imported a quantity of water-color drawings designed as illustrations of novels and manuscript stories, and claimed that they were entitled to free admission as "works of art produced by an American artist while temporarily residing abroad." They were assessed for duty at 20 per cent. as water colors, under Paragraph 454, act of July 24, 1897. The board found that the articles were drawings in water colors, which were executed by Mr. Harry C. Edwards, an American artist, while he was temporarily in Canada. The protests were consequently sustained.

FIRE INSURANCE RATES.

The Local Demoralization Affecting Philadelphia.

The local fire insurance rate war has led the Trades League of Philadelphia to ask the companies why Philadelphia merchants should not be sold insurance at the prices now prevailing in New York. The New York manager of a British company said last night that the demand for reduced insurance in Philadelphia was due to the fact that New York brokers are endeavoring to place Philadelphia business in this city at the prevailing panic rates.

The demoralization among the companies was no less marked yesterday. The policy on a down-town office building, insured previously for $35,000, with a premium of $880 per annum, has just expired, and was rewritten for the same amount for three years, the premium charged being $145. Several of the large agency offices are contemplating a joint appeal to their companies to pay the return premiums on canceled policies for them during the present panic.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

The next meeting of the National Fire Protection Association will be held in Chicago on June 7, 8, and 9.

The Traders' Fire Insurance Company of New York is making the necessary arrangements for the appointment of a Western manager in Chicago.

Commissioner Betts of the Connecticut Insurance Department has declined to participate in the joint examination of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, now in progress.

The rates charged for the marine war hazard showed a tendency to go higher yesterday, especially as to American vessels engaged in the coastwise trade. A prominent marine underwriter said the increased rate was due to the continued uncertainty as to the whereabouts of the Spanish fleet.

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY.

Interesting Exhibition of the Work Done in the Industrial Schools.

An exhibition of the work of the Children's Aid Society's Industrial Schools was opened in the rooms of the society in the Charities Building, 105 East Twenty-second Street, yesterday. The exhibition will be open each day from 10 A. M. to 5:30 P. M. until May 26. The work exhibited was done by the pupils of the twenty industrial schools and kindergartens which are run in co-operation with the Board of Education to teach children unfitted to attend the public schools.

The exhibits show that the children have attained great proficiency in freehand drawing, wire bending, Venetian iron work, clay modeling, sewing, cooking, and other work; also that some of the children are interested in the present war, for there are several compositions relating to it, numerous designs containing the National colors and a design giving a child's idea of Cuba Black.

The proceeds of the exhibition will be expended in buying material to be used in the Industrial Schools next Fall.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sales by Brokers—A Plaintiff Without Ready Funds Causes Delay in the Salesroom.

J. Romaine Brown & Co. have sold for the Union Dime Savings Institution to Archibald R. Livingston, for about $90,000, the two five-story brownstone-front flats, northwest corner of Convent Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, 50 by 100.

The old W. Butler Duncan mansion, on a plot 28 by 166, at 2 Washington Square North, has been sold by E. L. Macomb Bristol to Mrs. Anna P. Tilden of Madison, N. J.

C. R. Gregor & Son have sold for Henrietta F. Reid to Herman Wronkow, the four-story, brownstone-front dwelling, with extension, 161 West Seventy-sixth Street, 19 by 56 by 102.2, taking in part payment a hotel property at Elmsford, Westchester County.

Jesse C. Bennett & Co. have sold to a builder for improvement, four lots on the north side of Sixty-seventh street, 250 feet west of West End Avenue.

W. F. & C. H. Smith have sold for Harry Overington, 632 Morris Avenue, for $10,500; also, for Meehan & Shea, 2,019 Madison Avenue, a brownstone-front dwelling, for $25,000; also, for Charles Brogan, a plot of seven lots at the corner of Home Street and Hoe Avenue, for $16,000; also, for Mary Schafer, 219 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, for $27,500.

There was a good deal of delay and loud talk in the Trinity Building salesroom yesterday caused by the failure of J. J. Cooper to comply with the terms of sale on several parcels which he had bid in as plaintiff in partition proceedings. The properties involved were eight tenements on the lower east side, and as is usual at such sales, neighborhood operators were out in force. Being himself an interested party, and also the guardian of another of the heirs, Mr. Cooper had secured an order of the court relieving him from the necessity of depositing 10 per cent. of the purchase money on such parcels as he might buy in. Under these conditions he was naturally a ready bidder, and secured all of the properties but one, and even in this case he claimed persistently that he had made the highest offer. No provision had been made, however, to exempt Mr. Cooper from the payment of the auctioneer's and salesroom fees, amounting to $17 on each parcel, and when it was discovered that the $35 which Mr. Cooper had with him would allow a settlement on but two out of the seven tenements which he had purchased, the referee, Donald McLean, promptly ordered the other six to be resold. The appeals of Mr. Cooper to prevent the sacrifice of the property caused the auctioneer, Mr. Smyth, considerable annoyance, but on the resale the outsiders came into the bidding freely, and all the properties were sold. That they were not sacrificed is best shown by the fact that the total on the resale was only $275 below the sum of the plaintiff's own bids. The corrected results follow:

To J. J. Cooper, for $13,750 and $13,600 respectively, the two four-story brick tenements 387 and 389 East Tenth Street, each 25 by 94.9; also to M. Kempner, for $9,050, the four-story brick tenement 2,129 Second Avenue, 20 by 80; also to Patrick Lilly, for $6,600, the four-story brick-front tenement 495 East Houston Street, 20 by 75; also to Hugo Cohn, for $9,900, the four-story brick tenement 135 Avenue C, 20 by 75; also to M. Kempner, for $9,675, the four-story brick tenement 205 Avenue C, 25 by 70; also to Charles F. Kelly, for $9,625, the four-story brick tenement 276 Avenue B, 26 by 70.6; also to Adam Weiner, for $8,825, the four-story brick tenement, with store, 2,123 Second Avenue, 20 by 80.

The same auctioneers, Thompson & Pryor, for whom Mr. Smyth was selling, also sold, in foreclosure, to John B. Cole, for $26,200, the five-story brick flat 12 East One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, 30 by 99.11.

William M. Ryan sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Robert L. Harrison, trustee, for $3,400, the plot, Mosholu Avenue, south side, about 200 feet east of Fieldston Avenue, 50 by 234 by 50 by 238.

Peter F. Meyer & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to Arthur D. Weeks, for $15,600, the three-story frame tenement, with two two-story frame tenements at the rear, 40 Mulberry Street, 22.3 by 84.6 and irregular; also, in foreclosure, to A. E. Rogers, for $6,100, the two-story brick building 217 East Eighty-second Street, 17.10 by 102.2; also, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Francis L. Slade, for $22,000, the five-story brick flat 1,774 Madison Avenue, 20.6 by 110.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By George R. Read foreclosure sale, William E. Carnochan, referee, 127 and 129 West Sixty-fourth Street, north side, 245 feet west of Ninth Avenue, each 20 by 100.5, two four-story stone-front dwellings. Due on judgment, on each, $20,800.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, 287 Avenue B, east side, 42 feet south of Seventeenth Street, 20 by 68, five-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $6,604.

By Thompson & Pryor, foreclosure sale, John H. Montgomery, referee, 690 to 696 St. Ann's Avenue, east side, 450 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, 104.2 by 90 by 103.7 by 90, four four-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $46,516.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Lexington Avenue, 231, for a seven-story brick flat, with store, 19.6 by 65.6; Eliza Ware, owner; James E. Ware of 487 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $20,000.

One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, north side, 175 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, for a one-story and basement brick church, 40 by 73; St. Ann's Church, 26 West Eighty-fourth Street, owner; Clarence True of 459 Boulevard, architect; cost, $35,000.

Ninety-ninth Street, north side, 425 feet east of Columbus Avenue, for a five-story and basement brick flat, 25 by 85; Angelo Filocco of 308 Stanton Street, owner; G. F. Pelham of 503 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $20,000.

One Hundred and Fortieth Street, southeast corner of Amsterdam Avenue, for two five-story brick flats, 25 by 85; Henry E. Hillier of 201 West Ninety-fifth Street, owner; Janes & Leo, architects; cost, $65,000.

Eighty-ninth Street, north side, 100 feet west of Columbus Avenue, for four five-story brick flats, 25 by 86; S. Willershausen of 60 Greenwich Street, owner; M. V. B. Ferdon of 64 East Ninetieth Street, architect; cost, $80,000.

Union Avenue, west side, 122 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, for four three-story frame tenements, 18.10 by 60; Frederick Bishop, owner; Edward Wenz of 1,491 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $22,000.

Country Club Avenue, south side, 250 feet east of John Street, for a two-story and attic frame dwelling, 20 by 42.6; Patrick McIntyre, owner; William Henderson, architect; cost, $2,350.

One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, south side, 200 feet east of the Southern Boulevard, for a two-story frame storage house, 20 by 60; Charles A. Ericson, owner; H. Horenburger, architect; cost, $1,300.

Avenue C, west side, 50 feet south of Tenth Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 22 by 50; Mary R. Dillon, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $4,000.

Avenue C, west side, 83 feet south of Tenth Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 22 by 60; Mrs. Sarah Bartnett, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $4,000.

Alterations.

No. 37 Ferry Street, to a five-story brick factory and storage house; estate of David Moffatt of 5 Jacob Street, owner; William B. Tubby of 81 Fulton Street, architect; cost, $2,000.

Nos. 119 and 121 Avenue D, to a five-story brick store and lofts; R and O. Goelet of 9 West Seventeenth Street, owners; McKim, Mead & White of 160 Fifth Avenue, architects; cost, $16,000.

Nos. 876 and 878 Broadway, to a six-story and basement brick store and office building; Bridgeman estate, owner; De Baud & Mowbray of 1,800 Broadway, architects; cost, $6,000.

Union Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, to a two-story frame dwelling; William H. Saul of 994 East One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, owner; Chris F. Lohse, architect; cost, $2,200.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, May 19.

AMSTERDAM AV, s e corner of 140th St, 55x100; James R. Hay and wife to Hannah Hillier ... $1

AMSTERDAM AV, 428, 20x100; Morris Neiman and wife to Regina Ascher ... 1

AVENUE C, e s, 119.9 ft s of 11th St, 25x irregular; Frederick Bardes and wife to Harriet Baer ... 1

CHRISTOPHER ST, 14, 21x41.11x irregular; Edmund Coffin and wife to Jack Fanto ... 10

CLIFTON ST, s s, 57 ft w of [illegible] Av, or [illegible] ft w of Concord Av, [illegible]; August Udet to Theodore Ebeling ... 3,200

ELIZABETH ST, w s, 169 ft n of Broome St, [illegible]; Solomon Bachrach to Samuel Bonis ... 1

GOUVERNEUR ST, s s, Lot 60, Letter C, Gouverneur estate, 24x80; Simon Levy and wife to The Daughters of Jacob ... 14,325

INTERVALE AV, e s, 90 ft s of 167th St, 21.6x100; Mary F. Connor to Anna Rugee ... 500

LEXINGTON AV, 2,127, 20x80; Joseph P. Fallon, Jr., to Joseph P. Fallon, Sr ... 1

LOTS 43 and 44, map of Central Morrisania; the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company to Emily C. Ditchett ... 22

MADISON AV, e s, 75.5 ft s of 60th St, 25x90; Sheridan S. Norton, referee, to Richard and Minturn P. Collins ... 50,750

MADISON ST, 329, 331, and 333; Scammel St, 21 and 23; Pincus Lowenfeld and others to William Sugarman ... 1

PARK AV, s e corner of 171st St, 100x150; Emily C. Ditchett to Petty, Soulard & Walker Realty Company ... 1

PROPOSED 5TH ST, s s, 169.1 ft s of Green Lane, or Av, 50x100; Adolph Offenberg to William C. Bolton ... 1

UNION AV, w s, 66.8 ft n of 162d St, 16.8x100; Frank H. Wahlig to John J. Hattenbrun ... 6,200

UNION AV, e s, 84.3 ft s of 168th St, 50x97.5x50x97.1; Catherine D. and Samuel U. Atwater to Henry Allen ... 1

WEST END AV, s w corner of 71st St, runs w 100x s 100.5x e 100 to avenue x n 64x w 82.10x n 17x e 82.10 to avenue x n 19.5 to beginning, (release mortgage;) Jacob D. Butler to Caroline Hartwell ... 85,155

1ST AV, e s, 50.5 ft n of 104th St, 25.2x100; Annie Hammer to Catharine Dahl ... 1

1ST AV, e s, 50.5 ft n of 104th St, 25.2x100; Conrad Dahl, executor, to Catharine Dahl ... 7,000

3D AV, 1,591, e s, 25x110; Joseph J. Schreiner and wife to Anna Walter and another ... 100

4TH AV, e s, 98.8 ft s of 27th St, 16.5x100; Leonard R. Kerr to Mary E. Kerr ... 1

26TH ST, n s, 79 ft e of 4th Av, 21x49.4; Leonard R. Kerr to Mary E. Kerr ... 1

27TH ST, 244 to 248 West, 60.5x98.9x62.2x98; Leonard R. Kerr to Mary E. Kerr ... 1

40TH ST, 151 East, 29.10x78.4x31.11x84.10; 40th St, 149 East, 21x88.1x23.2x78.4; Leonard R. Kerr to Mary E. Kerr ... 1

40TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of 10th Av, 25x98.9; Joseph E. Cooney and wife to Abbie L. Henshaw ... 10

40TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of 10th Av, 25x98.9; John H. Henshaw and wife to Abbie L. Henshaw ... 10

44TH ST, 532 to 536 West, 75x100.5; Peter J. Steiner to William Kaubitzsch ... 1

77TH ST, 233 and 235 East, 25x102.2; Elbert Crandall, referee, to Cecilia Feder ... 250

98TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of 5th Av, 50x100.9; Jack Fanto to William Horwitz ... 1

114TH ST, n s, 370 ft e of 1st Av, 50x100.10; Samuel S. Abbott and wife to Louis Korn ... 1

114TH ST, 429 and 431 East, 50x100.10; Louis Korn and wife to Antonio Buonamano ... Exchange and 1

115TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of 7th Av, 50x100.11; Robert C. Inslee and wife to Jacob Wicks, Jr ... 16,250

116TH ST, 64 and 66, s s, 75 ft e of Lenox Av; Meyer Silverman to John A. Philbrick, (secures bail bond,) ½ part ... 5,000

116TH ST, 64 and 66, s s, 75 ft e of Lenox Av; Harry and Ella Tanenbaum to John A. Philbrick, (secures bail bond,) ½ part ... 5,000

130TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of Lenox Av, 18x99.11; William J. Coates to Margaret T. Coates ... 1

176TH ST, n s, 250.10 ft w of Prospect Av, 25x100x25x102.2; also n s of 176th St, 25 ft w of s e corner of Lot 75, map of Fairmount, 25x100x25x102.2; Gerald C. Connor to Herman G. Eilers ... Nom.

179TH ST, n s, 141.1 ft e of Webster Av, 25.4x117x25x121; Elizabeth Davall to Frank W. Willcox ... 1,800

184TH ST, s s, 505 ft w of 11th Av, 25x99.11; Antonio Buonamano to Louis Korn ... Exchange

Recorded Leases.

HAFT, Dora, to Simon Levine; 51 Broome St, 5 years ... $850

KORMAN, Rosa, to Joseph Seldinkoff; 237 2d St, 3 years ... 2,050

McCURDY, Mary S., to Edward Schmid; 9th St, s s, 237.6 ft e of 1st Av, 24x93.11, 21 years ... 750

WILKENS, Henry, to David Kaiser and others; 104 Nassau St and 35 Ann St, 5 years ... 2,160

Recorded Mortgages.

ARNOUX, Clementine W., to Gilbert A. Robertson Home, (a corporation;) s s of 103d St, 408 ft w of 9th Av, 3 years ... $12,000

BAER, Harriet, to Emma Gutman; 166 Avenue C, 1 year ... 2,000

BODINE, Louis A. S. and George C., to Mary F. Hoe; n s of 14th St, Lot 30, map of the heirs of John Rogers, 1 year ... 6,000

BONIS, Samuel, to Solomon Bachrach; w s of Elizabeth St, 103 ft n of Broome St, 1 year ... 7,000

BUONAMANO, Antonio, to Louis Korn; 429 and 431 East 114th St, (two mortgages,) installments ... 8,000

BUONAMANO, Antonio, to Cornelius J. Jordan; 429 and 431 East 114th St, (two mortgages,) 3 years ... 16,000

COLAHAN, Frank J., to Joseph E. Mount; 311 East 24th St, ½ part, 6 months ... 700

COLLINS, Richard and Minturn P., to William R. Rose; 645 Madison Av, 1 year ... 15,000

CONWAY, Mary, to Henry Raabe; n s of 111th St, 470 ft e of 7th Av, secures contract ... 1,030

DAHL, Catharine and Conrad, to Louisa Rauch; e s of 1st Av, 50.5 ft n of 104th St, 1 year ... 2,000

DAHL, Catharine and Conrad, to John Poth; e s of 1st Av, 50.5 ft n of 104th St, 1 year ... .

DEANE, John A., to William E. Deane; 235 West 33d St, 1 year ... 3,100

EGGERS, George W., to Jenny Guidet and others, executors, &c.; 1,849 to 1,853 2d Av, 5 years, 3 mortgages ... 56,000

EGGERS, George W., to Robert C. Embree, trustee; n s of 95th St, 75 ft w of 2d Av, 5 years ... 14,500

EILERS, Herman G. and Henrietta B., to Gerald C. Connor; n s of 176th St, 250 ft w of Prospect Av; also n s of 176th St, part of Lot 75, map of Fairmount, 24th Ward, 1 year ... 600

ENTZ, J. Frederick, to Charles F. McCabe; s w corner of Grand Boulevard and 108th St, 3 years ... 15,000

FANTO, Jack, to Edmund Coffin, 14 Christopher St, extends to Gay St, demand ... 1,500

GERTH, Elizabeth and Ethel, to John Hardy; 1,110 Forest Av, 1 year ... 1,000

HARTWELL, Caroline, to Frank N. Gill and others, trustees; s s of 71st St, 82.10 ft w of West End Av, 1 year ... 27,211

HARTWELL, Caroline, to Jacob D. Butler; s s of 71st St, 82.10 ft w of West End Av, 1 year ... 4,400

HARTWELL, Caroline, to Jacob D. Butler; s s of 71st St, 82.10 ft w of West End Av, 1 year ... 2,373

HARTWELL, Caroline, to Jacob D. Butler; s w corner of West End Av and 71st St, 1 year ... 6,216

HARTWELL, Caroline, to Jacob D. Butler; w s of West End Av, 36.5 ft s of 71st St, and three adjoining lots, 1 year, (four mortgages) ... 17,600

HARTWELL, Caroline, to Jacob D. Butler; w s of West End Av, 36.5 ft s of 71st St, and three adjoining lots, 1 year, (four mortgages) ... 9,892

HASTINGS, Mary E. and Robert, and others, to the Bowery Savings Bank; 208 Centre St, and 140 Baxter St, 3 years ... 27,000

HILLIER, Hannah, to James R. Hay; s e corner of Amsterdam Av and 140th St, demand ... 38,000

HILLIER, Hannah, to James R. Hay; s e corner of Amsterdam Av and 140th St, demand ... 36,000

HORWITZ, William, to Edmund Coffin; 98th St, 300 ft e of 5th Av, 1 year ... 40,000

HURLBUT, William P. and Henry A., Jr., to the Harlem Savings Bank; n s of 132d St, 75 ft e of Brook Av, 1 year ... 9,000

HURLBUT, William B. and Henry A., Jr., to Katharine Lang; n s of 132d St, 75 ft e of Brook Av, 1 year ... 2,000

KAUBITZSCH, William, to Peter J. Steiner; 532 and 536 West 44th St, 1 year ... 6,250

KELLER, Friedericke, to Max Wintjen; Lot 324, map of Washingtonville, Eastchester, 3 years ... 2,600

KUTZNER, Malte and Wilhelmina, to John Hoffman, Jr.; s s of 154th St, 350 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 3 years ... 1,500

LEVY, Barnett, to Edwin Baldwin, trustee; n s of Division, 112 ft e of Clinton St, 3 years ... 20,000

LOMONTE, Fortunato C. and Louisa, to George Mackenzie; n s of 109th St, 375 ft e of 2d Av, demand ... 750

LYNCH, Julia, to Bernheimer & Schmid; 2,148 8th Av, corner 116th St, saloon lease, demand ... 4,000

MANISCALCO, Michelina and Paul, to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 59 and 61 James St, 1 year ... 36,500

MILLER, Catharine and William, to The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York; e s of Greenwich St, 18.2 ft s of Jane St, 1 year ... 3,000

MULHOLLAND, Samuel, to Bernheimer & Schmid; 221 Lexington Av, saloon lease, demand ... 4,000

PATTEN, Annie S., to the Equitable Life Assurance Society; s s of 54th St, 100 ft w of 7th Av, 3 years ... 20,000

PETTY, SOULARD & WALKER REALTY Company to Frederic J. Middlebrook; s e corner of Park Av and 171st St, 1 year ... 10,000

POWER, David J. and Irene, to Charles F. Emery; n s of 40th St, 100 ft e of 7th Av, demand ... 775

POWER, David J., to Julia C. S. Grant; n s of 40th St, 80 ft e of 7th Av, 1 year ... 7,750

SACKETT, Frederick, to Guaranty Trust Company of New York, trustee; e s of 7th Av, 74.11 ft n of 132d St, 3 years ... 9,500

SUGARMAN, William, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; n w corner of Madison and Scammel Sts, 1 year ... 8,000

TIMMINS, James H., to Rosalie Wiener; n s of 118th St, 175 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year ... 2,000

WATT, Thomas L., to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company; n e corner of 7th Av and 140th St, 3 years ... 50,000

WILLCOX, Frederick W., to Elizabeth Davall; n s of 179th St, 1,412 ft e of Webster Av, widened, 1 year ... 1,000

WILMORE, James A., to Edward P. Simms; 24 East 24th St, 1 year ... 3,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BERINGER, Caroline, to Joseph C. Levi, trustee ... 5,000

COHN, Sigmund, to Franz Schilp ... 2,000

DEGHUEE, Joseph, and others, executors, &c., to William H. Field, as administrator, &c ... 7,000

DYETT, Ernest N. and Albert H., to William A. Stewart ... 3,730

GUGGENHEIMER, Randolph, to Robert W. Stuart ... 2,500

HAFF, Caroline G., to Joseph C. Levi, trustee ... 5,000

HENDERSON, Mary H., to Elizabeth J. Stancliffe ... 1,000

HESDORFER, Joseph, to Joseph C. Levi, trustee ... 5,000

LAND COMPANY A OF EDENWALD, to Hugh Doon, (two mortgages) ... Omitted

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and another to Joseph C. Levi, trustee ... 4,500

MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York ... 7,000

STEWART, William A., to Henry S. Greenburgh ... Nominal

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Louis Gans, executor, &c ... 22,000

TUCHMANN, Leon, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company ... 5,093

WOLBACH, Rosa, to Nanny Altman ... Nominal

Mechanics' Liens.

CHERRY ST, 36 and 38; Nicola Columna against H. D. Baker, owner and contractor ... $261

SUFFOLK ST, 134; Wolf Schiffman against Simon Finberg, owner; Simon Henderson, contractor ... 46

WHITE PLAINS AV, s e corner of Logan St, 25.1x107.4x25x100; James De Carlo against Nicola Barbetta, owner and contractor; Antonio Barbetta, contractor ... 630

WILKINS PLACE, e s, 150 ft n of Jennings St, 25x100; John Bologna against Eichelman, owner; Henry Albeck and another contractors ... 31

18TH ST, 142 West; Charles H. Southard against Timothy Kiely, owner and contractor ... 284

32D ST, 354 West; the New York Metal Ceiling Company against Patrick J. Connell, owner; Herman Haffers, contractor ... 85

82D ST, s w corner of Park Av, 138x58; Frank Goldstein and Barnet Masor against William V. Graham, owner and contractor ... 80

104TH ST, s s, 194 ft e of Columbus Av, 100x100; Simon Steinberg and another against Rosa Wiederman, owner and contractor ... 437

114TH ST, n e corner of Lenox Av, 175x100; Sargent & Co. against John Kehoe, owner and contractor ... 563

119TH ST, 311-313 West; Charles Amann against Dickinson & Howes, owners; Michael Lotona, contractor ... 125

123D ST, 519-521 West; Young & Schminke against the Equitable Savings Association and another, owners and contractors; George J. Kilgen, contractor ... 1,504

138TH ST, 660 to 604 West; Greenhalgh & Co. against William R. Steinmetz, owner; Louis Wolfert, contractor ... 65

156TH ST, s s, extends from Forest Av to Jackson Av, 175x90; John Dempsey and others against William J. Smith, owner; Toomey & Smith, contractors ... 184

Lis Pendens.

BOSTON ROAD, s e corner of 166th St, 107x217.5 to Trinity Av, x 99.5x174.10; Leslie G. Cauldwell against Nettie J. Cauldwell and another, (partition;) attorney, L. G. Reed.

GREENWICH ST, 812 and 814; the Mutual Life Insurance Company against Helen M. and Frank D. Canavello, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Townsend & McClelland.

3D AV, s e corner of 98th St, 50.9x88.9; the Mutual Life Insurance Company against George F. Johnson and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Townsend & McClelland.

7TH ST, 61; Alice Richard against Leopold Adler and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, J. J. & A. Lyons.

25TH ST, 311 East; Alfred Siegman against Daniel Boehan and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Lachman, Morgenthau & Goldsmith.

25TH ST, 309 East; Richard Siegman against Daniel Boehan and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Lachman, Morgenthau & Goldsmith.

107TH ST, 53 East, 18x100.11; James Douglas against Edward C. Roche, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. M. Holahan.

116TH ST, 18 and 20 East; Department of Buildings against Harris Fordinsky, (violation of Building laws;) attorney, E. Otterbourg.

150TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of Boulevard, 25x99.11; John C. Barth against Thomas F. Roys and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Lippman & Ruck.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendars for Friday, May 20.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens at 2 P. M. in Room 124 Post Office Building. Motion calendar. Adjourned cases.

2—U. S. vs. Friedheim.
3—Same vs. same.
4—Same vs. same.
5—Hoffman vs. Jones.
7—Fayerweather vs. Ritch.
8—Armour vs. Earl Fruit Co.
9—Kantrowics vs. Deimel Bros. & Co.
10—Welsbach Light Co. vs. Apollo Incandescent Co.
11—Recorder vs. Morn. Journal Association.
12—Cruikshank vs. Bidwell.
13—U. S. vs. Leung.
14—Same vs. Li Sing.
Cases noticed.
15—White-Smith Music Pub. Co. vs. Morning Journal Association.
16—Sammon vs. Berlin Iron Bridge Co.
17—Germano vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
18—Hoey vs. Lehigh Val. R. R. Co.
19—Reynolds vs. Bulkley.
20—Same vs. same.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 124 Post Office Building at 10:30 A. M.

118—Central Trust Co. vs. Worcester Cycle Co.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Barrett, Rumsey, Ingraham, and McLaughlin, JJ. Opens at 1 P. M. Motions.

1—In re Elm Street.
2—Appleton vs. Botsford.
3—Rouse vs. Finegold.
4—In re Horton.
5—Horton vs. 42d St., &c., R. R. Co.
6—In re Rogers.
7—People, &c., vs. Dunn.
8—Schaefer vs. Union Ry. Co.
9—Moran vs. Vreeland.
10—Goodman vs. Alexander.
11—Genet vs. President, &c., Delaware & Hudson Canal Co.
12—Nat. Hudson River Bank vs. Chaskin.
13—People ex rel. Brady vs. Roosevelt.
14—Goldsmith vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
15—In re Board of Fire Commissioners.
16—In re Van Ness.
Non-enumerated motions.
14—In re W. B. Smith Co.
13—Bernstein vs. Crow.
9—In re Lexington Av.
29—In re Lexington Av.
32—In re Lexington Av.
19—People ex rel. N. Y. Clearing House Bldg. Co. vs. Barker.
28—Higgins vs. Gedney.
41—J. D. Parks & Sons Co. vs. Nat. Wholesale Druggist Assn.
42—Same vs. Hubbard.
43—Tracy vs. Dolan.
46—Frederick vs. Strauss
47—Henry Elias Brewing Co. vs. Comerford.
48—Scandinav'n-Am. Bk. vs. Leutzy.
49—Dreyfus vs. Berghard
50—Blanke vs. Rudensky
51—People ex rel. McDonald vs. Leubuscher.
52—People ex rel. Strauss vs. same.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Cohen, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Kilian vs. Burke.
2—Blumenthal vs. Craig
3—Hildebrand vs. McCloskey.
4—Reiner vs. Reiner.
5—Blair vs. Newton.
6—Stierniger vs. Dyer.
7—Schmitt vs. Atlantic Con. Co.
8—In re Lesher.
9—Sherwood vs. Blum.
10—In re Nelson Av.
11—Newwitter vs. Rosenheim.
12—Woolsey vs. Padelford.
13—Sachs vs. Jackson.
14—Abrahams vs. Murphy.
15—Koch vs. Pilkington.
16—In re Zahn.
17—Lambert vs. Abbott.
18—Harrison vs. Piatt.
19—People ex rel. Gildersleeve vs. Coler.
20—People ex rel. Flanagan vs. Saul.
21—Rohwerker vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
22—Oettel vs. Phillegn.
23—Nally vs. Brady.
24—In re Worthington Co.
25—In re Mayer.
26—In re Deering.
27—In re Coates.
28—Haberman Mfg. Co. vs. Sexton.
29—Ullman vs. same.
30—Hein vs. Typograph Co.
31—Davidson vs. Brainsby.
32—Gichner vs. Colle.
33—Farley vs. Gross.
34—People, &c., vs. Maxman.
35—In re Marks Adjustable Chair Co.
36—Lewall vs. Corbit.
37—People ex rel. Buttman vs. Keenan.
38—Tiffany vs. Trowbridge.
39—U. S. Rubber Co. vs. Alden.
40—Marinor vs. Crist.
41—Fisher vs. Denham.
42—People ex rel. James vs. Coler.
43—Stokes vs. Johnson.
44—Feths vs. Durain.
45—Lasberger vs. Ryan.
46—In re 135th St. and Lenox Av.
47—In re 145th and 146th Sts.
48—In re Morris.
49—In re Raymond.
50—In re Electric Ry. of United States.
51—In re Connelly.
52—Mercantile Safe Deposit Co. vs. Dimon.
53—Pagenstecher vs. Zurcher.
54—People, &c., vs. Lingeman.
55—Davenport vs. Mitchell.
56—Hauerlits vs. Klubrick.
57—People ex rel. Leet vs. Kelly.
58—Mayer vs. Alexander
59—People, &c., vs. Cobbin.
60—Furlong vs. White.
61—Dolan vs. Rothschild
62—In re Greer.
63—Armstrong vs. Coffin.
64—In re Brown.
65—Danzis vs. Dunn.
66—Moritz vs. Sentell.
67—A. A. Griffing Iron Co. vs. same.
68—Behlan vs. same.
69—In re Okie.
70—People ex rel. Rodgers vs. Coler.
71—Levy vs. Stanion.
72—Judd vs. Laukata.
73—Ward vs. Sire.
74—Butler vs. City of New York.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Stover, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Chase, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions.

1—Bates vs. Connellan.
2—H. B. Claflin Co. vs. same.
3—Grady vs. Grady.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar, to be called in Part IV. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial.

6317—Lewisohn Bros. vs. Anaconda Cop. Min. Co.
6422—Farrell vs. Farrell.
5245—De Brunner vs. Johnson.
6776—Berdell vs. Tripler.
5595—Bell & B. Soap Co. vs. Petrolia Mfg. Co.
6740—Coons vs. Chrystie.
4561—Doll vs. Coogan.
6227—Cornor vs. Hartley.
6461—Lilienthal vs. Veder.
6614—True vs. Briggs.
6670—N. Y. Elec. Equip. Co. vs. Hoffstadt.
6701—Hall vs. McDowell.
5719—Solomon vs. Bradley.
6225—Beggar Students' Society vs. Loewenthal.
6707—Heine vs. Rohner.
6718—Lake vs. Union Trust Co.
5950—Voorhees vs. Bell & Bogart Soap Co.

Highest number reached on regular call, 6774.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Daly, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Kellogg, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions to be sent from Special Term, Part I.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Branch.)—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

16113—Stokes vs. Hoffman House.
16134—Toplits vs. Bauer.
15449—Marks vs. England.
15417—Walker vs. Thompson.
13746—Hollis vs. Schroeder.
16080—Lett vs. Meyer.
16124—Suter vs. Lyon.
16072—Siegel vs. Weiman.
15259—Murphy vs. McLane.
15525—Delahunty vs. Central Nat. Bank.
16070—Meehan vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
15342—Day vs. Ficklen.
16547—Lacour vs. Imp'rs & Traders' Nat. Bk.
16573—Beatty vs. Mfrs' & Pub. Printing Co.
16154—Halstead vs. Kraus.
15777—August vs. O'Brien
15978—Friend vs. Campbell.
16149—H. Elias Brewing Co. vs. Crawford.
16004—Pritchard vs. Fish
14841—Gerards vs. Wicke
15689—Stewart vs. Ferguson.
16046—Dalmani vs. Katzenberg.
16082—O'Brien vs. Street
16375—Wright vs. Ronan
16405—McNamee vs. Butterfield.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar to be called in Part III. room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts III., IV., and V. for trial.

11295—Mulhall vs. Mulholland.
9706—Hecker vs. Callan.
10542—Widmayer vs. Grand Conservatory of Music.
11273—Roosevelt vs. Boehm.
11810—McIntosh vs. Miner
10781—Parker vs. Lancashire Ins. Co.
8708—Nugent vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
8709—Same vs. same.
11632—Peckhardt vs. J. Simmons Co.
9823—Rau vs. Westchester Fire Ins. Co.
11719—Davidson vs. Crossman.
11759—Smith vs. Hart.
11778—Phelan vs. Long Island R. R. Co.
11792—Neugrass vs. Loewenkind.
11806—Musgrave vs. Gorham Mfg. Co.
11812—Balheimer vs. McAdams.
11825—Jacobowitz vs. Bachrach.
11839—Von Raits vs. Heyman.
9272—Cavanagh vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
10706—Maloy vs. Mount Morris Elec. Light Co.
2415—Cassidy vs. Bleut
11404—Haffner vs. Schmuck.
8652—Aacheman vs. Weil.
10540—Vance vs. George Ringler Co.
8468—Dickinson vs. Morn. Journal Assn.

Highest number reached in regular call, 11856.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar to be sent from Part VII. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from this calendar to Parts VII., X., and XI. for trial.

10459—Harrington vs. Mayor, &c.
11246—Flanagan vs. California Asphalt Co.
11374—Graham vs. Foster.
7068—Green vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
11538—Collins vs. Boston Tow Boat Co.
11610—Hayes vs. Foxon.
11631—St. John vs. Eberlein.
9520—White vs. Wells.
8625—Raines vs. N. Y. Press Co.
6301—Clinton Nat. Bank vs. Nat. Park Bank.
10164—Nat. Cash Register Co. vs. Johnson.
11661—Streiffer vs. Rechert.
10882—Nash vs. Spann.
3467—Mayer vs. Kraus.
9979—Wood vs. Mann.
10766—Kuhn vs. Heinman.
11521—Martin vs. Evening Post Pub. Co.
10712—Samuelwitz vs. Betz.
8364—Weber vs. Manhattan Ry. Co.
8920—Dempsey vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
9395—Crowell vs. Block.
11062—Goldstein vs. Cohen.
1604—Ballard vs. Manhattan Ry. Co.
8564—Duncan vs. Union Ry. Co.
9132—Dean vs. Berlin Iron Bridge Co.
10644—Reichers vs. Steiloh.
10690—Weintraub vs. Smith.
10858—Hartvigson vs. Bryant.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts VIII., IX., and XII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Contested wills. Case on.

At 12 M.
Henry A. Hurlburt.
At 2:30 P. M.
Philip R. Underhill.
Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.
1—Charles Grandjean.
2—Ethel M. Bowers.
3—John Hohner.
4—Thomas Arden.
5—F. Maria and Ernesto Mara.
6—Katharine L. Youmans.
7—Elizabeth M. Taylor.
8—Christian Hubener.
9—Michael S. Madigan.
10—James B. Gilbert.
11—Edwin J. Conran.
12—Mary J. Thompson.
13—Bernard Reilly.
14—Elizabeth N. Dieckmann.
15—Julia G. Jerome.
16—Katharina Steinmetz
17—Morris R. Tuck.
18—John Hohner.
19—William H. Gunther.
20—Helen L. Lutz.
21—Elizabeth Appel.
22—W. H. Aspinwall.
23—Thomas C. De Luce.
24—William N. Walsh.
25—Joseph B. Frees.
26—John A. Post.
27—Elizabeth Bussell.
Issue of Fact.
At 11:30 A. M.
304—Margaret Wisner.
Wills for Probate.
At 10:30 A. M.
Samuel W. Gale,
Ann E. McKennie,
Barbara Ferdinand,
Thomas McGann,
Herman Latzky,
Augustine D. L. Jewett,
Sarah F. Theiler,
Eugene L. Froment.
At 11 A. M.
John G. Butler.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Arnold, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in Surrogate's Court, Trial Term, ground floor, in County Court House. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Schuchman, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held on first floor of Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—O'Dwyer, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

578—Carroll vs. Toplitz.
No day calendar.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

640—Corning vs. Radley.
1080—Dieckman vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
1062—Rochmowitz vs. Cong., &c., Verein.
333—Kalsouch vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
366—Kerr vs. Union Ry. Co.
968—Kerr vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
818—Horn vs. Mayer.
463—Huckfeld vs. Scheele
292—McElpatrick vs. Jacobs.
330—Kirwan vs. Barnes.
969—Barkley vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
986—Russell vs. same.
686—Abram French Co. vs. Shapiro.
1048—Murtha vs. Rosendorf.
1082—Hyman vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
1086—Cohen vs. same.
1088—Fuhrman vs. Neusch.
432—Banzhof vs. Ludwig.
176—Heerwagen vs. Payne.
627—De Castro vs. Jovanillo.
267—Levy vs. Kottman.
2842—Lowenthal vs. Herman.
927—Cassidy vs. Met. St. Ry.
282—McConnell vs. Bonnell.
26—Devine vs. Courtney.
27—Same vs. same.
28—Same vs. same.
711—Petrone vs. Saracco
4864—Ridolphus vs. Herrlich.
273—Piser vs. Levy.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear. Short causes.

4909—Heimerdinger vs. Lehigh V. R. R. Co.
5016—Bank Bldg. Co. of Harlem vs. Reed.
3014—Carpenter vs. Hanson.
5099—Alden vs. Hatfield.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1128.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Osborne, Cowan, and Honey for the People.

1—William Holmes, Edward Callum, John Lillis.
2—James O'Donnell.
3—Henry Barker.
4—Charles Zanoli.
5—Charles Koster.
Pleadings.
1—Louis Sigmond.
2—Samuel Lewenthal.
3—George Brown.
4—George Scully.
5—Adolphus Royal.
6—James McMahon.
7—John Rivello.
8—Victor Buglowitz.
9—Israel Silberberg.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Adjourned until Monday, May 23.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Walsh and McCann for the People.

1—Henry Seelig, Gustav H. Mone, William Ingram.
2—Clark Braden, Jr.
3—Henry Mahnken.
4—William Kecker.
5—Arthur Cains.
6—John J. Crowley.
7—Harris Alexander.
8—William Fraser, Alfatius Langston.
9—John Wesley.
10—Sarah Siegel.
11—Minnie Brown.
12—Herman Pfenning.
13—James Kent.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McClellan and Gordon for the People.

1—James Hughes.
2—Cora Jackson.
3—William Griffin.
4—Frank E. Smith.
5—Henry B. Schofield.
6—George Geis.
7—Martin Holmes, Daniel Irving, Richard Harvey.
8—Alfred Dumming.
9—Henry Koch.
10—Jacob Keller.
11—Louis Flor.
12—Frank Maeder.
13—Joseph Breakstone.
14—David Hertz.
15—John Garkin.
16—Rosie Blick.
17—Sam Mencher.
18—Claus H. Wierk.
19—Rosario Fertitto.
20—Rosario Fertitto.
21—Rosario Fertitto.
22—Cher Ung.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Stover, J.—Van Wart vs. Devine—Thomas F. Donnelly. Bodine vs. Greenbowe—S. L. H. Ward.

SUPREME COURT—Cohen, J.—Savin vs. Savin—Alfred R. Page.

SUPREME COURT—Chase, J.—People ex rel. Metropolitan Street Railway Company vs. Barker—Hamilton Odell. People ex rel. Manhattan Railway Company vs. Barker—Hamilton Odell.

SUPREME COURT—Freedman, J.—Straus vs. Leschhorn—Ralph H. Raphael.

Receiver Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Freedman, J.—Ferdinand A. Straus vs. Frederick Leschhorn et al.—Alexander Hornberger.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar—Part I., Keogh, J.; Part II., Dickey, J.; Part III., Maddox, J.; Part IV., Van Wyck, J.; Part V., Hirschberg, J.—Short cause calendar.

5572—Matter of Cordelia M. Hill.
5566—Matter of Jane Herbert.
5230—Travis vs. Litchenberg.
5068—Warren et al. vs. Warren.
'860—Whitman vs. Donn.
1469—Seaman vs. Archer.
5045—Gehrs vs. Murray.
5523—Steckmest vs. Mahlstedt.
4960—Industrial Trust Co. vs. Kings Co. El. R. R.
4961—New Imperial Ins. Trust Co. vs. Kings Co. El. R. R.
5153—Uckele vs. Uckele.
5451—Amos vs. Whitman [illegible]
5347—Christopher vs. Condict.
5418—Welles vs. Duclos et al.
[illegible] Smith et al. vs. Orr et al.
5404—Mayer vs. Baron.
5507—Auer vs. Haan & Co.
5460—Maddock vs. Bourbeck et al.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term Trials—Garretson, J.—Day calendar.

494—Bolt vs. Livingston.
196—Rooney vs. Swift.
550—Black vs. B'klyn City R. R.
233—Kordman vs. Kuenzel.
583—Martines vs. City of Brooklyn.
585—Gastmeyer vs. Cohen.
496—Nicholas vs. Nicholas.

COUNTY COURT—Civil Calendar—Hurd, J. Held in Room 7, County Court House.—Short causes. Actions triable by the Court.

909—Wenborn Summer Co. vs. Burrows.
910—Spiro vs. Shaffer.
922—Reichard vs. Bloomgarden.
906—Wood vs. Wels.
1078—Holmes vs. Fleche.
1079—Mutual Life Ins. Co. vs. Moores.
1080—Mutual Life Ins. Co. vs. Moores.
1081—Sussman vs. Liebeskind.

COUNTY COURT—Civil Calendar—Aspinall, J.—Opens in Room 7 County Court House at 2 P. M.

554—Alfred Lakeland vs. John White.
591—Malcolm C. Anderson vs. B'lyn Heights R. R.
568—Cornelius McCabe vs. Nassau Elec. R. R.
583—Anna Dikeman vs. B'lyn City & Newtown R. R.
553—Hugh O'Brien vs. B'lyn Heights R. R.
582—Michael Gilmartin vs. B'lyn Heights R. R.
548—Peter Neuner vs. Solomon Wolff.
629—Otto Huber vs. George H. Meine.
630—John Power vs. Nassau Elec. R. R.
625—Foster L. Backus vs. Walter Henry.
632—Annie Kaufman vs. John B. Menville.
638—Lillian Otto vs. Nicolas De Cesare.
640—Thomas M. Farley vs. Budweiser Brewing Co.
642—Christian Best vs. George Knatz and another.
643—Amelia Jonas vs. Julius Solon.
367—Michael A. Mercurio vs. Orsolina De Gennaro.
946—Joseph Power vs. Daniel J. Creem.
947—Joseph Huber vs. Nassau Elec. R. R.
948—Joseph Huber vs. Nassau Elec. R. R.
587—William A. Fries vs. Nassau Elec. R. R.
590—Howard Halstead vs. B'lyn Heights R. R.
595—Richard Kemp vs. B'lyn Heights R. R.
556—William Kelly vs. James Campbell.
557—Herman Borghard vs. B'lyn Heights R. R.
558—William Love vs. S. Liebman Sons.
564—George Robinson vs. B'lyn Heights R. R.
568—Abraham Riker vs. City of Brooklyn.
570—Basil N. Karakitson vs. Coney Island & B'lyn R. R.
573—Owen J. Murphy vs. B'lyn, Queens Co. & Sub. R. R.
574—Mary Sullivan vs. Ann Daly.
576—Catherine Gorman vs. Nassau Elec. R. R.
577—William Schellhase vs. Charles Goldback.
579—Josephine O'Neil vs. Philip A. McLaughlin.
461—Isabella Carr vs. Nassau Elec. R. R.
193—Margaret Ryan vs. James Taylor.
428—Nora Murphy vs. Nassau Elec. R. R.
482—Aaron E. Peck vs. Benjamin T. Lynch.
483—Anthony Thompson vs. Ernest Ochs.
484—Annie Tomlinson vs. Nassau Elec. R. R.
487—William H. Nafis vs. Peter Vanderveer.
491—Eugene M. Southwick vs. Nassau R. R.
498—Michael Tobin vs. Nassau Elec. R. R.
500—Francis Meyer vs. George Meyer.
503—Henry A. Classon vs. Peter T. Eisemann.
513—James Goodman vs. B'lyn Heights R. R.
514—Mary Zimbon vs. Nassau Elec. R. R.
517—Lavinia Sands vs. William Hawkins.
523—Frederick Kaiser vs. Wilhelmine Cowen.
527—John Buckley vs. Fulmoth Donovan.
529—Carlos Sanchez vs. Thomas M. Fleming.
530—Ricardo Viamontes vs. Thomas Fleming.
531—Francesco Sarno vs. B'lyn Heights R. R.
536—Robert A. Simpson vs. John A. Cook.
533—Marie Sanjono vs. B'lyn Heights R. R.
537—Mary Ray vs. B'lyn Heights R. R.
542—Albert Berry vs. Jacob H. Roberts.
157—William Maley vs. B'lyn Heights R. R.
555—Edward G. Howe vs. B'lyn Hgts. R. R.
586—Loritta Debitts vs. Nassau Elec. R. R.
419—Peter E. Koville vs. William C. Norton.
128—Matthew Meagher vs. Nassau Elec. R. R.
512—Walter Tyrrell, infant, vs. Nassau Elec. R. R.
645—Herman Tietjen vs. John B. Davis.
646—Caskio Harrison vs. Theodore L. Lutkins.
647—Marie Einsele vs. William Kohler.
648—Katie Finn vs. Thomas F. Gray.
649—Rachel Reef vs. Jennie Schrapier.
650—William E. Graham vs. Adolph Muller.
651—Constitution Club vs. John Griffin.
652—Robert S. Beatty vs. Nassau Elec. R. R.
653—Anthony Bosch vs. John Brown.
654—Elizabeth Roberts vs. John Hennie.
655—Charles E. McDowell vs. Nassau Elec. R. R.
656—George Schofield vs. Nassau Elec. R. R.
657—Florence Miller vs. William H. Reynolds.
658—Joseph Cunningham vs. Nassau Elec. R. R.
659—Emil Turcott vs. Nassau Elec. R. R.
660—James W. Shanley vs. B'lyn Heights R. R.
661—Katie Deignan vs. B'lyn Heights R. R.
663—Jane Farrell vs. B'lyn Heights R. R.
664—John H. Aschoff vs. John N. Jaeger.
665—Constitution Club vs. P. J. Carlin.
29—Robert Rushfort vs. Atlantic Av. R. R.
381—Annie Kinpitsky vs. George E. Travis.
40—Frederick Lender vs. Nassau Elec. R. R.
666—William Head, an infant, vs. B'lyn Heights R. R.
667—Alexander Liddell vs. Nassau Elec. R. R.
669—John J. Maguire vs. John F. Cornell.
671—Constitution Club vs. Baldwin F. Strauss.
673—Martin Lampus vs. Nassau Elec. R. R.
675—Emilie T. Williams vs. Nassau Elec. R. R.
677—Robert Murray vs. George Friemann.
678—John McCaffray vs. Nassau Elec. R. R.
679—Henry Creswell vs. Coney Island & B'lyn R. R.
680—Nora Geoghan vs. James Jordan, as receiver.
681—William Piesch vs. Benjamin Brenner.
682—Thomas Milton vs. B'lyn Heights R. R. Co.
683—Henry Radtke vs. Nassau Elec. R. R.
684—Elizabeth Witzmann vs. B'lyn Heights R. R.
685—John Campbell, Sr., vs. B'lyn Heights R. R.
686—Ellen Morris vs. Frederick Loeser and another.
187—Harlan Crandall vs. Thomas B. Sidebotham, Jr.
188—Kate W. Crandall vs. Thomas B. Sidebotham, Jr.
389—William H. Wallace vs. Lincoln Club.
572—George McNamara vs. Nassau Elec. R. R. Co.
408—James Dolan vs. B'lyn Heights R. R.
294—Benno Ostertag vs. Simon Danto.

There being sufficient criminal business to occupy both parts of the County Court for the month of June, 1898, it is ordered that the civil calendar for the month of June be dispensed with, and that criminal trials be had during that month in both parts of said court.

N. Y. YACHT CLUB MEETING.

Rear Admiral Dewey Elected to Membership—June Regatta Declared Off.

Rear Admiral Dewey was elected an honorary member of the New York Yacht Club last night. He was proposed by Commodore J. Pierpont Morgan, and the nomination was seconded by Vice Commodore Lewis Cass Ledyard. The meeting was held in the clubhouse, at 67 Madison Avenue. Commodore Morgan presided. Secretary J. V. S. Oddie acted as scribe. Upon motion, the June regatta of the club was declared off, owing to the fact that it would be impossible to conduct it successfully while the Lower Bay was planted rather thickly with submarine torpedoes.

The annual cruise of the club is also likely to be abandoned. When the subject was brought up last night it was referred to the flag officers, who were instructed to report their decision upon its advisability not later than July 1. Secretary Oddie said unofficially that he did not believe that there would be a cruise this year, and the sentiment of many members of the club was against it.

"We did not have a cruise in 1861," continued Mr. Oddie, "and for myself I cannot see how we can have one this year. The principal harbors where we are obliged to go for shelter each night are all mined, and it would be difficult, if not impossible, for us to get in with sailing vessels, especially should there be a succession of calms that would keep the racing boats out after sunset, as has been the case in several past events."

Several appropriations that had already been recommended by the Finance Committee were approved, and an amendment to Rule 4, Section 5, of the racing rules, that was passed at the second general meeting, was finally approved.

The following candidates were elected to membership: Edward K. Jones, Rafael R. Govin, Allen Wallace, Julius Fleischmann, William Jackson Littell, United States Navy; Austin M. Greer; William H. Allderdice, United States Navy; Reginald R. Belknap, United States Navy; John V. Chase, United States Navy; E. Rollins Morse, Frederick A. Haight, J. Thomas Tompkins, United States Navy; Robert L. Russell, United States Navy; Charles W. Mayer, Robert W. Hawkesworth, Louis L. Driggs, Frank B. Griswold, Richard P. Hart, Edward McVickar, George F. Dominick, Arnold Wood, and Rear Admiral G. Dewey, United States Navy.

Harvard Wins Cricket Game.

The game of cricket between the teams of Harvard University and the Staten Island Cricket Club at Livingston, S. I., yesterday resulted in a victory for the collegians, they winning by four wickets. T. M. Hastings did good work for Harvard, obtaining 8 wickets for 34 runs, and making top score for his side with a hard hit innings of 28. Score: Staten Island, 79; Harvard, 80 for 6 wickets.

Victory for Cutler School Golfers.

The Cutler School golf team defeated the team from the Blake School yesterday on the Westchester Golf Club links. The Cutler lads had most of their strong players out, and won by 26 holes, scoring 29 to 3 for the Blake School. Cortlandt D. Barnes, who goes to Yale next Fall, was Captain of the winning team.

J. Frank Aldrich's Receivership.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—Ex-Representative J. Frank Aldrich of Chicago was to-day appointed receiver of the Fidelity National Bank of Cincinnati. Mr. Aldrich will also be receiver for the Spring Garden and the Keystone Bank of Philadelphia, relieving the receivers who have been in charge.

GIANTS WIN IN ST. LOUIS

Doheny's Pitching and Good Batting Too Strong a Combination for the Browns.

BROOKLYNS AGAIN OUTPLAYED

Baltimores Shut Out the Pittsburgs—Boston Beaten in Cincinnati—Washington Wins a Close Game in Chicago.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Cincinnati	18	4	.818
Cleveland	16	8	.667
Baltimore	13	7	.650
New York	14	8	.636
Boston	15	10	.600
Pittsburg	13	13	.480
Chicago	11	12	.478
Philadelphia	9	10	.474
Brooklyn	9	11	.460
St. Louis	6	16	.273
Louisville	7	19	.269
Washington	5	17	.227

Results of League Games Yesterday.

New York, 7; St. Louis, 1.
Louisville, 4; Brooklyn, 1.
Cincinnati, 5; Boston, 4.
Baltimore, 6; Pittsburg, 0.
Washington, 7; Chicago, 6.
Philadelphia—Cleveland games postponed on account of rain.

Games To-day.

New York in St. Louis.
Brooklyn in Louisville.
Pittsburg in Baltimore.
Washington in Chicago.
Boston in Cincinnati.
Philadelphia in Cleveland.

ST. LOUIS, May 19.—The Giants began their series here to-day with an easy victory. Doheny's clever pitching was too much for the local aggregation, while on the other hand Daniel's pitching seemed to suit the visitors. Van Haltren, Wilmot, and Warner found the Browns' pitcher easy, Warner getting in a two-bagger and a triple. Grady played at short stop, but was not successful. Attendance, 2,200. Score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Dowd, cf	0	0	2	0	0	Van H'n, cf	1	3	1	0	0
Holmes, rf	0	2	3	0	0	Tiernan, lf	1	1	1	0	0
Harley, lf	0	0	2	1	0	Joyce, 1b	2	2	12	0	1
Clements, c	0	0	4	1	0	Wilmot, rf	0	3	2	0	0
Cross, 3b	0	0	1	1	1	Gleason, 2b	0	0	4	4	0
Decker, 1b	0	1	10	0	0	Hartm'n, 3b	0	0	0	2	0
Hall, ss	0	0	2	1	1	Grady, ss	1	1	0	4	2
Crooks, 2b	1	0	2	5	0	Warner, c	1	2	6	2	0
Daniels, p	0	2	1	3	0	Doheny, p	1	2	1	2	0
Total	1	5	27	12	2	Total	7	14	27	14	3

New York	0	0	0	1	1	0	4	0	1	—7
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—1

Earned runs—New York, 2. Two-base hits—Daniels, Van Haltren, Tiernan, Joyce, Warner. Double plays—Daniels and Decker; Clements and Crooks; Doheny and Joyce; Grady, Warner, and Joyce. Stolen bases—Tiernan, Joyce, (2,) Hartman, (2.) Three-base hit—Warner. Hit by pitcher—Harley. Base on balls—Off Doheny, 1. Struck out—By Daniels, 2; by Doheny, 5. Umpire—Mr. Swartwood. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Wood.

A DEFEAT FOR BROOKLYN.

The Team Beaten in Louisville Because of Poor Batting.

LOUISVILLE, May 19.—The Brooklyns narrowly escaped a shut-out to-day. A three-bagger by Tucker and an infield out gave them their only run. Cunningham pitched a fine game. Attendance, 500. Score:

LOUISVILLE.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Clarke, lf	2	3	2	0	0	Griffin, cf	0	1	1	0	0
Ritchey, ss	0	2	2	4	2	Jones, rf	0	1	2	0	0
Hoy, cf	1	0	4	0	0	Yeager, ss	0	1	2	2	1
Dexter, rf	0	0	1	0	0	Sh'kard, lf	0	0	1	0	0
Wagner, 1b	0	1	11	0	0	Shindle, 3b	0	0	1	1	1
Cl'g'm, 3b	0	0	1	1	0	Tucker, 1b	1	1	12	0	0
Smith, 2b	0	1	3	5	2	H'lman, 2b	0	1	1	3	0
Snyder, c	0	0	3	0	0	Ryan, c	0	0	5	3	1
C'n'ham, p	1	0	0	3	0	Ke'nedy, p	0	0	0	4	0
Total	4	7	27	13	4	Total	1	4	24	13	3

Louisville	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	.	—4
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—1

Three-base hits—Clarke, Tucker. Sacrifice hit—Ritchey. Stolen bases—Clarke, Ritchey, Snyder, Wagner. First base on balls—Off Cunningham, 1; off Kennedy, 5. Struck out—By Kennedy, 3. Double play—Ritchey, Smith, and Wagner. Hit by pitched ball—Snyder. Passed ball—Snyder. Left on bases—Louisville, 9; Brooklyn, 5. Umpire—Mr. Cushman. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Heydler.

Baltimore, 6; Pittsburg, 0.

BALTIMORE, May 19.—Kitson made his initial bow in League company to-day and held the Pittsburgs down to four hits. Both teams fielded well at times. Attendance, 1,367. Score:

Baltimore	0	0	3	0	1	1	1	0	.	—6
Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Earned runs—Baltimore, 1. Base hits—Baltimore, 12; Pittsburg, 4. Errors—Baltimore, 3; Pittsburg, 1. Batteries—Baltimore, Kitson and Bowerman; Pittsburg, Hart and Schriver. Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Andrews.

Cincinnati, 5; Boston, 4.

CINCINNATI, May 19.—The home team defeated the Bostons to-day through Beckley's good batting. He made three hits, each of which netted three bases, were responsible for the home team's five runs, sending in two runs by his hits, and scoring three himself. Attendance, 4,804. Score:

Cincinnati	3	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	.	—5
Boston	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	—4

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 4; Boston, 3. Base hits—Cincinnati, 5; Boston, 8. Errors—Cincinnati, 1. Batteries—Cincinnati, Breitenstein, Hawley, and Peitz; Boston, Nichols and Bergen. Umpire—Mr. McDonald. Assistant Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

Washington, 7; Chicago, 6.

CHICAGO, May 19.—The Senators batted Isbell out of the box in the first inning to-day. The Chicagos made two runs on battery errors at the start, but could do nothing with Mercer's delivery, excepting in the seventh inning. Attendance, 1,100. The score:

Chicago	2	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	—6
Washington	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	.	—7

Earned run—Chicago, 1. Base hits—Chicago, 11; Washington, 10. Errors—Chicago, 1; Washington, 4. Batteries—Chicago, Isbell, Wood, and Donahue; Washington, Mercer and McGuire. Umpire—Mr. Lynch. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Connolly.

Columbia Badly Beaten.

NEW HAVEN, May 19.—Yale easily defeated Columbia this afternoon in a one-sided game. Columbia used three pitchers without avail. Score:

Yale	0	1	3	4	5	0	0	10	0	—23
Columbia	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	— 1

Batteries—Hecker and Sullivan; Fishel, Gebhart, Fitch, and Will.

Other Games.

At Allentown—Paterson, 3; Allentown, 2, (first game.) Allentown, 7; Paterson, 6, (second game.)
At Lancaster—Lancaster, 12; Newark, 6.
At Montreal—Montreal, 7; Rochester, 1.

YACHTING NOTES.

A. F. Brombacher has sold the cruising schooner Loiterer to Capt. Bowry of the Hudson River Yacht Club.

Solheim has completed a light-draught racing catboat for the twenty-foot class. She will be launched in a few days.

The fast sloop Nomad has been fitted with a new stern at Solheim's Yard, Gravesend Beach. She is almost ready to go into commission.

Edward Phillips's racing sloop Poco has been thoroughly put in order for the Summer at Hanson's place on Gravesend Beach. She will go into commission to-morrow.

The sloop Vixen, owned by William Phillips, Columbia Yacht Club, dropped anchor off the clubhouse, foot of West Eighty-sixth Street, yesterday. She had been hauled up at Hanson's during the Winter months.

The opening race of the New Rochelle Yacht Club will be held on Saturday, May 28, starting at 2 o'clock. Entries close with the Secretary of the Regatta Committee, Box 735, New Rochelle, N. Y., on Thursday, May 26. Races have been arranged for the 30 and 25 foot classes of cabin cats and the 25 and 20 foot classes of open cats. In addition there will be a special race for the open class of 21-foot knockabouts. Silver prizes will be awarded in each class.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Knickerbocker Yacht Club Wednesday evening, over which Commodore Phillips presided, it was decided to postpone the annual regatta of the club until a later date, owing to the obstructions placed in the Sound by the United States Government. It was reported that in the vicinity of Throggs Neck there was a channel only 500 feet wide that was clear of submarine mines, which was considered inadequate for manoeuvring the yachts in a race.

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GOLD MEDAL FOR TRAVIS.

He Makes the Best Record in the Opening Round of the Knollwood Tournament.

A furious thunderstorm, which for some time made the atmosphere so dense that it was impossible to see the distance of an ordinary golf drive ushered in the annual Spring open tournament of the Knollwood Country Club, near White Plains, yesterday. Three or four players were out in part of the shower, and bravely continued the round, but most of the contestants waited until they could start without the danger of getting wet or having their golf balls taken badly out of the proper course. Thirty contestants turned in scores for the two contests, the chief one being for a silver cup given by John D. Archbold, President of the club. In this event the players making the best sixteen scores qualified for the match play rounds. The qualifying scores ran from 79 to and including 100.

The lowest score, of 79 strokes, for the eighteen holes was made by Walter J. Travis, and he accordingly won the gold medal for the best record in the qualifying round. Travis has commenced the season well in lowest-score victories, for at the Lakewood tournament he won two medals for the best score in different contests. His game yesterday was consistent and steady, and he was the only player to make a hole in two strokes, which he did for the pond hole, 150 yards. In the afternoon he beat Heywood G. Leavitt, one of the Baltusrol golfers, by 6 holes and 5 to play.

Ten strokes came between Travis's record and the second best, which was 89, made jointly by J. N. Steele, Jr., of Nutley and W. R. Thurston of Morris County. The last three men to qualify all took 100. They were C. B. Van Brunt, President of the Crescent Athletic Club; C. M. Hamilton, and Patrick Grant, who was one of the leading Palmetto Club golfers during the past season. They, however, beat their opponents in the afternoon round. The sixteen qualifying men for the Archbold Cup were, with their scores, as follows:

	Out.	In.	Total.
Walter J. Travis, Oakland	42	37	79
J. N. Steele, Jr., Nutley	43	46	89
W. R. Thurston, Morris County	45	44	89
D. Brandreth, Dutchess County	50	43	93
W. R. Hyde, New Brunswick	45	48	93
G. E. Watson, St. Augustine	48	45	93
A. De Witt Cochrane, Ardsley	48	47	95
Albert G. Jennings, Dyker Meadow	50	46	96
James A. Taylor, Dyker Meadow	45	51	96
Austin P. Kelley, Knollwood	50	46	96
C. L. Tappin, Westbrook	46	51	97
W. T. Gray, St. Andrew's	52	45	97
H. G. Leavitt, Baltusrol	50	49	99
C. B. Van Brunt, Crescent Athletic	52	48	100
C. M. Hamilton, Baltusrol	53	47	100
Patrick Grant, Palmetto	53	47	100

The following players were given the opportunity to play for the Consolation Trophy: B. L. Tone, Knollwood; J. B. Baker, St. Andrew's; W. A. Taylor, St. Andrew's; Paul B. Cook, Staten Island; H. W. Slocum, Staten Island; W. S. Edey, Westchester; Daniel Bacon, Ardsley; A. G. Hamilton, Baltusrol; A. E. Whitney, Dyker Meadow; A. S. Pitt, Wee Burn; Edward Leavitt, Fairfield; A. L. Palmer, New Brunswick; Paul Gibert Thebaud, Knollwood, and R. P. Bird, Fairfield.

The match play rounds in the afternoon resulted as follows, and the second and third rounds will be continued to-day:

Archibold Cup, First Match, Play Round.—C. L. Tappin beat A. DeWitt Corchrane, 3 up and 2 to play; H. R. Hyde beat J. H. Steele, Jr., 3 up and 1 to play; C. M. Hamilton beat W. R. Thurston, 3 up and 2 to play; W. T. Gray beat A. P. Kelley, 5 up and 4 to play; C. B. Van Brunt beat A. G. Jennings, 3 up and 2 to play; J. L. Taylor beat G. E. Watson, 4 up and 3 to play; P. Grant beat Daubeney Brandreth, 2 up and 1 to play; W. R. Travis beat H. G. Leavitt, 6 up and 5 to play.

Consolation Cup, First Match Play Round.—Edward Leavitt and Paul B. Cook drew a bye; A. S. Pitt beat A. L. Palmer, 5 up and 5 to play; J. B. Baker beat Daniel Bacon, 5 up and 4 to play; H. W. Slocum beat P. P. Bird, 7 up and 5 to play; W. S. Edey beat W. A. Taylor, 3 up and 2 to play; A. G. Hamilton beat B. L. Tone, 5 up and 4 to play; P. J. Thebaud beat A. E. Whitney, 1 up.

COLUMBIA'S LACROSSE GAME.

Defeats Cornell by Six Goals at Berkeley Oval.

The last of the series of intercollegiate lacrosse games was played at Berkeley Oval yesterday afternoon, when Columbia met Cornell. Both teams were in good condition, although one or two of Cornell's men were a little used up and bore the marks of previous games.

During the first half the Columbia team had things all their own way, and most of the play was near their own goal. The Cornell boys seemed unable to get the ball in their own field and made several wild throws that the Columbia team was quick to take advantage of. When time was called Columbia had six goals to its credit and Cornell nothing.

In the second half Cornell played a much better game, and managed to score two goals in quick succession. The Columbia men then secured three more goals, the final score standing: Columbia, 9; Cornell, 2.

SUMMER RESORTS.

HEALTH AND PLEASURE

For the Summer months can be had

AT MODERATE COST

In the Mountains of Orange, Sullivan, Ulster, and Delaware Counties, N. Y., on the main line and branches of the New York, Ontario and Western R'y, a region of great beauty and absolute healthfulness, 2,000 feet above the sea. Pure Air, Pure Water, Pure Milk. Send 6 cents for postage to the undersigned, or call and get free at offices below the handsome Illustrated Book, "SUMMER HOMES," of 160 pages. It gives list of Hotels, Farm and Boarding Houses, with their location, rates, attractions, etc.

IN NEW YORK: 113, 165, 171, 371, 944, 1,323 Broadway, 287 4th Av., 3 Park Place, Journal Recreation Bureau; 737 6th Av., 251 Columbus Av., 153 E. 125th St., 273 W. 125th St., Ticket Offices Franklin and W. 42d St. Ferries.

IN BROOKLYN: 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, 801 Manhattan Av., Eagle Office.

On Saturday, May 28th, excursion tickets at reduced rates will be sold at 371 Broadway and Ferry offices, giving an opportunity of personally selecting a Summer home, and also enjoying a day's fishing in this delightful region. Tickets good returning Tuesday, 31st.

Passenger rates now only 2 cents per mile.

J. C. ANDERSON, General Passenger Agent, 56 Beaver St., N. Y.

WARM SPRINGS,

Bath County, Virginia,

are now open for guests. For circulars and terms address

EUBANK & GLOVER,
Warm Springs, Bath Co., Va.

"In Heart of the Adirondacks."

BLUE MOUNTAIN LAKE.

PROSPECT HOUSE.

OPENS IN JUNE.

Address W. T. GRAFF, Manager, care of Hotel Gazette, 945 Broadway, or 11 Broadway, Room 1,206.

ALEXANDRIA BAY, N. Y.

Thousand Island House.

Opens June 25th, under the management of

O. G. STAPLES, PROPRIETOR.

Refurnished and in first-class condition. Superior cuisine and service. MR. J. B. STETSON will be at the CAMBRIDGE HOTEL, 5th Av. and 33d St., New York, until June 20th, to quote prices and rent rooms.

MIZZEN TOP HOTEL,

Quaker Hill, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

Two hours from New York by Harlem R. R.
OPENS JUNE 18......1,200 FEET ELEVATION
N. S. HOWE, Manager.

Post Office address Pawling, New York.
Mr. Howe will be at Windsor Hotel, New York City, until June 1, mornings.

SARATOGA SPRINGS. | OPEN FROM JUNE 14 TO OCTOBER 1.

UNITED STATES HOTEL.

GAGE and PERRY, Proprietors. | Queen of American Watering Places.

SARATOGA SPRINGS.

The KENSINGTON

AND COTTAGES
Open for the Season June 20.

H. A. & W. F. BANG.
Address Sturtevant House, New York.

HOTEL KAATERSKILL,

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.

Altitude, 3,000 feet. 4 hours from New York. Opens June 25th.
Address W. H. PARKE,
The WALDORF-ASTORIA, New York, Mondays, Tuesdays, and Wednesdays.

LONG BRANCH, N. J.

HOWLAND HOTEL AND SCARBORO

Will open June 23rd.
GEO. A. P. KELSEY, Prop.
N. Y. Office, HOFFMAN HOUSE.

SARATOGA. THE WINDSOR HOTEL.

20th of May to last of September; $4 per day and upward. Send for elegantly illustrated souvenir pamphlet.
R. G. SMYTH, Lessee, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

DUTCHER HOUSE

AND COTTAGES, PAWLING, N. Y.

First-class accommodations; 90 minutes from Grand Central Depot, Harlem R. R.; eight fast trains daily each way. Send for circular. Address C. V. LANSING, Manager.

Somerset Inn,

& EIGHT COTTAGES. BERNARDSVILLE, N. J.
Open to Nov. 1st. 35 miles from New York on D., L. & W. R. R., via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferry. Altitude, 800 feet. Many improvements since last year. GEO. W. TUTTLE, Manager.

THE MAPLEWOOD.

PITTSFIELD, BERKSHIRE CO., MASS.
WILL OPEN MAY 28.
Send for folder. A. W. PLUMB, Prop.

MONONOTTO INN

FISHER'S ISLAND, N. Y.
Opens June 15. Send for Booklet. Address G. L. HOPPES, Bethlehem, Pa.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT A LARGE front room, dining room, closets, and adjacent bath to two gentlemen; house near 93d St. "L" station and Central Park. Address E. S., Box 191 Times.

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—JACOB A. STERNER, plaintiff, against ALBERT E. McKECHNIE, (the name Albert being fictitious, defendant's real name being unknown to plaintiff,) defendant.—Trial desired in New York County.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the Plaintiff's Attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated March 22, 1898.

S. M. HITCHCOCK, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address: No. 220 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.

To Albert E. McKechnie, the name Albert being fictitious, the real name of the defendant being unknown to plaintiff: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated May 5, 1898, and on said date filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, in said county.

S. M. HITCHCOCK, Plaintiff's Attorney.

my6-1aw6wF

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—CHARLES H. REED, plaintiff, against ANNIE FRANK, Minnie Tobin, Flora Thorner, Joseph Sugarman, Abraham Cohen, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated January 10, 1898.

WILSON, BARKER & WILSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office Address, 48 Wall Street, New York.

To the defendant Flora Thorner: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 12th day of May, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in said County of New York.

WILSON, BARKER & WILSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office Address, 48 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York.

my13-1aw6wF&je24

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—CARL KRAUSE, plaintiff, against ANNA KRAUSE, defendant.—Summons. Action for a divorce.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated April 9th, 1898.

JOHN McKINLAY WIGHT, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address No. 58 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the above defendant Anna Krause: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the second day of May, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in said county.

JOHN McKINLAY WIGHT, Plaintiff's Attorney.

my6-1aw6wF

EXCURSIONS.

CHEAP EXCURSIONS via NEW YORK CENTRAL.

NIAGARA FALLS, Saturday, May 28th.

Adirondack Mountains, Friday & Saturday, May 27th & 28th.

Thousand Islands, Friday and Saturday, May 27th and 28th.

........GET PARTICULARS FROM ANY NEW YORK CENTRAL TICKET AGENT..............

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST.

NIAGARA Special Three-Day Trip for DECORATION DAY leaves Saturday, May 28, by Erie R. R., $14.50; by New York Central, $15.75. ALL EXPENSES INCLUDED.
THOS. COOK & SON, 261 and 1,225 B'way, N. Y.

AUCTION SALES.

BY VIRTUE OF A CHATTEL MORTGAGE EXecuted by Charles F. Jackson and Robert T. Murray to Herbert R. Forbes, and thereafter assigned to George C. Engel, Louis Levy, auctioneer, will sell this day, at 9 o'clock, at No. 887 Columbus Av., the fixtures, chattels, and furniture of saloon and restaurant, including bar, back bar, pumps, chairs and tables, silver and crockeryware, mirrors, coffee and hot water urns, kitchen utensils, &c. By order of GEORGE C. ENGEL, assignee of mortgagee.

INSTRUCTION.

COLLEGE PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT OF the Ethical Culture Schools, 669 Madison Av., opens Oct. 3; terms, $200; a few free scholarships. PERCIVAL CHUBB, Principal.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls. REOPENS OCTOBER 5TH. Riverside Drive, 85th and 86th Sts., New York.

ALL THE NEWS THAT'S FIT TO PRINT
IN MANY THOUSANDS OF THE BEST HOMES IN NEW YORK AND BROOKLYN THE NEW YORK TIMES IS THE ONLY MORNING NEWSPAPER ADMITTED.
THE NEW YORK TIMES

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office. Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a neat young girl as chambermaid and waitress. Present employer's, 172 West 58th St.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a competent cook in a private family; all kinds cooking; makes all kinds desserts; good baker; country in Summer; wages, $25 to $30; personal reference. 127 West 46th St.

COOK.—By a young woman as cook and to assist with washing. Apply, Friday, at present employer's, 290 West End Av.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Excellent seamstress; can cut and fit; best reference. Present employer's, 317 West 74th St.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEWORKER.—By a competent young houseworker; good cook, laundress; would like to go with family to country. Houseworker, 950 6th Av.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By good laundress to take home ladies', gentlemen's, and families' washing. McKosty, 417 West 56th St.

LAUNDRESS.—As first-class laundress in a private family; best of city reference; city or country. 322 East 31st St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS or CHAMBERMAID.—Lady wishes situation for waitress or chambermaid. Can be seen Thursday and Friday at employer's, 19 West 12th St.

WAITRESS—COOK.—A lady wishes to find places for her waitress, Protestant, and cook; free June 1; can be seen at any hour. 48 West 11th St.

WAITRESS.—A lady wishes to procure a situation for her waitress, who thoroughly understands her business. 12 West 17th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER, &c.—MAID.—By Swiss-French couple; butler, valet, or second man; maid or any other duties; thoroughly experienced; good for sick; speaks three languages; useful travelers; no incumbrance; would go anywhere; highest two-and-a-half-year references from this country; just disengaged. W., 306 West 22d St. Frachat.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly competent man; single; city or country; best city reference. P. T., care of Mrs. Goslin, 306 West 41st St.

BUTLER.—As butler in a private family; disengaged June 1; English; age, 28; A1 references. Butler, 1,053 3d Av.

Caretakers.

CARETAKERS.—A respectable man and wife would like the care of a gentleman's city residence for the Summer; can furnish the best reference as to honesty and sobriety; refer to present employer. 37 West 12th St.

CARETAKER.—Young couple, no children, wishes to take care of private residence during Summer months; best reference. 163 East 46th St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN—HOUSEWORKER.—Coachman and useful man; wife to do housework or as laundress; reference. 208 East 41st St., Conlon's bell.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class coachman, disengaged on account of death; employer can be seen. Hastings, 43 East 50th St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER or FARMER.—By a practical working gardener and farmer; understands the growing of fruits, flowers, and vegetables, under glass and otherwise; understands plant diseases and use of insecticides; 22 years' experience; best of recommendations; married; wife is good butter maker or laundress. W., Box 197 Times Office.

GARDENER, FARMER, and FLORIST.—Single; understands the cultivation and rotation of crops, vegetables, fruits, and flowers; breeding and care of horses, cattle, and fowls, stabling and landscape work; experienced; personal or written reference. Lawrence Gaugharan, 403 Smith St., Brooklyn.

GARDENER.—By a German, single, on gentleman's place; good vegetable gardener; understands the care of flowers, lawns, &c., and place generally; not cows or horses; wages, $18; best references given. S. M., Box 274 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN.—Thoroughly competent, willing, and obliging; good city references. Y. W., 1,242 Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

BOY, 17, WOULD LIKE A POSITION IN A bank or banking house; good penman; securities if required. F. W., Box 267 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

UPHOLSTERER.—Mattresses renovated at residences, $1.50; two, same day, $2.70. Fraser, 129 Gold St., Brooklyn.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

DRAUGHTSMEN.—Two mechanical draughtsmen wanted to go to the country about 100 miles from New York; one thoroughly experienced, and the other a junior; state age, experience, references, and salary required. D., Box 147 Times Office.

WANTED—A young man of enterprise and ability to solicit advertisements for a leading New York paper. S., Box 101 Times Office.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY Hon. Walter Lloyd Smith, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated April 23d, 1898, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against WILLIAM H. ROBERTS, lately doing business at No. 99 Warren Street, in the City of New York, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Harris & Corwin, 150 Nassau Street, New York City, on or before the 10th day of June, 1898.—Dated New York, April 27th, 1898.

CALEB R. TURNER, Assignee.

HARRIS & CORWIN, Attorneys for Assignee, 150 Nassau Street, New York City.
ap29-1aw6wF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY the Hon. Roger A. Pryor on the 5th day of May, 1898, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against HANNAH CONITY, lately doing business in the City and County of New York, at No. 256 Pearl Street, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor duly verified, to the subscriber, the assignee of said Hannah Conity, for the benefit of creditors, at his office, No. 16 Exchange Place, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of July, 1898.—Dated New York, May 6th, 1898. FARQUHAR J. MacRAE, Assignee. STUART F. RANDOLPH, Attorney for Assignee, No. 31 Nassau St., New York City. my6-1aw7wF

LEGAL NOTICES.

CURNEN & STEINER.—In pursuance of an order made by the Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court for the County of New York, and bearing date the 2nd day of May, 1898, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against the firm of CURNEN & STEINER, lately doing business in the City and County of New York under said name of Curnen & Steiner, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the undersigned, the duly appointed Assignee of said firm, for the benefit of their creditors, at his place of transacting business, Number 519 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 20th day of July, 1898.—Dated New York, May 3rd, 1898. COURTLANDT P. DIXON, Assignee. MILLER, PECKHAM & DIXON, Attorneys for Assignee, 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
may6-1aw6wF

JUDSON, CHARLES G.—The people of the State of New York, to all persons interested in the estate of CHARLES G. JUDSON, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear in the New York Supreme Court, Part I. thereof, in the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 13th day June, 1898, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., there and then to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of Clarence F. True, assignee of above-named Charles G. Judson, insolvent debtor, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement of the assignee's accounts.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto caused the seal of the said Supreme Court to be hereto affixed. Witness, Hon. Roger A. Pryor, [L. S.] Judge of the said Court, this 12th day of May, 1898.

WM. SOHMER, Clerk.

J. ARTHUR BARRATT, Att'y for Assignee, 11 Pine Street, New York. my13-1aw4wF

REFEREES' NOTICES.

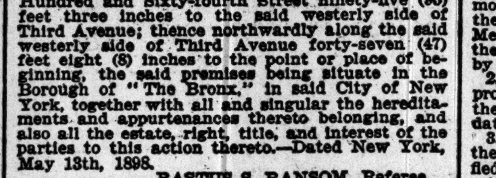
THIRD AVENUE AND 164TH STREET.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—LIZZIE McGOVERN, individually and as executrix of the last will and testament of Peter Hynes, deceased, against PETER H. HYNES, individually and as executor of the last will and testament of Peter Hynes, deceased.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the seventh day of May, 1898, I, the undersigned, will sell at public auction by Thompson & Pryor, auctioneers, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, City of New York, (Borough of Manhattan,) on Thursday, the ninth day of June, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows: All that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-third Ward in the City of New York, (formerly Town of Morrisania, County of Westchester, and State of New York,) being part of the lot known and designated by the number 14 (fourteen) on the map of the village of Morrisania made by Andrew Findlay, Surveyor, dated West Farms, August 10th, 1848, and now on file in the office of the Register of said County of Westchester. The premises being bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Third Avenue, (formerly Fordham Avenue,) being the corner formed by the intersection of the said westerly side of Third Avenue with the southerly side of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, (formerly Second Street;) thence running westwardly along said southerly side of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street ninety (90) feet; thence southwardly on a line parallel with Washington Avenue as laid down on said map forty-seven (47) feet five (5) inches; then eastwardly on a line parallel with said One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street ninety-five (95) feet three inches to the said westerly side of Third Avenue; thence northwardly along the said westerly side of Third Avenue forty-seven (47) feet eight (8) inches to the point or place of beginning, the said premises being situate in the Borough of "The Bronx," in said City of New York, together with all and singular the hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging, and also all the estate, right, title, and interest of the parties to this action thereto.—Dated New York, May 13th, 1898.

RASTUS S. RANSOM, Referee.

THOS. E. STEWART, Pl'ff's Atty., 203 B'way, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
THOS. F. GRADY, Deft's Atty., 146 B'way, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the premises above described:



The said premises are subject to a mortgage on which there remains due and unpaid the principal sum of $35,000, with interest from February 10th, 1898, which will be satisfied out of the proceeds of sale, or said sum due upon said mortgage with interest as aforesaid will be credited to the purchaser or purchasers of said premises as so much of the purchase money.

The approximate amount of assessments and water rents, liens upon the said property, is $930.00-100.

RASTUS S. RANSOM, Referee.

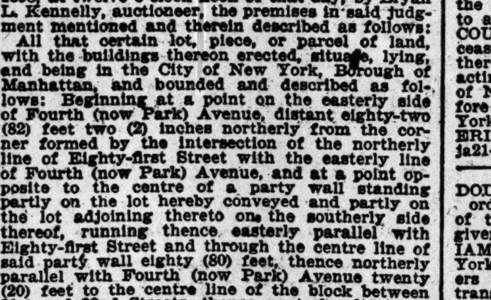
NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—J. FREDERIC KERNOCHAN as substituted trustee of the trust created in and by the will of ALMY T. HICKS, deceased, for the benefit of Thomas Buchanan Winthrop and remaindermen, plaintiff, against ANNIE E. ROGERS and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the twenty-third day of April, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York and Borough of Manhattan, on the twenty-fifth day of May, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Fourth (now Park) Avenue, distant eighty-two (82) feet two (2) inches northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly line of Eighty-first Street with the easterly line of Fourth (now Park) Avenue, and at a point opposite to the centre of a party wall standing partly on the lot hereby conveyed and partly on the lot adjoining thereto on the southerly side thereof, running thence easterly parallel with Eighty-first Street and through the centre line of said party wall eighty (80) feet, thence northerly parallel with Fourth (now Park) Avenue twenty (20) feet to the centre line of the block between 81st and 82nd Streets, thence westerly along said centre line eighty (80) feet to the easterly line of Fourth (now Park) Avenue, and thence southerly along the easterly line of Fourth (now Park) Avenue twenty (20) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, April 29, 1898.

DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, Referee.

HENRY F. MILLER, Plaintiff's Attorney, 44 Pine Street, New York City.



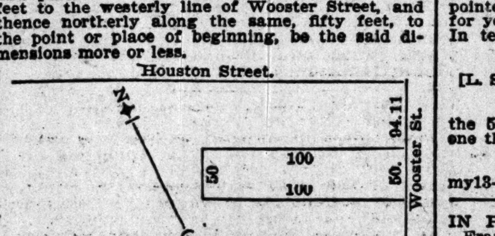
The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the property is to be sold, is eleven thousand six hundred and eighty-one and 33-100 dollars ($11,681.33) (exclusive of costs) with interest from April 19, 1898, and the approximate amount of the charges or liens for taxes, water rents, &c., is $452.90, with interest to be added.

DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, Referee.

WOOSTER STREET.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—JEANNETTE K. MANNE, plaintiff, against GEORGE A. SAWARD, LOUIS APPEL, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, dated May 16th, 1898, and filed in the office of the Clerk of New York County, May 16th, 1898, I, the undersigned, referee therein named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, on Wednesday, the 8th day of June, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Esq., auctioneer, the premises therein described to be sold, and described therein as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City and County of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the westerly line of Wooster Street, distant ninety-four feet and eleven inches southerly from the southwesterly corner of Houston and Wooster Streets, running thence westerly and parallel with Houston Street, one hundred feet; thence southerly and parallel with Wooster Street, fifty feet; thence easterly and parallel with Houston Street, one hundred feet to the westerly line of Wooster Street, and thence northerly along the same, fifty feet, to the point or place of beginning, be the said dimensions more or less.



The above is a diagram of the property to be sold, showing the street upon which said property is located, viz.: Wooster Street; the street numbers are Nos. 155 and 157 Wooster Street; the number of feet to the nearest cross street is 94 feet and 11 inches.—Dated May 17th, 1898.

HENRY P. McGOWN, Referee.

BACKUS & MANNE, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 203 Montague Street, Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the property is to be sold, is $18,151.71, with interest thereon from May 10, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale; and the approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and Croton water rents and other liens upon the said property, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or which are to be paid by the referee, is $641.80.

The approximate amount of prior liens thereon is $83,000, with interest at the rate of six per cent. from April 2d, 1897.

The premises are sold subject to a first mortgage of $83,000 and interest at the rate of six per cent. from the 2d day of April, 1897.

HENRY P. McGOWN, Referee.

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REFEREES' NOTICES.

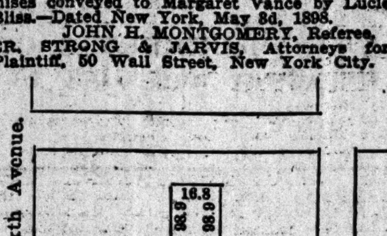
SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—LUCIE A. BLISS, plaintiff, against KATIE DICK and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 28th day of April, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 31st day of May, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Thompson & Pryor, Auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the Eighteenth Ward of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Twenty-fourth Street, distant three hundred and eighty-three feet four inches eastwardly from the eastwardly line of Sixth Avenue, and running thence northwardly, parallel with Sixth Avenue, ninety-eight feet nine inches to a point equi-distant between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Streets; thence eastwardly, parallel with Twenty-fourth Street, sixteen feet eight inches; thence southwardly, parallel with Sixth Avenue, ninety-eight feet nine inches to the northerly line of Twenty-fourth Street, and thence westwardly along said side of Twenty-fourth Street sixteen feet eight inches to the place of beginning; together with the easement of a party wall erected on the westerly side of said lot, half the width thereof, being placed on the lot next adjoining on the west, being the same premises conveyed to Margaret Vance by Lucie A. Bliss.—Dated New York, May 3d, 1898.

JOHN H. MONTGOMERY, Referee.

DURR, STRONG & JARVIS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 50 Wall Street, New York City.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $23,088.39, with interest thereon from the 25th day of April, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $373.21, with interest from April 28th, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $1,374.79 and interest.—Dated New York, May 3d, 1898.

JOHN H. MONTGOMERY, Referee.

My6-2aw3wF&Tu

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—MELVIN E. BOAS, Plaintiff, against MILLER BROTHERS & CO., Defendant.—Notice is hereby given that I have been appointed by the Supreme Court of the State of New York, in this action, receiver of Miller Brothers & Co., and of all the property and effects of said corporation, and that I have duly qualified as such receiver; and I do require:

1.—All persons indebted to said corporation to render an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them, respectively, and to pay the same to me, at the office of my attorneys, Messrs. Stiefel & Lauer, No. 87 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, by the 17th day of June, 1898.

2.—All persons having in their possession any property or effects of such corporation to deliver the same to me at the said place by the said date.

3.—All creditors of said corporation to deliver their respective accounts and demands, duly verified, to me, at the said place by the said date.

4.—All persons holding any open or subsisting contracts of said corporation to present the same in writing and in detail, to me, at the said place by the said date.—Dated New York, May 3rd, 1898.

ALEXANDER B. SMITH, Receiver.

STIEFEL & LAUER, Attorneys for Receiver, 87 Nassau St., New York City.
may6-1aw3wF

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BARKER, ELIZABETH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH BARKER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Richard H. Mitchell, their attorney, No. 41 Park Row, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of September next.—Dated New York, the eleventh day of February, 1898. TARRANT PUTNAM, GEORGE A. BARKER, Executors. RICHARD H. MITCHELL, Attorney for Executors, 41 Park Row, N. Y. City. f11-1aw6mF

BLACK, GEORGE A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE A. BLACK, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 44 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of December, 1897. LOUISA A. BLACK, Executrix. BLACK & KNEELAND, Attorneys for Executrix, 44 Pine Street. d10-1aw6mF

COUDERT, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES COUDERT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the first day of August next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of January, 1898. FREDERIC R. COUDERT, Executor. ja21-1aw6mF.

DOUGHERTY, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM DOUGHERTY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at No. 220 Broadway, being the office of John A. & A. S. Mapes, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 28th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of March, 1898. MARY PERRY, Administratrix. JOHN A. & A. S. MAPES, Attys. for Adm'x., 220 Broadway, N. Y. City. mh18-1aw6mF

GRUNER, SIEGFRIED.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SIEGFRIED GRUNER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, Nos. 11 and 13 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the fifth day of July next.—Dated New York, the 29th day of December, 1897. HENRY SCHAEFER and CARL MEISSNER, Executors; ANNIE J. GRUNER, Executrix. BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Executors. d31-1aw6mF

ELY, RICHARD S.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Caroline I. Ely, Maud I. Ely, Richard F. Ely, William D. Ely, William Ely, Charlotte M. Ely, Clarissa Ely Collins, Clara E. Collins, Edith Collins, Marion Collins Dunscomb, Harriet J. I. Ripley, and James C. Ingersoll, executors of Harriet J. Ingersoll, deceased; St. Luke's Hospital, The New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, Children's Aid Society, The New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, The Society for Promoting the Gospel Among Seamen in the Port of New York, American Seamen's Friend Society, Home for Fallen and Friendless Girls, Home for Old Men and Aged Couples, New York Society for the Suppression of Vice, The Century Association, Hartford Art Society, Yale University, and to all persons interested in the estate of RICHARD S. ELY, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 28th day of June, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of William B. Isham and Franklin B. Lord, as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be [L. S.] hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 5th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

my13-1aw6wF&je24

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Adolph Starke, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Lewis S. Goebel, their attorney, No. 41 Park Row, (Times Building,) in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 2d day of April, 1898. LISETTE STARKE, Executrix. AUGUST L. STARKE, Executor. CHARLES P. STARKE, Executor. LEWIS S. GOEBEL, Attorney for Executors, 41 Park Row, New York City. ap8-1aw6mF

MILLER, BENJAMIN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BENJAMIN MILLER, late of the City and County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of De Groot, Rawson & Stafford, No. 53 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of September next.—Dated New York, the third day of March, 1898. JENNIE B. DEPEW, Administratrix. DE GROOT, RAWSON & STAFFORD, Attorneys for Administratrix, 53 Broadway, N. Y. City. m4-1aw6mF

SURROGATE NOTICES.

MYERS, ALICE E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALICE E. MYERS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 247 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan on or before the 30th day of August, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of February, 1898. JANE A. McKENNA, Temporary Administratrix. TOWNSEND, DYETT & LEVY, Attorneys for Administratrix, 247 Broadway, (Borough of Manhattan,) New York City. f11-1aw6mF

OWENS, WILLIAM W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM W. OWENS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 56 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of March, 1898. WILLIAM W. OWENS, Jr., Administrator. JOHN T. SHERMAN, 56 Wall St. mh11-1aw6mF

RENAULT, CLEMENCE AUGUSTINE ALINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CLEMENCE AUGUSTINE ALINE RENAULT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Hotchkiss & Maddox, No. 35 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 7th day of January, 1898. HENRIETTE RENAULT PICABIA, GEORGES RENAULT, Executors. HOTCHKISS & MADDOX, Attorneys for Executors, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City. ja14-1aw6mF

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW York, by the grace of God free and independent, to CLARA BONNEFOUX DE REAU and to all persons interested in the estate of Phebe E. Bonnefoux, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the twentieth day of June, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and here to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of William C. Wotton, as executor and testamentary Trustee of the estate of Phebe E. Bonnefoux, deceased, and such of you as are cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said City and County of New York, to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 21st day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

GEORGE A. McDERMOTT, Attorney for Executor and Trustee, 621 Broadway, New York.
ap22-1aw6wF

TRACEY, GEORGE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE TRACEY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Rider & Smith, Nos. 27 and 29 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of March, 1898. JOHN J. KEAN, Executor. RIDER & SMITH, Attorneys for Executor, 27 and 29 Pine Street, New York City. mh11-1aw6mF

WOLFENSTEIN, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES WOLFENSTEIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Hays & Greenbaum, No. 35 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of March, 1898. SAMUEL C. WOLFENSTEIN, SAMUEL BROOM, Executors. HAYS & GREENBAUM, Attorneys for Executors, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City. mh11-1aw6mF

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Albany Evening Line.

The popular steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West. Freight received until hour of departure.

Hudson River Steamer Mary Powell.
COMMENCING MONDAY, MAY 23.
Leaving Desbrosses Street 3:15 P. M. (Saturdays, 1:45 P. M.) West 22d Street 3:30 P. M. (Saturdays, 2 P. M.)
On Decoration Day will leave on Saturday's time.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R. daily, (Sundays excepted,) 3 P. M. and 12 midnight, arriving in time for trains North and East.

CATSKILL, HUDSON, AND COXSACKIE BOATS
LEAVE EVERY WEEK DAY AT 6 P. M. FROM FOOT OF CHRISTOPHER ST., N. R.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.

NEW YORK—LONDON.
ALL TWIN SCREW STEAMERS.

MINNEWASKA	May 21
MOHAWK	May 28
MOBILE	June 4
MASSACHUSETTS	June 11
MANITOBA	June 18

ALL MODERN STEAMERS, FITTED WITH BILGE KEELS, WHICH PREVENT ROLLING. STEAMERS SAIL FROM PIER 39 NORTH RIVER, FOOT OF WEST HOUSTON ST. APPLY 1 BROADWAY.

ANCHOR LINE.

GLASGOW VIA LONDONDERRY.
From Pier 54 N. R., foot West 24th St.

Ethiopia, May 21, Noon	Furnessia, June 18, Noon
Anchoria, May 28, Noon	Ethiopia, June 25, Noon

City of Rome, June 4 and July 2.
Cabin, City of Rome, $60. Other Strs., $50.
Second Cabin:
Rome, $42.50. Furnessia, $37.50. Other Strs., $35.
Steerage Passage:
Rome, $25.50. Furnessia, $24.50. Other Strs., $23.50.
For new illustrated Book of Tours, etc., apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, agts., 7 Bowling Green

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE

FOR ROTTERDAM AND AMSTERDAM, VIA BOULOGNE-SUR-MER.
S. S. Obdam, Saturday, May 21, 10 A. M.
S. S. Amsterdam, Saturday, May 28, 10 A. M.
Moderate prices, great comfort, superior accommodations. Apply for handbook and terms to Gen. Pass. Agency, 39 Broadway, New York.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 40 N. R., foot of Clarkson St.

Campania, May 21, 2 PM	Lucania, June 4, 1 PM
Aurania, May 24, 9 AM	Servia, June 7, 9 AM
Umbria, May 28, 10 AM	Etruria, June 11, 10 AM

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

Direct LONDON Service.
Wilsons & Furness-Leyland Line, Ld.

Alexandra......May 21	Victoria......June 11
Winifreda......May 28	Boadicea......June 18

New 10,000-ton modern steamers. Superior accommodation for saloon passengers. Elegant music. Smoking and dining saloons.
SANDERSON & SON, Agents, 29 Broadway.

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PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Between San Francisco, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Hongkong:
Steamers leave San Francisco.

DORIC, via Honolulu	May 28, 1 P. M.
CHINA, via Honolulu	June 8, 1 P. M.
BELGIC, via Honolulu	June 18, 1 P. M.
PERU, via Honolulu	June 28, 1 P. M.
COPTIC, via Honolulu	July 7, 1 P. M.

For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver
TO **JAPAN** AND **CHINA:**
EMPRESS OF INDIA....May 30, Aug. 1, Oct. 10
EMPRESS OF JAPAN...June 20, Aug. 22, Nov. 7
EMPRESS OF CHINA...July 11, Sept. 12, Dec. 5
TO **HONOLULU, FIJI** AND **AUSTRALIA:**
AORANGI, June 2. MIOWERA, June 30.
Second cabin accommodations very low rates.
For freight and passenger rates apply 353 Broadway and 65 Wall St.

CLYDE LINE.
ALL FLORIDA POINTS, the South and Southwest. The only steamer Line to Charleston, S. C., and Jacksonville, Florida. Without change. Superb Passenger Accommodations.

Oneida, Thurs., May 19	Seminole, Tues., May 24
Algonquin, Sat., May 21	Geo. W. Clyde, Fri., May 27

From Pier 29 East River, (foot Roosevelt St.,) 3 P. M.
Descriptive literature free upon application.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, N. Y.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line via Jacksonville.
Great S. Freight & Passenger Line via Charleston.
T. G. EGER, General Agent, 375 Broadway, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
UNINTERRUPTED SERVICE.
Shortest Sea Trips Out of New York.
Delightful tours to Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 North River every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M. and Saturday at 4 P. M.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres't & Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.

Trave, Sat., May 28, 10 AM	Trave, Tu., June 28, 10 AM
Lahn, Tu., June 14, 10 AM	Kai. W. d. G., July 5, 8 AM
K. F'drich, June 21, 8 AM	Lahn, Tu., July 12, 10 AM

Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Tues., June 7, 9 A. M.
CHERBOURG, PARIS, BREMEN.
Trave, Sat., May 28, 10 AM | Saale, Sat., June 11, 10 AM
TWIN SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
Barbarossa......Thursday, May 26, 10 A. M.
Koenigin Luise......Thurs., June 2, noon.
GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.

Aller......May 21, 2 PM	Fulda......June 11, 10 AM
Werra......May 28, 10 AM	Ems......June 18, 2 PM
Kai. W. II., June 4, 2 PM	Aller......June 25, 10 AM

OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN

TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE
DIRECT TO PARIS, LONDON, HAMBURG

F. Bismarck, June 2, 9 AM	F. Bism'ck, June 30, 9 AM
A. Victoria, June 16, 9 AM	F. Bism'ck, July 28, 9 AM

Twin Screw Service, N. Y.—Hamburg Direct

Palatia, May 21, 4 P M	Patria, June 4, 4 P M
Pretoria, May 28, 10 A M	Phoenicia, June 18, 4 PM

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

AMERICAN AND RED STAR LINES.

*NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—SOUTHAMPTON
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—ANTWERP.
The steamers performing these services are either British or Belgian.
Every Wednesday and alternate Saturday at noon.

Southwark......May 25	Kensington......June 8
*Chester......May 28	*Berlin......June 11
Westernland......June 1	Noordland......June 15

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Piers 14 & 15, North River. Office, 6 Bowl'g Green.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.

Germanic, May 25, Noon	Germanic, June 22, Noon
Teutonic, June 1, Noon	Teutonic, June 29, Noon
Britannic, June 8, Noon	Britannic, July 6, Noon
Majestic, June 15, Noon	Majestic, July 13, Noon

The new WHITE STAR LINE Cargo and Livestock twin screw Steamer Cymric, 12,552 Tons, having exceptionally fine accommodations for a limited number of Saloon and Steerage passengers, will sail from New York Tuesday, June 21st, at 6 A. M., from Pier 38, North River, foot of King Street, to Liverpool DIRECT; and Wednesday, July 27th, at noon, when she will call at Queenstown. Saloon Rates $60 and up. Steerage on Cymric, Germanic, Britannic, $25.50; Majestic and Teutonic, $27.

For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE, Pier 45 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS foot of West Twenty-third Street and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.

☞ The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is ten minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.

7:50 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Pullman Buffet Parlor Car New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

8:50 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:50 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:50 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati,) Chicago, St. Louis.

5:50 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Cleveland, Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday.

7:40 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis.

7:40 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. Connects for Cleveland, except Saturday.

8:20 P. M. MAIL AND EXPRESS.—Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car New York to Altoona, East Liberty, Pittsburg, and points West, daily, except Sunday. No coaches.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:50, 8:20, 9:20, 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., 12:50, 1:50, (3:20 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sunday, 8:20, 9:20, 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., (3:20 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 4:20 P. M., 12:05 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:20 A. M. and 8:50 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—4:50 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK—7:50 A. M. week days and 7:40 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY, 1:50 P. M. week days, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 2:10 P. M.) Through Vestibuled Train. Buffet Parlor Cars. Passenger Coach, and Combined Coach.

CAPE MAY.—12:50 P. M. week days.

Long Branch, Asbury Park, (Interlaken, Sundays,) Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:50, 11:50 A. M., 3:20, 4:50, 11.10 P. M. Sundays, 9:20 A. M., 4:50 P. M., (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 9:10 A. M., 12:10, 3:40, 5:10, 11:50 P. M. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:10, 7:20, 7:50, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, (9:50 Penna. Limited,) 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50, (Dining Car,) 11:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 3:50, 4:20, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sundays, 6:10, 7:50, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, 9:50, (Limited,) 9:50, 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., 1:50, (Dining Car,) 3:50, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.

Ticket offices Nos. 461, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway; 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "1274 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab service.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

Central Railroad of New Jersey

Anthracite coal used exclusively.
Four tracks. Automatic Block Signals.
Stations in New York, foot of Liberty St. and South Ferry, Whitehall St.
Trains leave foot of Liberty St.
On and after May 15, 1898.

For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:00, 7:15, 9:10 A. M., (12:00 M. to Easton,) 1:30, (4:40 to Easton,) 5:45, (7:30 to Easton,) P. M. Sundays, 4:30, (7:00 to Easton,) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.

For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 4:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.

For Reading and Harrisburg at 4:00, 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, (10:00, 11:30, to Reading,) A. M., 1:45, 4:30, 5:00, 5:45, (9:00 to Reading,) P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30, (11:30 to Reading,) A. M., 1:00, 1:45, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:00, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, 1:45, 6:00 P. M.

ALL RAIL ROUTE.

FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.,

For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 4:15, 4:40, 5:38, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:00, (10:15 Red Bank only,) A. M., 4:00 P. M.

For Lakewood, Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:30 A. M., 1:45, 4:40 P. M. Sundays, 10:15 A. M.

For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:45 P. M.

For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 4:15, 4:30, 4:40 P. M.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE.

From Pier 8 N. R., foot of Rector St.

For Atlantic Highlands, Highlands of Navesink, Normandie, Rumson Beach, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, and Long Branch, 10:15 A. M., 3:45 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

FOR PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.
From foot of Liberty St.

Week days, 4:30, 8:00, 10:00, (11:30 Dining Car,) A. M., 1:00, 1:45, 3:30, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 4:30, 10:00, (11:30 Dining Car,) A. M., 1:45, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Additional trains for Philadelphia, week days, 9:00 A. M., 4:00, 4:30, 7:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

BOATS LEAVE SOUTH FERRY, WHITEHALL ST.

Week days, 7:10, 7:55, 8:25, 8:40, 8:55, 9:08, 9:20, 9:35, 10:00, 10:15, 10:45, 11:08, 11:30, 11:55, A. M., 12:25, 12:45, 1:00, 1:25, 1:45, 1:55, 2:25, 2:55, 3:30, 3:40, 3:55, 4:25, 4:35, 4:55, 5:25, 5:55, 6:10, 6:25, 6:55, 7:30, 7:50, 8:25, 9:10, 9:55, 10:55, 11:40 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 7:00, 8:55, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:55, 1:45, 2:30, 3:00, 3:55, 4:20, 4:55, 5:25, 6:00, 6:30, 7:25, 8:25, 9:20, 9:55, 10:55 P. M., 12:15 mdt.

Tickets and parlor car seats at foot of Liberty St., Whitehall St., 113, 172, 261, 434, 944, 1,284, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotels or residences to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.

Leave New York, Whitehall Terminal, South Ferry, and foot of Liberty Street.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. §Sundays.

CHICAGO, *4:30, A.M., *1:45 P.M., *12:15 night.

PITTSBURG, *4:30 A. M., †3:30 P. M., §1:45 P. M., *12:15 night; (4:30 A. M. trains from Liberty St. only.)

CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, *10:00 A. M., *5:55 P. M.

WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, †7:55, *10:00, (Diner,) *11:30 A. M., (Diner,) †1:00 P. M., *1:45, (Diner,) †3:30, (Diner,) *4:55, (Diner,) *5:55 P. M., and *12:15 night. NORFOLK, 11:30 A. M.

NEW ORLEANS, *4:55 P. M., (through sleeper.)

All trains are illuminated with Pintsch Light.

Offices: 113, 172, 261, 434, 1,284 B'dway, 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 339, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.

9 1-2 HOURS TO NIAGARA FALLS.

All through trains stop at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

Trains leave Grand Central Station, Fourth Avenue and 42d Street, as follows:

8.30 A. M.—Daily, except Sunday, Famous EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS, LIMITED. Fastest train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45, Niagara Falls 5:32, Toronto 8:25 P. M. Train is limited to its seating capacity.

8.45 A. M.—FAST MAIL.—Daily, for Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Cleveland.

10.00 A. M.—NORTH SHORE LIMITED. Daily. 24-hour train to Chicago, via Michigan Central; due Buffalo 8:40, Niagara Falls 9:30 P. M. Chicago 9:00 A. M. Sleeping and Parlor cars only.

10.30 A. M.—DAY EXPRESS, except Sunday. For Buffalo and all important New York State points.

1.00 P. M.—SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED and CHICAGO SPECIAL. Daily—For Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, and Chicago.

3.30 P. M.—TROY AND ALBANY SPECIAL, except Sunday—For Garrison, (West Point,) Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Troy.

5.00 P. M.—LAKE SHORE LIMITED. Daily—24-hour train to Chicago, via Lake Shore; due Cleveland 7:15, Toledo, 10:05 A. M., Chicago 4:00 P. M. Connects at Cleveland for Cincinnati, due 4:55 P. M., Toledo, for St. Louis, due 10:15 P. M. Sleeping and parlor cars only.

6.00 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS. Daily—For Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, and Montreal.

6.25 P. M.—NORTHERN EXPRESS. Daily—For Troy, Plattsburg, Burlington, Montreal, and, except Saturday nights, for Ottawa.

7.30 P. M.—BUFFALO SPECIAL. Daily—For Montreal, via Adirondack Division; and for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto.

9.00 P. M.—SPECIAL LIMITED MAIL. Daily—Sleeping car passengers only for points on Fall Brook, via Lyons, and for Rochester, Buffalo, Cleveland, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.

9.15 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS. Daily—For Oswego, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and, except Saturdays, for Auburn Road and Cape Vincent.

12.10 Night—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS. For Chicago. Every night except Sunday nights. Sunday nights, Chicago sleepers leave on 9:15 train.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:10 A. M. and 3:28 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield. Sundays only at 9:20 A. M. Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains. Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.

Ticket offices at 113, 261, 413, and 942 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 235 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., Grand Central Station, 125th St. Station, and 138th St. Station, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Telephone "2790 Thirty-eighth Street" for New York Central Cab Service.

Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.

EDGAR VAN ETTEN, General Superintendent. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Pass. Agent.

WEST SHORE R. R.

Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows and 15m. earlier from foot of Franklin St.:

10:15 A. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Fort Wayne, Toledo, Cleveland, and Chicago.

6:00 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

8:15 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

Time Table at principal hotels and offices.

C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN

Stations in New York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.

VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS, PINTSCH LIGHT.

Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, NEWTON, BUDD'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, NORWICH, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, OWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.

8:00 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.

10:00 A. M. (café car)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Palace Cars. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West.

1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.

4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.

7:00 P. M. (daily)—BUFFET VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago for points West.

8:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO EXPRESS. Pullman Sleeper for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BATH, MT. MORRIS, and BUFFALO, arriving Buffalo 8 P. M.

9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, SYRACUSE, UTICA, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.

TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at Henry Gaze & Sons, Ltd., 113 Broadway, 14 Park Place, 429 Broadway, and 942 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 111 Fourth Av., cor. 12th St.; 61 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New York; 338 and 723 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time tables, giving full information, at all stations.

Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY SYSTEM.

Stations foot of West 23d St., (Penn. R. R.) Cortlandt, or Desbrosses St.

*Indicates time from West 23d St. Other figures show time from Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.

*6:10, 6:20 A. M. daily, (Sunday *6:45, 7 A. M.,) for EASTON and intermediate stations.

*7:50, 8:20 A. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, (week days,) ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and the West, and principal local points; dining car and chair car to Buffalo.

*11:50, 12:00 noon daily, except Sunday,

"BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS."

Arrives Buffalo 9:55 P. M. Pullman Vestibule Day Coaches and Parlor Cars. Dining-Car Service. Meals à la carte. Connects at Buffalo with through sleepers to Detroit and Chicago.

*12:50, 1:00 P. M. daily for EASTON, MAUCH CHUNK, WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, (week days,) and coal branches. Chair car to Mauch Chunk.

*3:50, 4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Pullman Buffet Parlor Car for Wilkesbarre.

*4:50, 5:20 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and intermediate stations. Chair Car to Easton.

*4:50, 5:15 P. M. Sundays only for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate stations.

*5:50, 6:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and principal intermediate stations.

*6:50, 7:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper vestibule train N. Y. to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo and Toronto.

*7:40, 8:00 P. M. daily, except Sunday, stopping only at SOUTH PLAINFIELD, EASTON, BETHLEHEM, MAUCH CHUNK, SAYRE, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BATAVIA, BUFFALO, and TORONTO. Pullman Sleeper for Buffalo. None but sleeping-car passengers carried. No baggage carried.

*8:20, 8:30 P. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman Sleeper to Chicago.

Additional local trains daily, except Sunday, for SOUTH PLAINFIELD, BOUND BROOK, and intermediate points leave as follows: *10:20, 10:50, *10:20, 10:30, (Sundays only,) A. M., *2:20, 2:30, *3:50, 4:10, *5:50, and 6:30 P. M.

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 273, 355, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 E. 14th St., 156 E. 125th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn.

N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence through to destination.

ERIE RAILROAD.

Through trains leave New York, foot of Chambers St., as follows and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:

9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily for Binghamton, Waverly, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford. Arrives Buffalo 8 P. M. Parlor Car to Buffalo.

2:00 P. M.—Vestibuled Limited Fast Mail daily. Solid train to Chicago. Arrives Cleveland 7:40 A. M., Chicago 5:00 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

7:30 P. M.—Buffalo and Cleveland Vestibuled Express daily. Arrives Buffalo 7:05 A. M., Bradford 7:17 A. M., Jamestown 7:00 A. M., Cleveland 12:30 P. M. Sleepers to Buffalo and Cleveland, making direct connection for Detroit, Chicago, and the West. Café-Library Car.

8:45 P. M.—Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Hornellsville, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

Tickets, Local Time Cards, and Pullman accommodations at 111, 113, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 127 Bowery, 156 East 125th St., and 273 West 125th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New York; 333 and 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. New York Transfer Company calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

SAVINGS BANKS PROTEST

The Proposed War Tax on Deposits Opposed by the New York State Association.

FREE SILVER IS DENOUNCED

Committee Will Go to Washington—Addresses by J. Harsen Rhoades, Judge M. L. Crawford, and Col. Myron T. Herrick—Postal Savings Banks Not Wanted.

More than 100 bank Presidents and Cashiers attended the annual session of the Savings Banks Association of the State of New York in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday. Several topics of importance relating to finance and taxation were discussed, and some addresses were listened to which evoked spirited applause. John Harsen Rhoades, President of the Greenwich Savings Bank in this city, and also President of the association, called the meeting to order a little after 11 o'clock. Nearly all of the savings banks in New York State were then represented, and a number of savings bank officials from other States were present by special invitation.

In his address of welcome President Rhoades spoke of the great benefit that the association had been to the savings banks of the State. It had done much to prevent bad legislation at Albany, and its influence in other respects had wide scope. "We are slowly winning our way into the confidence of the individual legislator," said Mr. Rhoades, "and he is coming to understand our objects and aims, and our honorable motives in all that we do." The speaker said that questions of great importance now demanded the attention of the association. The extent to which savings banks may be willing to extend the scope of investments is one of these; also, what percentage of deposits should be kept in cash or its equivalent. "The existing war has absorbed so much of public attention," continued Mr. Rhoades, "that people have seemed to forget the dangerous elements in the situation which still continue to exist, owing to the disordered condition of our monetary system. It is well to remember that until the existing policy has changed and the Government adopted some plan, gradually retiring from the issuance of currency obligations, and such currency issues are relegated to the banks, which are the only proper medium of issue, we cannot continue to have permanent prosperity, or be relieved from the danger of alarm and distrust which are sure to come when failure of crops or undue speculation has produced the causes which naturally lead to heavy withdrawals of gold from the Government depositories."

On the subject of the war with Spain, Mr. Rhoades said: "It seems proper for me to say that war or no war, the savings bank system of this State is so well grounded in law, so carefully guarded by a competent banking department, and so wisely restricted as to investment as to make our savings banks the most secure depositories for the moneys of the people that can be found anywhere—a place where such moneys should be deposited in times of distrust, and not a place from which they should be withdrawn."

Executive Committee's Report.

Samuel R. Rainey of Hudson, N. Y., Chairman of the Executive Committee, submitted the annual report of that committee. He told of the action taken with regard to the measure taxing the surplus in savings banks. The constitutionality of that measure was seriously questioned, and so far as is known, no savings bank in this State has paid such tax. Alluding to the mooted question of the debt limit of New York City, the committee said that through the medium of the savings banks the frugal people of moderate means were the largest creditors of this great city, their holdings of New York's municipal obligations aggregating about $105,000,000, or more than 46 per cent. of the whole indebtedness. It was, therefore, a matter of much interest to savings bank depositors to have all disputed questions regarding the financial status of the City of New York settled as speedily as possible. The report of the committee detailed the various legislative measures relating to savings banks, which came up at Albany last Winter, and commented on each one. The members of the association were admonished that each individual should exercise his influence to secure the election to the Legislature of honest and intelligent men.

Treasurer Andrew Mills reported that the receipts during the past year amounted to $3,225.37, and that there was a balance on hand of $1,478. The Secretary read a letter of regret from Gov. Black in response to an invitation to attend the meeting. The Nominating Committee presented the following list of officers, all of whom were promptly elected:

President—John Harsen Rhoades of New York; Vice President—James McMahon of New York; Treasurer—Andrew Mills of New York; Secretary—William G. Conklin of New York; Executive Committee—Samuel R. Rainey of Hudson, N. Y.; William C. Sturges of New York, Edward S. Dawson of Syracuse, James M. Wentz of Newburg, J. Howard King of Albany, Bryan H. Smith of Brooklyn, John P. Townsend of New York, Robert S. Donaldson of Buffalo, Alexander E. Orr of New York.

Savings Bank Tax Denounced.

A. H. Hart of the Society for Savings of Hartford, Conn., was introduced as a man who had been watching the course of legislative events at the national capital for the past few days. He said that the proposed tax of one forty-eighth of 1 per cent. per month—or one-fourth of 1 per cent. annually—on bank deposits, if applied to savings banks would become a serious burden to such banks, and would mean a reduction of interest to depositors. Mr. Hart advised the association to take active steps toward having the savings banks exempted from this proposed bank tax.

James McMahon of the Emigrant Savings Bank said that if all the savings banks in the country were compelled to pay one-fourth of 1 per cent. annually on their deposits, as a war tax, the Government would realize from this source not more than $5,000,000. In the opinion of Mr. McMahon the Government could raise this $5,000,000 from other sources with much less injurious effects than by taxing savings bank depositors. John P. Townsend, President of the Bowery Savings Bank, offered a set of resolutions stating that it would impose too heavy a burden upon the savings of the people to include savings banks under the provisions of the proposed amendment to the revenue bill, and asking the members of Congress to relieve such banks from the imposition of the tax.

Mr. Trimble of the Bank for Savings of New York said that a tax of one-fourth of 1 per cent. annually on savings bank deposits would cut down the incomes of many depositors who could ill afford to lose a dollar. Throughout this State the average savings bank deposit was about $425; in this city the average was between $450 and $500. The rate of interest ranged from 3½ to 4 per cent. per annum.

The president of the association was directed to appoint a committee to go to Washington and confer with members of Congress, including the appropriate committees, with a view of securing the exemption of the savings banks from this proposed war tax on bank deposits. The following committee was appointed: John P. Townsend, chairman; Samuel R. Rainey, James McMahon, Andrew Mills, Salem Hyde of the Onondaga Savings Bank, John Harris of Rochester, and Rufus P. Birdseye of Utica.

The Status of Outlying Cities' Bonds.

The attitude of the Controller of the City of New York toward the bonds of outlying municipalities in the consolidated city came up for discussion, and a strong sentiment was shown to exist in favor of having the association's Executive Committee look carefully into the matter of the status of these bonds, in order to protect the interests of the savings banks as holders of the bonds. The Executive Committee was instructed to communicate with Controller Coler and ascertain if a speedy adjustment with regard to these outlying bonds cannot be made.

The members of the association spent a sociable hour at luncheon, which was served by Delmonico in the rooms of the Chamber. The features of the afternoon session were addresses by Judge M. L. Crawford of Dallas, Texas, a member of the Executive Committee of the Indianapolis Monetary Convention, and Col. Myron C. Herrick, President of the Society for Savings of Cleveland, Ohio.

Judge Crawford discussed the financial situation from a sound-money standpoint with a vigor and pertinency that made a stirring impression. He was repeatedly applauded. He remarked in opening that the unsettled and disturbed condition of the financial system of the country demanded the thoughtful and patriotic consideration of every honest heart. The question to be decided, he said, was, Shall the country maintain the gold standard, using at the same time as much silver in our currency as the necessities of business and the convenience of the people require, and not a dime more, or shall this Government adopt the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of sixteen ounces of silver to one ounce of gold, each dollar so coined to be a legal tender for all debts, public and private? which means a silver standard, silver monometallism, and nothing else. The issue thus squarely presented must be bravely met.

The Gold and Silver Standards.

The gold standard, the speaker maintained, was the standard of civilization and progress. With it the country had grown and prospered as no country ever prospered before. He said:

The demand for free silver did not originate on the farm or in the workshop. Its cradle was the Comstock lode. It is the offspring of greed and rapacity. So long as the commercial value of silver was equal to its mint value, we heard nothing of free coinage. It is safe to say that a proposition to destroy more than one-half of the value of the deposits in our savings banks squarely submitted to a popular vote of the American people would not prevail in a single county in the Union, and yet the advocates of free silver practically admit that such would be the effect of its adoption. Could this Government lay the hand of despotism upon our savings banks and take from their coffers money enough to pay the public debt, it would be an act of spoliation and oppression unparalleled in the history of the world. Still, such an act would not inflict as great pecuniary loss upon the 4,000,000 of wage earners, whose savings have built up and who own the savings banks, as would the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1.

The advocates of this measure, loaded down as it is with injustice and dishonor, call themselves disciples of Jefferson and Jackson. When the mint was established Mr. Jefferson, as well as all the public men of the time, recognized the necessity of maintaining the exact equivalent between the legal value of the coin and the market value of the metal from which it was made. Gen. Jackson with his own hand signed the bill which restored to this country the gold currency driven from our shores because gold was worth more in the market than it was at the mint. If the old hero was alive to-day you might as well look for him in a secession convention as in a free silver caucus.

We have yielded too much to the silver men. There must be no more compromises. The Government has lost more money in the purchase of the uncoined silver in the Treasury than would have built and paid for twenty first-class battleships. While the shouts of Admiral Dewey's heroic crew are going up from Manila announcing a glorious victory for the American fleet and proclaiming a change in the map of the world, the demand comes from the free silverites in Congress to coin the seigniorage and issue $150,000,000 in Treasury notes. It is to be hoped that no such measure will prevail. We have more than enough demand obligations outstanding against the Government. We do not want to fight this war with fiat money. We have got the gold right here in the hands of our own people to maintain our armies in the field and our ships afloat. Our people have the patriotism to hand over to the Government gold enough to meet its every want. They say that gold is cowardly and hides before the echoes of the first hostile gun have died away. I deny it. Our people, rich and poor alike, offer the Government more than it has need for. If, during this conflict, gold disappears, it will flee from vicious legislation and not from Spanish bullets. If the advocates of free silver and other forms of fiat money could get control of this Government they would drive every dollar in gold from our monetary system, but hostile guns can never do it.

Against Postal Savings Banks.

Col. Myron T. Herrick reviewed the efforts made since 1871 to establish postal savings banks in this country, and stated reasons why existing conditions would not warrant the establishment here of a postal savings system. He said:

Of the many bills introduced in Congress for the establishment of postal savings banks they all fail in the one essential, in not providing for the safe and practical investment of the funds. All of the Postmasters General favoring this scheme have thus far failed to present any rational method for investing these funds. The plan is not in harmony either with our form of government or with the doctrines maintained for a century and more by the great political parties of this country. All of the countries of the Old World that have adopted the postal savings system have a paternal form of Government, with the exception of Switzerland, and it is stated of that country, "immediately upon the organization of postal savings banks a powerful, adverse influence at once appeared, urging the danger of centralization, which succeeded in placing the banks under the supervision of private officials, thus essentially modifying the type of the institution." This modification of the system adopted by Switzerland practically divorces the postal banking system of that country from the Government, making it not unlike that of our National banking system.

The speaker in conclusion expressed the hope that the United States Government would as soon as practicable "permanently retire from the banking business."

F. D. Kilburn, the State Superintendent of Banking, in response to an invitation to address the association, said that the men who managed the savings banks were benefactors of the frugal masses. For very moderate salaries the savings bank officers took charge of the savings of the masses and invested them in a way to return the largest possible interest to the people to whom the money belonged. Mr. Kilburn did not know of any other class of people who did more for their fellow-creatures than the men who managed the savings banks. Alluding to the proposed war tax on savings bank deposits, Superintendent Kilburn said that such a tax would be a grievous burden on the savings banks, and he did not think that existing conditions warranted the Government in imposing such a burden. Speaking of dormant accounts in savings banks, Mr. Kilburn said that no bank had a lawful right to make an account dormant until the expiration of twenty-two years. Some banks he had been told made accounts dormant in shorter periods of time. They should be careful to observe the law. The speaker also warned the managers of savings banks against conducting discount business.

On motion of Bradford S. Rhodes, a resolution was adopted deprecating the policy of establishing postal savings banks in this country, and heartily indorsing the views expressed by Col. Herrick.

TWO WIVES CLAIM BIXBY.

Was Married Sunday, and Now a St. Paul Woman Is Heard From.

Mayor Fagan of Hoboken, Sunday, May 8, married F. L. Bixby, a theatrical manager, of 21 East One Hundred and First Street, and Miss Jennie West Cox, an actress, of the same address. The bride said she was a daughter of "Billy" West, the old-time minstrel, whose name in private life was Cox. The notice of the marriage was published in several newspapers.

Mayor Fagan yesterday received a letter from Mrs. F. L. Bixby of St. Paul, Minn., asking for further particulars. She said she was the wife of the F. L. Bixby who married Miss Cox in Hoboken. Her husband, she said, had deserted her eighteen months ago, but no divorce had ever been granted to either of them. Mayor Fagan sent Mrs. Bixby all the facts in his possession.

WANTED TO FIGHT IT OUT.

Acrobats Not Allowed to Settle Their Dispute in Station House.

Simon Bonmor, an acrobat of 515 Sixth Avenue, was locked up in the West Thirtieth Street Station House last night on a charge of assaulting Hagal Tahar of 318 West Twelfth Street, formerly chief of the Arab troop with Buffalo Bill's Wild West. The two men had a quarrel on Sixth Avenue and the Arab got the worst of it. When both men were in the station house Bonmor made a novel proposition to the Sergeant. He wanted permission to fight it out with Tahar, agreeing to surrender himself if he got the worst of it.

Tahar would not be outdone, and to gain the favor of the Sergeant he pulled an American flag from his pocket, and, waving it about his head, dared the prisoner to insult it, promising him all the fight he wanted if he did so. The Sergeant stopped the argument by locking Bonmor up and ordering Tahar to go home.

Royal is the greatest of all the baking powders in strength, purity, healthfulness

RAPID TRANSIT MEETING

Action Again Postponed on the Proposed Manhattan Railway Extensions.

CORRESPONDENCE NOT CLOSED

The Board Not Satisfied with the Form of Mr. Gould's Latest Reply to the Offers to His Company.

The Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners met yesterday afternoon to consider the reply of the Manhattan Railway Company to a request for more detailed information regarding its objections to the terms of the franchises offered by the board for various extensions of the company's lines. It was supposed that, barring the question of rentals, the matter was in shape for final action at yesterday's meeting, but the board decided after two hours' deliberation that the Manhattan Company had failed to furnish the desired information in proper form.

Those present at the meeting were President Alexander E. Orr, Controller Bird S. Coler, and Commissioners Charles Stewart Smith, Woodbury Langdon, John Claflin, and George L. Rives, together with Edward M. Shepard and A. B. Boardman, counsel to the board, and Secretary Lewis L. Delafield. The Mayor, who never has attended a meeting of the board, and Commissioner John H. Starin, who is in Europe, were the only absentees.

President Orr reported that on the day following the last preceding meeting of the board he had written the following letter to George J. Gould, President of the Manhattan Railway Company:

May 18, 1898.

George J. Gould, Esq., President Manhattan Railway Company.

Dear Sir: Upon the submission yesterday afternoon of your letter of the 6th inst. to my associates on the Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners, they were of the opinion that a final decision of the questions between us could be best reached if they were advised by you of the precise form in which your company will accept the proposed franchises, or such of them as your company is willing to accept. I beg, therefore, to ask that you will send me, if possible, by Tuesday next, or at least by Wednesday, the texts of the seven franchises as already sent your company, with the modifications which your company desires, whether as to routes, compensation, time of construction, or otherwise, exactly indicated by insertions or omissions. The board will then clearly understand the precise form of franchise or franchises which your company will accept; and it will then, at its meeting on Thursday, prepare its answer to your letter. Yours very truly, A. E. ORR, President.

Mr. Gould's reply, which was delivered to President Orr on Wednesday, was a response both to the foregoing letter and to a previous one, under date of May 10, which has already been published, in which it was intimated that a franchise would not be granted for an underground road in the Boulevard. Mr. Gould's letter follows:

New York, May 18, 1898.

Hon. Alexander E. Orr, President Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners.

Dear Sir: I am authorized by the Manhattan Railway Company to transmit the following reply to your letters of May 10 and 13. The various connections, extensions, and additional tracks and facilities applied for by this company present a connected and comprehensive system designed to furnish rapid transit to all parts of Manhattan and the Bronx. We have always considered the Boulevard route an essential feature of these improvements. Our original application was for an elevated railway on this line, but in deference to your wishes we abandoned that plan and suggested, instead, a road under the Boulevard, to be constructed practically in accordance with your own designs.

You now inquire if this company will accept any of the franchises applied for "without the grant of the franchise to construct a railroad on the Boulevard." The only inference to be drawn from this inquiry, as well as from your report of March 17, is that you will not grant this company a Boulevard franchise, even for an underground railway. I regret such determination because I regard it as prejudicial to the public interests. If, however, at the present time and under existing circumstances, you persist in severing this line from our general plan of improvement and witholding the franchise therefor, we will nevertheless agree to the following definite propositions. Assuming, as you suggest, that "the compensation to be paid (for the franchise) to the city can be satisfactorily arranged between us,"

What the Manhattan Will Do.

First—This company will construct the West Street line, Battery Place to Gansevoort or Horatio Street, thence to Sixth Avenue, and complete it within the period you have named, to wit, three years.

Second—This company will construct the crosstown line, City Hall to Canal Street, thence to West Street, and complete it within two years.

Third—This company will construct the additional tracks and facilities applied for in its application, and complete them within five years.

Fourth—The Tremont and Bedford Park line would traverse a comparatively undeveloped region, which would be greatly benefited by the construction of the road. If granted the franchise, this company will at once proceed to acquire the right of way, and, if not thwarted by the abutting owners, will complete the line within the period you have named, to wit, two years.

Unavoidable legal delays caused by acquiring rights of way or otherwise, as stated in our application, are to be excepted from the time limits above stated.

I have thus given "categorical answers in writing," as you request, to your inquiries concerning the routes, rentals, and periods of construction. These are the only matters of primary and vital importance in the application. The "other modifications" you refer to are secondary, and it seems useless to consider them until the main propositions are determined. They are matters of legal and engineering detail, and may properly be left to the subsequent adjustment of our respective counsel and engineers. Very truly yours, GEORGE J. GOULD, President Manhattan Railway Company.

Considered Too Indefinite.

After consideration of Mr. Gould's letter, the board unanimously adopted the following minute as expressive of its views upon the amended response of the Manhattan Company to the offers of additional franchises:

Upon consideration of Mr. Gould's letter of the 18th inst., the board is of the opinion that while definitely stating what the Manhattan Railway Company will do in some respects, the letter is quite uncertain in others. In particular, the board does not fully understand what is proposed with reference to the construction of additional tracks and facilities, nor is it clear just what is intended by the exception as to unavoidable delays caused by acquiring rights of way "or otherwise." The board understands, in effect, that the Manhattan Railway Company will accept the third, fifth, and sixth franchises substantially as offered by the board, subject to the reduction of the proposed rentals, and that the company will also accept the first, second, and fourth franchises for additional tracks and facilities on Third and Ninth Avenues, subject to reduction of proposed rentals, and also subject to the extension of the time for completing this work to five years. The board considers two years, the period originally proposed by it, as being ample for the construction of the express tracks and other facilities on Third and Ninth Avenues.

As to all these franchises, the letter proposes to make them further subject to what it calls modifications of secondary importance. The board is disposed to make concessions on the subject of rentals, but it is clearly of the opinion that this negotiation can never reach any practical result unless it follows the usual course. The board has submitted definite propositions in writing to the Manhattan Railway Company. If that company will now submit definite counter propositions, complete in all their parts, this board will give them immediate attention. The only way to deal with the matter is for the Manhattan Railway Company to amend the text of the propositions submitted to it by the Rapid Transit Board so as to show the precise modifications upon which that company insists.

President Orr will transmit a letter to Mr. Gould, probably to-day, embodying the substance of the foregoing minute. At the offices of the Manhattan Railway Company yesterday afternoon it was said that the subject could not be considered until Mr. Orr's letter is received. The Extension Committee of the Manhattan Company will meet next Tuesday, when the further action to be taken by the company will be decided upon.

The six franchises under consideration, which are referred to by number in the minute adopted by the board, are as follows:

1. Two additional tracks from the City Hall along Park Row and the Bowery to Fifth Street.
2. A continuous third track from Fifth Street to One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street along Third Avenue.
3. The northern extension of the east side line to Bedford Park.
4. A continuous third track on the Ninth and Eighth Avenue line from Rector Street to One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street.
5. The West Street and ferry connecting route.
6. The City Hall branch, along Centre and Canal Streets, crossing Broadway.

BROADWAY & 11TH ST. STORE.

WAIST LENGTHS FANCY SILKS.

Waist Patterns of Novelty Silks, Taffetas and Satin grounds, very greatly reduced in price,—per Pattern, $1.75, $2.25, $2.75.

Waist Patterns in Rich Plaid Taffetas, $4.00 per Pattern.

Ready, to-day, in the Basement Salesroom.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

THE BROOKLYN SCANDAL.

Motion to Dismiss the Suit Against Fielding Denied—The Defendant Tearfully Asserts His Innocence.

The trial of ex-Deputy City Works Commissioner Robert W. Fielding was continued in Part 5 of the Supreme Court, yesterday. Justice Hirschberg presided.

Ex-Water Purveyor Oscar Knapp was the chief witness of the day. Upon taking the stand he handed a note to the Justice asking to be excused from testifying, on the ground that he was under indictment for the same offense as Fielding. The Court offered to excuse him from testifying if he thought that it would incriminate him. The witness refused to leave on those conditions. Three letters were shown to him which were addressed to Henry Finkle, Thomas Frazer, and William H. Haywood, and he said that he wrote all three. The names he said had come to him from a list from the Commissioner's office, at the time he was asked to issue proposals for bids, and he had subsequently notified Finkle to go ahead with the work. He further stated that he had the greatest confidence in Finkle and that he seldom, if ever, went to see the work at Neptune Avenue.

Sydney A. Bennet, the stenographer of Mr. Knapp, testified that he wrote the letters before referred to, enclosed them, and delivered them to a messenger named Parschal, to be mailed. The latter testified that he received the letters and mailed them. At this point the case for the people rested.

Mr. Patterson then addressed the Court and made a strong plea for the dismissal of the indictment, on the ground that nothing criminal had been proved. He referred to the three bills which were paid by Fielding and excused his client's act on the ground that he was not a lawyer, and acted in good faith. The bills had been signed by Mayor Wurster, Controller Palmer, and Auditor Sutton, and he asserted that if Fielding was guilty these three men should be held responsible also. The motion to dismiss was denied.

Following Mr. Patterson's address, the first witness for the defense was called, Thomas Stratford, a former Civil Engineer of the City Works Department. He said that the amount of pipe needed for the Neptune Avenue work was greatly at variance with the estimate of the expert for the prosecution. Several other witnesses were called.

Upon the opening of the court in the afternoon, Fielding took the stand in his own defense. His testimony was somewhat dramatic in effect, and he called upon the Almighty several times in verification of his statements. He denied that he had ever had any conversation with Doody, and that he had ever received a cent unlawfully. Fielding then said, with tears running down his face: "I fulfilled the duties of my office in a sacred manner, and when I went out of that office I did so with a record that God above knows I could be proud of."

CAPT. STAYTON ORDERED AWAY.

Hetty Green, Whom He Is Suing, Hopes He Won't Be Killed.

During the hearing of the action brought by William H. Stayton, in the Supreme Court, to recover $50,000 from Mrs. Hetty Green for legal services, Capt. Stayton, who, besides being a lawyer, is Commander of the Second Battalion of the Naval Militia, received orders directing him to at once leave for Philadelphia and take charge of the monitor Jason.

Justice Bookstaver at once discharged Commander Stayton from further attendance, and the hearing of the suit was continued.

Mrs. Green said, after he had left court: "I hope the Spaniards won't kill him. I would rather he would live with a bad conscience, but I wouldn't advise the Government to put any money on board his ship."

KNIGHTS TEMPLARS AT CHURCH.

Attend Ascension Day Services at the Church of the Incarnation.

The Ascension Day service held yesterday afternoon in the Church of the Incarnation, corner of Madison Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street, was attended, as usual, by the Knights Templars of this city in a body. The Knights met at the Masonic Hall, corner of Sixth Avenue and Twenty-third Street, at 3 o'clock, and marched under command of Capt. Gen. W. J. McDonald, to the church. There were 350 Knights in the procession, which was reviewed at Twenty-eighth Street by several officers of the Grand Commandery.

The services at the church were conducted by Sir and Rev. Dr. William N. Dunnell, assisted by Sir and Rev. Dr. Henry M. Barbour, Sir and Rev. Dr. George R. Van de Water preached the sermon. The choir was composed of Sir Knights Harry B. Mook, first tenor; George S. Sturgis, second tenor; Dr. Carl E. Duffet, baritone; Herman Trost, Jr., bass; Francis J. Barrett, organist.

The Templar Knights Commanders gave a dinner to the officers of the Grand Commandery at the Crofton Club, 11 West Twenty-second Street, in the evening.

Parade of Police Deferred.

Chief McCullagh sent a recommendation to the Police Board on Wednesday that the parade of the police on June 1 be deferred because the increase of the force necessitated by the formation of the new city has put the men in an unprepared state as to uniforms, shields, and equipments. Many have not got their uniforms, and none of the uniform shields has been made. The board approved Chief McCullagh's suggestion. It is considered doubtful at Police Headquarters whether there will be any police parade at all this year.

John H. McCooey's New Position.

John H. McCooey received his notification yesterday of his appointment as Assistant Secretary of the Civil Service Commission of the City of New York. He is at present Deputy County Treasurer of Kings County. He has tendered his resignation of his present office to County Treasurer Kimball. The salary of the new office has not been fixed. McCooey was at one time Assistant Postmaster of Brooklyn, and has held several offices of trust.

If your boy is patriotic inside let him show it on the outside; give him a sailor suit.

Our stock is an example of how well they can be made; not how cheaply. Handsomer colors and combinations of colors we have never had; handsomer you cannot find. Your money back if you want it.

We're just as ready with boys' negligee shirts as with men's; that means everything worth having in negligee shirts.

There's no good sort of hat or cap for boys that you'll find wanting here—soldiers' caps included.

Shoes for boys' use and boys' abuse—russets, blacks and patent leathers.

Men's Gloves.

Queer to run down our own gloves, but our $2 and $2.50 sort are not a whit better in wear nor in make—perhaps not as "smart," as our new saddler-sewn glove at $1.50.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

BEST & CO
LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Manufacturers' Prices.

It doesn't follow because our Boys' Clothes are made from tested cloth, by Boys' Tailors, and are exceptional in Fit and Finish, that they are expensive.

The fact that we are manufacturers

Enables us to keep our prices down. You only pay one moderate profit—for style and general attractiveness, *nothing*.

Sailor Suits, $4.85 to $7.50.
Jacket Suits, $5.00 to $8.50.
Youths' Suits, long trousers, $10 to $16.

STOUT BOYS need not go to the expense of having their clothes made to order—we can fit them correctly from our stock.

60-62 West 23d St.

VICTORY FOR A RAILROAD

A Decision of Enormous Value to the Eighth Avenue Company.

A CHARTER FOR 1,000 YEARS

The Court of Appeals Sustains Its Efficacy and the City Has Lost Nearly All Rights Under the Charter.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Theodore Connoly, in speaking yesterday of a decision of the Court of Appeals in a case in which the city and the Eighth Avenue Railroad Company were concerned, said that the decision showed that the city had lost all its rights under the charter of the company, with the exception of the right to exact license fees on the cars, but that, with this exception, the road had maintained all its rights, besides sustaining the efficacy of a charter for 1,000 years, granted it in 1855. It had been the intention of the city, by the authority granted in 1851 to John Pettigrew and others to construct the road, that the parties should convey the road to the city when required to do so, by payment by it of the cost of construction and 10 per cent. advance.

This decision of the Court of Appeals affirmed an order of the First Appellate Division, which affirmed an order of the Special Term refusing an injunction pending an action brought by Eugene Clifford Potter against Charles H. T. Collis, as Commissioner of Public Works, the Eighth Avenue Railroad Company, and others. The Court of Appeals held, but Justice Gray, that the resolution passed by the Common Council in 1851 was void, as no legislative authority had been conferred upon the city to subject its streets to the use of a railroad. It was held that a contract executed between the parties and the city for the construction of the road pursuant to the resolution was void.

Such action of the Common Council, without legislative authority, the Court held, could not be sustained either as grant of a franchise or of a license, as it could not divest the municipality of its control over the streets which were held by it in trust for the public. A law passed in 1854 which provided that the "grants, licenses, and resolutions" under which railroads in cities had been constructed, were confirmed, it was held, did not validate or confirm a contract of this character executed in pursuance of a void resolution of the Common Council.

So the resolution under which the road was built, being declared void, the road came under the act passed by the Legislature in 1854, under a special act passed by it in 1874 at the company's request, and under the charter limitation of 1,000 years, which was granted in 1855. The act of 1874 gave the company the right to run the road under the general railroad laws of the State.

The case has been put on the calendar again for trial in Special Sessions in a few days, but it is thought there is no doubt that the decision of this court will be in accordance with that of the Court of Appeals.

By the decision of the Court of Appeals it is admitted, even by Mr. Connoly, the Eighth Avenue Road has won a victory the value of which is enormous. "The act of 1854," he said, "validating partly constructed street railroads and confirming all things done by various roads, was passed by the Legislature, I think, innocently. They did not know what power it would give to this road. We had little hope of winning the case. The company, to make positively sure of victory, employed the best lawyers it could get, among them James C. Carter and Elihu Root."

O'Neill's,

Sixth Ave., 20th to 21st St.

The Millinery Store

is in its summertime splendor. There is a burst of glorious morning. For the week past new styles have been trooping in from our workrooms, and we've got the best army of trimmers and designers in the city, and they are master hands at counterfeiting. A few blossoms from the garden of luxury are:

New Trimmed Leghorns.
New Panama Sailors.

Besides, many exclusive novelties in hats and bonnets have been reduced.

Ranks and Banks of Flowers

in endless assortment that'll suit all ideas of cost and will meet the demands of the most particular taste.

Thousands of beautiful Rose Montours, divided into three lots, viz.: $1.40 $1.25 and .... 98c.
5,000 bunches of Roses, also Daisies and Bachelor Buttons, variously worth up to 50c., special .... 25c.

Five Thousand Straw Shapes

divided into four lots, at 95c., 75c., 65c., and .... 48c.
Half as many beautiful trimmed Sailors, beyond questioning, at 95c. and .... 48c.
A dozen casefuls of Leghorn Hats go on sale at $2.48, $1.98, $1.48, 95c., 75c., 65c. and .... 48c.
The 65c. Hats alone are worth $1.45 each. Come and see how much you can save on the others.
Split straw double Brim Sailors. What have you to pay elsewhere? We say while these last $1.25
Children's Hats, including Leghorns, prettily trimmed, all colors, an exclusive style for each little lady, special $2.98

And how can you make words say what you think? It'd be strange were O'Neill's otherwise than the centre of millinery interest; stranger yet did we fail to make it so.

We deliver all purchases excepting bicycles and sewing machines free at any railroad station within 100 miles of New York.

H. O'NEILL & CO.

MRS. BEACH-ROGERS INSANE.

Jury Brings in a Verdict—Mrs. Rogers Warmly Repulses Her Children's Advances.

The twenty-sixth and last session of the Commissioners and Sheriff's jury impaneled to decide whether Mrs. Harriet E. Beach-Rogers, the wife of Dr. Henry R. Rogers, the spiritualistic medium, was sane or insane, was held yesterday evening in the County Court House.

After Mr. Niles had summed up the case in behalf of Mrs. Rogers and Mr. Root on behalf of the petitioners, the jury, after an absence of two hours, returned the following verdict:

"That Mrs. Harriet E. Beach, otherwise Rogers, otherwise Richardson, is of unsound mind and incapable of the government of herself or the management of her affairs."

This verdict, the foreman said, was signed by fourteen of the fifteen jurors who tried the case. He then read the following addition to the verdict, which he submitted subject to the ruling of the Chairman as to its admissibility.

"The undersigned members of the jury recommend to the honorable Court having jurisdiction in this case that we do not consider Mrs. Harriet E. Rogers is dangerous to society in the sense that she should be incarcerated in an asylum or deprived of her liberty."

Mrs. Rogers and a number of her friends were in court during the addresses of counsel, as were her two children, Frederick E. Beach and Jennie C. Gasper; Mrs. Rogers's grandson, Stanley Y. Beach, and Mrs. F. E. Beach and Mr. Gasper were also present. While the jury were considering their verdict, Mrs. Rogers and her friends occupied one angle of the corridor, and her children and their connections the other.

Mrs. Rogers sat down, and after a short time her grandson went over to her and kissed her. She received him affectionately, and when he left her son-in-law followed young Beach's example. Mrs. Frederick Beach was also favorably received by the old lady.

Mrs. Rogers was afterward crossing the corridor, when her son and daughter met her. Her son put his arms round her, and both he and Mrs. Gasper endeavored to kiss her. Mrs. Rogers indignantly drew herself away.

"Mother, will you not be reconciled to us?" pleaded Mrs. Gasper.

"After the disgraceful manner in which you both have treated me, and tried to get possession of my share in my husband's property, I cannot do so," Mrs. Rogers said warmly. "When, however, you both acknowledge my right to my share of one-third of your father's estate, I shall acknowledge you as my children."

Mrs. Beach then left the Court House with a number of her friends and went to the Astor House, where the verdict of the jury was communicated to her.

College Hospital Alumni Dine.

The Alumni of the Long Island College Hospital held their eighteenth annual dinner last evening at the Montauk Club, Brooklyn. At the meeting before the dinner the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President—Dr. John Fleming; Vice President—Prof. William A. Skene; Secretary and Treasurer—John O. Pollock, and Recording Secretary—Bruce B. Mosher. Addresses were made by Dr. J. C. Goodridge, Dr. John Byrne, William B. Davenport, and Justice Augustus Van Wyck.

Bishop Potter Lays a Cornerstone.

The cornerstone of the new building for St. Luke's Home for Indigent Christian Females, at One Hundred and Fourteenth Street and the Boulevard, was laid yesterday afternoon. The exercises were conducted by Bishop Potter, assisted by several other clergymen. Bishop Potter delivered an address reviewing the work of the home. The new building will be six stories high and will accommodate one hundred inmates.

Drew Seminary Commencement.

MADISON, N. J., May 19.—The thirtieth annual commencement exercises of Drew Theological Seminary were held to-day in the Methodist Episcopal Church. President Buttz conferred the degree of Bachelor of Divinity upon twenty-four candidates and graduation diplomas upon thirteen.

AMUSEMENTS.

KEITH'S CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE 25c., 50c., Noon to 11 P. M.
BIOGRAPH: Naval War Pictures Up to Date.
JOS. HART and CARRIE DE MAR.
JAS. THORNTON.—RUDINOFF.
HILDA THOMAS and FRANK BARRY.
NEXT WEEK—ROSE COGHLAN.

AMERICAN 8th av. and 42d St. Tel. 3,147-38. Eve. 8:15. Mats. Wed & Sat. 2. 6TH BIG MONTH IN ENGLISH.
CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO. | 80 ARTISTS PRESENT. | FRA DIAVOLO
Entire House, 25c., 50c., 75c. Mat. Sat. 25c., 50c.
Next Week—By Universal Request, FAUST.

CASINO! CLOSED THIS WEEK. REOPENS NEXT MON. EV'G.
Signal Presentation FRANCIS WILSON & CO., With PAULINE HALL, LULU GLASER and HENRY E. DIXEY—All Specially Engaged—In a Sumptuous Production of ERMINIE! Box Office Open Daily, 9 to 6.

LYCEUM 4TH AV. & 23D ST. EVGS. 8:30. Daniel Frohman .... Manager. Matinée Thursday & Saturday, 2:15.
50th Time May 24. Souvenirs. | KELCEY-SHANNON COMPANY in Clyde Fitch's new play THE MOTH AND THE FLAME

KNICKERBOCKER. EV'GS. 8:15. SAT. MAT. 2:15.
SOUSA'S NEW OPERA, BRIDE-ELECT.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St., nr. B'way. Evenings, 8:20. Matinées, 2:15. Matinée Wednesday & Saturday.
MAUDE ADAMS | THE LITTLE MINISTER.

OLYMPIA MUSIC HALL. MAT. SAT. | "WAR BUBBLES." ADGIE, Marguerita Sylva. 20 others.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
Monday Evening, May 23d.
ONLY PERFORMANCE IN NEW YORK OF
THE LAMBS' STAR GAMBOL.
Good Seats at Box Office $1.00 to $5.00.
125—ARTISTS—125
Nat C. Goodwin, De Wolf Hopper, Stuart Robson, Wm. H. Crane, H. C. Barnabee, Jefferson De Angelis, Willie Collier, Digby Bell, W. H. MacDonald, Chauncey Olcott, Eugene Cowles, Harry Conor, Wilton Lackaye, Ignacio Martinetti, Joseph Holland, John Kellerd, A. S. Lipman, Fritz Williams, Francis Carlyle, Van Rensselaer Wheeler, William Philip, Vincent Serrano, Charles H. Hopper, Walter Hale, Charles Klein, Edmund Stanley, Joseph Grismer, T. Daniel Frawley, J. G. Saville, George Barnum, Alfred Klein, Burr MacIntosh, Wm. Fitzgerald, Grafton Baker, Victor Herbert, Reginald De Koven, Jesse Williams, Victor Harris, S. L. Studley, John Miller,
AND VICTOR HERBERT'S ENTIRE BAND OF FIFTY PIECES.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
Commencing Tues., May 24. SOUSA'S Stupendous Patriotic Spectacle,
"The Trooping of the Colors."
SOUSA AND HIS BAND.
Grand Chorus of 500, Soldiers, Sailors, Standard Bearers, Bagpipers, Tyrolean Singers, and Eminent Soloists.
1,000—People in the Production—1,000

CARNEGIE HALL. FESTIVAL OF SONG
PEOPLE'S CHORAL UNION SINGING CLASSES.
FRANK DAMROSCH .... Director
May 23, at 8:15, Choruses, Solos, Orchestra.
May 24, at 8:15, "Gounod's "Gallia."
May 25, at 8:15, "The Lay of the Bell."
Prices 25c. to $1. Particulars in Sunday's papers.

Daly's Evgs., 8:15. Matinée To-morrow at 2. THE CIRCUS GIRL. Merriest Musical Comedy; Virginia Earl, James Powers, Cyril Scott, Jos. Herbert, Herbert Gresham, Irene Perry, Mabelle Gillman. "A Trump Card."—Herald. "Evg. of unalloyed enjoyment."—Tribune.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. HUNGARIAN BAND CONCERTS. Actual Moving Pictures WAR Taken Havana Harbor WAR Edison's Special Artist.

WALLACK'S Prices, 50c., $1.00, & $1.50. Matinée Saturday. The Royal Italian Grand Opera Co. To-night & Sat. Mat., "Cavalleria" & "Pagliacci." Sat. Evg., "La Boheme."

GARDEN THEATRE. Evenings, 8:30. Last Matinée To-morrow.
MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD | LAST 2 NIGHTS. THE FIRST VIOLIN

EMPIRE THEATRE. EVGS., 8:30. LAST 2 NIGHTS. LAST MAT. SAT.
WM. H. CRANE. His Honor THE MAYOR.

BIJOU B'WAY & 30TH ST. EVGS. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:15. GREAT CAST—LAST NIGHTS. The Tarrytown Widow.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Place. A War Spectacle, SHENANDOAH
Summer Prices. | Eve., 8:15, 25, 50, 75. | Wed. Mat., 2. 25 & 50. | Sat. Mat., 2, 25, 50, 75.

COLUMBUS THEATRE. —SUNDAY, MAY 22— SOUSA AND HIS BAND.

5TH AVE. THEATRE. B'way & 28th St. MRS. FISKE in LOVE FINDS THE WAY and A BIT OF OLD CHELSEA. | Evgs. at 8:15. Sat. Mat. at 2.

SAM. T. JACK'S THEATRE, BROADWAY & 29TH ST. 2 BIG SHOWS EVERY DAY, 2 AND 8. Jennie Yeamans & Visions of Gay Paris.

MANHATTAN. B'WAY & 33D ST. Eve. 8:30. Mat. To-morrow. WAY DOWN EAST. May 23d, 125th Time, Souvenirs.

KOSTER & BIAL'S Mat. Sat. ADM., 50c. ROGERS BROS.—CLARA THROPP. Josie De Witt, and 10 other acts.

ELECTRICAL SHOW. 2 to 11 P. M. Admission, 50c. Children, 25c. MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.

HARLEM Opera House. | MR. NAT C. GOODWIN and Maxine Elliot, An American Citizen. | Mat. Sat. at 2. Next Week—The Beggar Student. Seats on Sale.

COLUMBUS Columbus Theatre Stock Co. "Diplomacy." Next Week—A CELEBRATED CASE.

B'WAY THEATRE. Evgs., 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2. THOMAS Q. SEABROOKE IN THE ISLE OF CHAMPAGNE

Herald Sq. Thea. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. Sat., 2:15. THE GREAT STOCK CO. In "PINK DOMINOS." Pop. Prices; good orch. seat, 50c.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. | 23d St. & 8th Av. Sat. Mat. Willie Collier, "The Man from Mexico." Next Week—"The White Squadron."

THE TURF.

MORRIS PARK RACES
WESTCHESTER, N. Y.
Extra Day, Friday, May 20.
Benefit of the Red Cross Society.
Six Races, Including Hurdle Race.
MUSIC BY CONTERNO'S BAND.
Take 2d Av. "L" to Willis Av., thence by Special Trains to Morris Park.
FIRST RACE, 2:30 P. M. FIELD, FIFTY CENTS.